## Exhibit WW

### IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

JACQUES RIVERA,	)	
	) Case No. 12 C 4428	
Plaintiff,	)	
MEDI	Hon. Joan B. Gottschall,	
V.	) District Judge	
	) Hon. Mary M. Rowland,	
REYNALDO GUEVARA, et al.,	) Magistrate Judge	
	)	
Defendants.	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED	
	)	
DECLADATION OF MICHAEL DRACE		

#### **DECLARATION OF MICHAEL BRASFIELD**

- I, Michael Brasfield, hereby declare as follows:
  - 1. I have been retained by Plaintiff in this matter to give expert opinion testimony.
- 2. Attached to this declaration as Exhibit A is a true and accurate copy of a report, which contains opinions that I offer in this case, as well as attachments incorporated as part of that report. The contents of this report and its attachments are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief, and I hold the opinions stated within the report to a reasonable degree of professional certainty.
- 3. My qualifications for rendering expert opinions in this case are summarized in my report and in my CV, which is attached to this declaration as Exhibit B. My CV is true and accurate as of the date of my report in this case to the best of my knowledge and belief.
- 4. Attached as Exhibit C to this declaration is an index and copies of files that I received and relied upon in reaching the opinions included my report and its attachments in this case. Those files are true and accurate copies of files that I received and relied upon to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Data

Michael Brasfield

## IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

JACQUES RIVERA,		)	
		)	Case No. 12 C 4428
	Plaintiff,	)	
		)	Hon. Joan B. Gottschall,
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		)	
REYNALDO GUEVARA, et al.,		)	Hon. Mary M. Rowland,
		)	Magistrate Judge
	Defendants.	)	
		)	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

EXHIBIT A TO THE DECLARATION OF MICHAEL BRASFIELD

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### IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Jacques Rivera v. Guevara, et al. No. 12 CV 4428

Report of Plaintiff's Expert - Michael D. Brasfield

**December 30, 2016** 

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Anand Swaminathan with the law firm of Loevy & Loevy, representing the plaintiff in this matter, contacted and retained me more than a year ago to assess whether there were any deviations from generally accepted police practices in the actions of numerous employees of the Chicago Police Department ("CPD"), specifically as they relate to matters stemming from the arrest and eventual incarceration of Jacques Rivera for his alleged murder of Felix Valentin. These events occurred over more than a 20 year period – beginning in 1988 and ending in 2011. Jacques Rivera spent more than 20 years in a maximum security prison as the result of the actions of the defendants. As a result of my review of the materials provided to me, I have concluded to a reasonable degree of professional certainty that the defendants and the CPD failed to conduct even a cursory investigation of the facts and that they intentionally and willfully manufactured and falsified evidence, manipulated witnesses, and withheld critically relevant information from the defendant and his attorneys. I have also concluded that the defendants and the CPD had a widespread practice or custom of acting in the same manner in similar cases for many years. In my opinion, there were numerous departures from generally accepted police practices in the Felix Valentin homicide investigation; and, the CPD, through its policies, practices, commissions and omissions created an environment where officers could routinely ignore city policies and the law with impunity and that such behavior was not only tolerated, but Despite the City's formal written policies related to investigations and encouraged. accountability, the evidence demonstrates that as a matter of unofficial policy or widespread practice, police officers routinely violated common and accepted police investigative practices.

I have also reviewed the CPD's policies and practices related to the creation, maintenance, storage, preservation, and disclosure of investigative materials in homicide cases, as concerning the *Rivera v. City of Chicago* case discussed below, and more broadly. To that end, I reviewed documents regarding CPD's policies and practices governing homicide investigative files. I also reviewed numerous files created by CPD detectives during homicide investigations and compared those files to defense attorneys' files to assess whether relevant investigative material was disclosed or withheld. I have also relied upon the substantial

knowledge and experience I have gained from reviewing hundreds of CPD homicide investigation files and tens of thousands of pages of material in other cases involving the withholding of exculpatory information in so-called street files, including *Fields v. City of Chicago* and *Kluppelberg v. City of Chicago*. Through those cases and this one, I have reviewed hundreds of homicide files across different detective areas of the city, and maintained and stored in different locations. Based on my review, I have concluded to a reasonable degree of professional certainty that the CPD's policies and practices related to the creation, maintenance, storage, preservation, and disclosure of investigative material deviated substantially from generally accepted police practices and resulted in the routine failure to disclose important investigative materials to criminal defendants.

My opinions and the facts upon which I base my opinions are discussed in greater detail below.

I have been an active-duty municipal and/or county law enforcement official for approximately 39 years. I retired from active governmental service in 2009. I have served as the Chief of Police of the Fort Lauderdale Police Department, the Assistant Chief of the Seattle Police Department, and the elected Sheriff of Jefferson County, Washington. Over the last 20 years I have also been actively engaged as a consultant, trainer, case reviewer and expert witness in law enforcement related matters. An overview of my qualifications follows in Section I.A. As a police practices expert, I have testified in state and federal courts for both plaintiffs and defendants.

A list of cases will be found in Attachment A; material reviewed for this case is in Attachment B; my rate of compensation in Attachment C; and a complete and detailed resume in Attachment D; a list of reference materials in Attachment E; summary of my file-by-file comparisons in Attachment F; a spreadsheet of my data analysis in Attachment G; a copy of my expert report in *Fields v. City of Chicago* in Attachment H; and a copy of my expert report in *Kluppelberg v. City of Chicago* in Attachment I.

I reserve the right to alter my opinions and/or form additional opinions regarding this case upon disclosure to me of further information or documentation related to this case.

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#### I. **Background**

#### A. Expert Witness Qualifications

I began my 41-year law enforcement career in 1968 as a patrol officer with the City of Mercer Island, Washington. In 1969, I joined the Seattle Police Department and served Seattle as a police officer, detective, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, major, and assistant chief. In addition to uniformed patrol, my investigative assignments as a detective included traffic homicide investigation, burglary and theft, and vice (gambling and prostitution). As a sergeant, I served in patrol, the tactical squad, and internal investigations. As a lieutenant, I served as a watch commander in charge of 50 patrol officers, and later as the commander of the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission's Basic Law Enforcement Academy for 2 years. This academy was responsible for developing and providing the initial law enforcement training for all commissioned law enforcement officers in Washington State. As a captain, I served as commander at both the downtown and north precincts, with responsibility for over 125 officers at each location. I also served as the commander of the Internal Investigations section of the Seattle Police Department for 2 years. I was the major in command of the inspectional services division for 4 years. This division was responsible for developing, implementing, and monitoring departmental policies and procedures. This division was also responsible for developing and administering a budget in excess of \$120 million. My last 5 years with the Seattle Police Department were served as assistant chief in command of the support services bureau. I was responsible for, and oversaw the activity of, nine uniquely different divisions including: internal investigations; training; personnel, intelligence; crime prevention; communications; records & evidence, which included the maintenance and control of homicide files; data processing; and fiscal, property, & fleet management. In this capacity I routinely served as the acting Chief of Police. I retired from the agency in 1995.

I was selected by the City of Fort Lauderdale as their Police Chief in 1995. The 33 square mile city has a full time resident population of 165,000. An estimated additional 60,000 "snow bird" residents return to second homes in the city during the 6-month winter season. Fort Lauderdale serves as the seat of government for the county of 1.5 million and is in the heart of a diverse tri-county (Dade, Broward, and the Palm Beach) population of 4 million. As one of the premier tourist destinations in South Florida, over 12 million passengers come through the airport each year. The ocean port handles the second largest number of cruise ship sailings in the world. Fort Lauderdale serves as the governmental and business hub of the County. The Fort Lauderdale Police Department had a budget of \$60 million and consisted of 500 sworn positions and 300 civilian positions. In 2000, the department received 600,000 calls for service, dispatched over 200,000 of those calls, made over 20,000 arrests, and issued 65,000 traffic citations. The Department is now nationally recognized as an innovative leader in the field of community policing and was one of only a handful of cities nationwide to be selected as a Community Policing Demonstration Site by the Department of Justice. I oversaw the operation of the only municipal jail in the state of Florida. Under my tenure, Fort Lauderdale became the first major agency to obtain accreditation. After over 6 years as the police chief of Fort Lauderdale, I retired from law enforcement a second time and returned to the Seattle area in the fall of 2001.

After retiring as Chief of the Fort Lauderdale Police Department I returned to my retirement home in Washington State. After a year and a half, I chose to run for, and was elected to, the office of Jefferson County Sheriff. I served in that capacity for over 6 years, and retired for the third (and final) time in the spring of 2009.

As both a Police Chief (6 years) and Sheriff (6 years), I have reviewed and approved policy and procedures of every kind. These included (but not limited to) criminal investigations, maintenance of police records, complaints against police officers, training, supervision and discipline.

Of specific relevance to this case - During my 4 years as a supervisor and commander of the Internal Investigation Section of the Seattle Police Department I was directly involved with thousands of investigations of allegations of employee misconduct, including failure to adhere to rules and regulations. These included criminal investigations, up to and including evidence and witness tampering, burglary, robbery, sexual assault, and homicide investigations in officer involved shootings.

Of specific relevance to this case - During my 31 years in a supervisory and management capacity as a Sergeant, Lieutenant, Captain, Major, Assistant Chief, Chief of Police, and Sheriff, I have been responsible for the review and processing of hundreds of disciplinary actions up to and including termination.

Of specific relevance to this case - I am the past chair of the Washington State Board on Law Enforcement Training, Standards, and Education. As such we regularly examined and reviewed issues and criteria that define standards and norms related to the practice and administration of law enforcement practices and operations.

Of specific relevance to this case - Since the enactment of legislation establishing the Washington Peace Officer Certification Revocation Hearing process, I participated as a member of that panel in more Revocation Hearings than any other sworn law enforcement officer to date.

Of specific relevance to this case – During my 2 years as Commander of the Washington State Basic Law Enforcement Academy in Burien, I was responsible for the administration of the training program provided to all Washington State Law Enforcement Officers. This was also my role as the Assistant Chief of the Seattle Police Department responsible for in-service and advanced training at the Academy over a subsequent 5 year period.

Of specific relevance to this case - I have been responsible for the development, formulation and updating of police policy and procedures as the Commander (6 years) of the Seattle Police Department's Inspectional Services Division.

As an independent consultant and sub-contractor, I have completed on-site visits to analyze 6 major U.S. City (Boston, Baltimore, Memphis, Oxnard, Cleveland & Seattle) police agencies to evaluate community policing in public housing. I have also served as a visiting management assessor for the cities of New Orleans (LA), Columbus (OH), Portland, (OR), San Francisco (CA), Bremerton (WA). Upon my return to Seattle in 2001, I provided contract

professional services as a consultant and program director for the non-profit South Downtown Foundation. I had responsibility for administering several million dollars for improving public safety in the International District, SoDo, and Pioneer Square neighborhoods of Seattle. In this capacity I coordinated efforts with the City of Seattle, the Seattle Police Department and various interest and civic groups in the area.

In 2002, I became a candidate for the Sheriff of Jefferson County, Washington. I was successful and assumed that office on January 1, 2003. I successfully ran for re-election in 2006 and was returned to office with 80% of the popular vote. I held a gubernatorial appointment to the Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission, serving as the only law enforcement official on this body of judicial, legislative and governmental representatives. I chaired the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission's Board on Law Enforcement Training, Standards, and Education. Members of this board monitor and evaluate the training of police officers and participate in law enforcement decertification hearings.

Over the last 40 years I have received extensive, specialized professional training in nearly all areas of law enforcement. There has been particular emphasis in the areas of training, internal investigations, accident investigation, use of force, ethics and police liability. I was awarded "life member" status with the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 2005. I was also awarded "life member" status with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs in 2009. I am also a "life member" of the National Sheriffs Association. I have also been a member of the Washington State Sheriff's Association and served on the executive board of that organization.

During my career, I have been required to investigate and/or review hundreds of internal investigations. I have supervised hundreds of officers, and have had to review their compliance with standards of behavior and truthfulness. As both a supervisor, and later a commander of internal investigations with the Seattle Police Department, I have reviewed and evaluated the thoroughness of well over hundreds of such investigations. As a police chief and as a sheriff, I have had the ultimate responsibility of passing judgment on such actions by law enforcement officers in situations ranging from traffic stops to fatal shootings.

I received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminal Justice from the University of Washington in Seattle. I also am a graduate of the Senior Management Institute for Police (SMIP) of the Police Executive Research Forum. A copy of my Curriculum Vitae is attached as Appendix A.

#### B. Materials and Other Information Reviewed and Used in Forming Opinions

The following opinions are based upon my four decades of knowledge, education, training, and experience as a police officer, detective, police supervisor, commander, police chief, and sheriff. In particular, they are based on my lengthy experience with the law enforcement specialties of inspections, training, policy development, accreditation, jail operations and police internal investigations. My opinions are also based on the extensive materials I have been provided by counsel. I have attached a list of those documents as Attachment B. I have formed the following opinions based on a reasonable degree of certainty within the field of law enforcement practices and procedures. It is my practice to evaluate the reasonableness of police policies, practices, and

procedures on a case-by-case basis from the perspective of a police reviewing authority. My experience and qualifications are briefly outlined above and documented in my complete resume in Attachment D of this document.

#### II. Summary of Relevant Facts

On Saturday afternoon, the 27<sup>th</sup> of August 1988, Israel Valentin (age 22) and his younger brother Felix Valentin (age 16) drove to an apartment building located at 3324 West Cortland Street in the City of Chicago, Illinois. Israel exited their car and went inside the building to pick up his girlfriend, Marilyn Lopez, to attend a wedding. While Israel was in the building, Felix waited in the driver's seat of their car. An individual approached the car and shot Felix multiple times, then jumped into a waiting car driven by another individual and fled the scene. Shortly thereafter, Israel returned to the vehicle and discovered his younger brother seriously wounded. Police communications received the call at 3:39 pm. Israel took Felix to Norwegian Hospital and he was eventually transferred to Cook County Hospital.

Felix succumbed to his wounds nearly 3 weeks later on 9/14/1988. Felix's hospital treatment is related in the deposition of Dr. Arthur Sharkey. Felix suffered from multiple gunshot wounds and was treated in the intensive care unit over a period of nearly 3 weeks. Police reports document his poor condition and inability to interact with officers (Wron 00031- 00036). As of 9/9/1988, Valentin was not responsive to painful or verbal stimuli, his pupils did not react to light, he was on a ventilator and a moving bed, he was not breathing on his own, he was on medication to paralyze him, and he was suffering from a major infection. According to Dr. Sharkey, there is no indication in the medical records that Valentin regained responsiveness between 9/9/1988 and his death on 9/14/1988.

On 8/27/1988, responding police units who arrived at Norwegian Hospital were furnished with descriptions of the suspect and his "getaway" driver. The victim Felix described both subjects as Hispanic males between the ages of 16-18 driving an older brown vehicle – possibly a Toyota hatchback (Hickey 00002). Responding police units reported also that Felix related that the suspect had been wearing a yellow baseball hat and was of light to medium complexion (Hickey 00004).

Detectives McLaughlin and Leonard responded to the hospital at 5:15 p.m. 8/27/1988 to interview Felix and Israel. Detectives created a general progress report and police report reflecting the interview. The general progress report relates Israel's description of the events surrounding the shooting. It does not contain a description of the suspect and getaway driver. In addition, the general progress report contains information that Marilyn Lopez's younger brother, Orlando "Macho" Lopez (age 12) may have observed some portion of the shooting but had not been interviewed (Wron 00069). The police report (Wron 00031-Wrong 00033) contains a description of the suspect – Hispanic male between the ages of 18-22 with brown eyes, dark hair, a black jean jacket, dark pants, and gym shoes – and getaway driver – Hispanic male between the ages of 18-22. The description is not attributed to any person and the report does not describe the origin of the description. In addition, the description does not appear in the general progress report and is different than the description reported by responding police units. The police report omits any reference to Orlando Lopez.

Additional detectives Letrich and Moriarty interviewed Felix Valentin at the hospital on 8/30/1988 (Wron 00039). Felix stated that the two suspects were members of the "Imperial Gangsters". Detectives presented an Imperial Gangster photo album ("gang book") to Felix. Felix identified the shooter as Jose Antonio "Chequin" Rodriguez, and the driver of the getaway car as Phillip Nieves. Based on the identification provided by the shooting victim, Rodriguez was arrested just 3 blocks from the scene of the shooting at 1 a.m. on 8/31/1988 by Officers Moriarity, Vergara and Wojcik (at the request of Letrich) as the suspect in the shooting (Wron 00058). A hold dated 8/31/1988 was placed on Rodriguez that stated that officers expected to charge him with aggravated assault on Felix Valentin by 1 a.m. on 9/2/1988 (Wron 00059). The hold also stated that a line-up was to be viewed by the witness in the case. A release form dated 8/31/1988 states that the victim was unable to identify the defendant, due to being heavily sedated for pain (Wron 0063).

A photograph of Rodriguez was provided to me during my review of the case (RFC 1420) as part of a set of six photographs (RFC 1415-1420). These photographs are not part of the police, prosecutor, or criminal defense files provided to me. The numbered photographs appear to correspond to detective Leonard's general progress report dated 8/31/1988 (Wron 0064), and to the photograph evidence form dated 8/31/1988 11:45 p.m. (Wron 0062).

Gang Specialists Guevara and Gawrys reported on 9/16/1988 that they showed photographs of Rodriguez and Nieves to Orlando Lopez following a physical lineup on 9/15/1988. The report states that Lopez denied that Rodriguez and Nieves were involved in the shooting of Felix Valentin (Wron 00010). There is no photo of Nieves in the file.

With the exception of the above, there is no further reference to Rodriguez or to Nieves in the material.

Detectives McLaughlin and Leonard reported that on 8/29/1988 they interviewed Orlando Lopez. The report states (Wron 00030):

LOPEZ was coming from the store at corner of Kimball and Cortland. LOPEZ observed a copper colored GM-type car coming out of the alley, traveling northbound at approximately 3319 W. Cortland. LOPEZ indicated that said vehicle contained 2 M/WH's one of whom exited from the passenger's side of the vehicle and began to walk toward 3320 W. Cortland where the victim was seated behind the wheel of his vehicle. Suddenly, the M/WH began to run toward vehicle and LOPEZ noticed a gun in M/WH's hand. LOPEZ believed he heard three (3) shots but indicated that they were not very loud. LOPEZ indicated that LOPEZ saw the victim lean forward and to the right in the vehicle which victim had been seated.

LOPEZ informed R/D's that LOPEZ could identify the shooter because LOPEZ recognized the shooter as a M/WH who played baseball at Humboldt Park and LOPEZ had observed him there on a few occasions. LOPEZ did not know shooters name but was aware that shooter was affiliated with the Latin Kings. LOPEZ then viewed books and made an identification of one RIOS, Jose (16-D LATIN KING Page 40D) as the M/WH

who exited the copper car and shot the victim. At this time there is no identification of the driver.

On 9/16/1988, Gang Specialists Guevara and Gawrys also reported that Orlando Lopez was located and brought to Gang Crimes North on 8/29/1988, at which point he looked at photo books and selected a picture of Rivera (Wron 00009-00010). No photo albums were preserved or inventoried as evidence.

A police report of Detectives McLaughlin and Leonard dated 9/1/1988 (Wron 00035) states that attempts were made to have Lopez view a physical lineup including Rivera and Rodriguez on 8/31/1988 or 9/1/1988 but Lopez's parents would not allow him to participate at night and Lopez could not be located.

On 8/30/1988, Gang Specialist Reynaldo Guevara and other defendants arrested 22 year old Jacques Rivera (Wron 00056). Guevara claims to have based the arrest solely on an alleged identification of Rivera by 12 year old Orlando Lopez on 8/29/1988. However, a rap sheet of Rivera was requested on the day of the shooting on 8/27/1988 (Wron 00055). The arrest report states that hold papers were submitted "due to the fact that the witness is not available to view a physical line-up which will be held on 31 Aug. 88" (Wron 00056). A hold dated 8/30/1988 was placed on Rivera that stated that officers expected to charge him with aggravated battery on Felix Valentin by 7 p.m. on 8/31/1988 (Wron 00057). The hold also stated "the witness to this case will not be available until tomorrows date, and Felony review will not approve charges until they can interview the witness." On 8/31/1988 or 9/1/1988, Rivera was released without charges.

Rivera was steadily employed at the Humboldt Park Institute. He was living with his spouse and children; was 4 to 6 years older than the descriptions of the suspects; had no known connection to the victim; and lacked identifying physical characteristics contained in the description of the suspects. Guevara had no physical evidence to support the arrest of Rivera.

Following the death of Felix Valentin on 9/14/1988, reports indicate that Orlando Lopez viewed a physical lineup at Area Five on 9/15/1988 and identified Rivera. Photographs were taken of the lineup and inventoried.

Lopez has testified numerous times that during the 9/15/1988 lineup he told police that Jacques Rivera was not the person who shot Felix Valentin, and that the police responded that he should not be afraid to make an identification (Lopez Dep., Lopez Hearing and Trial Testimony). Lopez testified that this conversation occurred with a detective with an afro, a mustache, and glasses and a woman with blond or white hair. I have been provided with photographs of Reynaldo Guevara, which show him with an afro, mustache, and glasses.

Lopez has also testified numerous times that there were actually 2 separate physical lineups that he viewed. Lopez testified that the first lineup was conducted within a few days of the shooting of Valentin. The same detective with an afro, a mustache, and glasses accompanied Lopez to the first lineup. In Lopez's view, he (Lopez) selected Rivera from the first lineup as well. Following the first lineup, Lopez saw the person who had shot Felix Valentin on the street. The person was an Imperial Gangster and was not Jacques Rivera.

Jacques Rivera has also testified that there were actually 2 separate physical lineups. Rivera testified that Guevara asked him to be a filler in a lineup, after which he was held for a period of time and then placed in a lineup. Rivera testified that he was not told during the first lineup what crime he was standing in a lineup for or who was viewing the lineup. Rivera testified that he was released after the first lineup.

The testimony of Lopez and Rivera on this point directly contradicts the "official" record produced by the defendants. The police reports produced by the defendants do not contain any report of a physical lineup before 9/15/1988. A report of McLaughlin and Leonard describes a failed attempt to conduct a physical lineup with Lopez on 9/1/1988, after which they report they attempted to show photos to Felix Valentin at the hospital (Wron 00034-00035).

Documents in the investigative file support Lopez and Rivera's testimony that there were actually 2 physical lineups. As I discuss above, arrest reports, hold reports, and release reports state that on 8/31/1988 and/or 9/1/1988 both Rivera and Jose Rodriguez were being held to participate in a physical lineup with a witness. A general progress report written by Leonard on 8/31/1988 lists the names of Rivera and Rodriguez, along with four other individuals acting as fillers – Villafane, Olivero, Ruiz, Ramon Lopez. Photographs of all six individuals, apparently taken at the same time against the same backdrop, were submitted into evidence on 8/31/1988 (RFC 1415-1420, Wron 00062, 00064).

Testimony from Villafane, Olivero, and Ruiz also supports Orlando Lopez and Rivera's testimony that there were actually 2 physical lineups. Villafane testified that he only once participated in a lineup in his life in the summer of 1988 (Villafane Dep, pp. 13-14). Olivero also testified that he participated in a lineup for a shooting in the summer of 1988 (Olivero Dep, pp. 13-14). Ruiz testified that he had been in a lineup for the shooting of Felix Valentin, who was a friend of Ruiz (Ruiz Dep, pp. 26-27).

Taken together, there is strong evidence supporting Lopez and Rivera's testimony that there were 2 physical lineups.

Following the second physical lineup on 9/15/1988, Reynaldo Guevara and other defendants arrested Jacques Rivera for murder (Wron 00051). Later on the same night, Guevara and Gawrys submitted a supplementary report (Wron 00009), which states that Lopez identified Rivera in a photo album on 8/29/1988 and at a physical lineup on 9/15/1988. The report states further that Lopez was shown photos of Rodriguez and Nieves after the 9/15/1988 physical lineup and stated that they were not involved in shooting Felix Valentin (Wron 00010). Lopez testified that he was not shown photographs other than the photo albums (Lopez Dep, p. 177). Finally, the report states that on 9/10/1988, Guevara and Gawrys showed the victim Felix Valentin a photo album at the hospital and that Valentin identified Jacques Rivera as the person who had shot him (Wron 00010). Such an identification would have been impossible given the course of Felix Valentin's medical treatment described above. Dr. Sharkey testified on 9/10/1988, Valentin could not reasonably have spoken to another person, he could not have looked through a photo album, and he could not even have communicated with his eyes (Sharkey Dep., pp. 55-56).

In spite of numerous intentional malicious acts by Guevara and others of omission and/or commission; witness manipulation; false testimony and reporting; withholding of evidence; etc., murder charges were successfully filed against Jacques Rivera.

Rivera was convicted in July 1990 for the murder of Felix Valentin, based on the testimony and in-court identification of then 13-year-old juvenile, Orlando Lopez, and the testimony of Reynaldo Guevara. Lopez's testimony was the only evidence of Rivera's guilt presented at Rivera's criminal trial. Investigative materials in the possession of the Chicago Police Department were not provided to Mr. Rivera and his attorney, Judge Wadas, as described in detail below. Rivera was sentenced to 80 years in state prison and incarcerated for over 20 years.

Rivera represented himself *pro se* in parts of his post-conviction case and attempted to use FOIA to obtain documents from the Chicago Police Department relating to a physical lineup conducted on or about 8/31/1988. Later, Rivera was represented in his post-conviction case by the Center on Wrongful Convictions at Northwestern University.

In September 23, 2011, the Circuit Court of Cook County granted Rivera a new trial based on the conclusion that there was sufficient evidence of his innocence. Cook County prosecutors elected in October of 2011 not to retry Rivera and dropped the charges against him. In September 2012, the Circuit Court of Cook County granted Rivera a certificate of innocence.

## III. <u>Deviations from professional homicide investigation standards in Felix Valentin</u> homicide investigation

Homicide cases and investigations in police agencies across the United States are given priority and resources not normally provided to other types of investigations. More experienced, trained and knowledgeable detectives are assigned. Their investigations result in detailed documentation, commonly referred to as "murder books" in some jurisdictions. These investigative records provide a step by step record of all evidence gathered, all witnesses interviewed, statements taken, leads followed (whether productive or not), medical records, autopsy photographs and reports, photographs of the crime scene, wound descriptions, weapon (gun, bullet, shell, knife, vehicle, objects, etc.) analysis, chain of custody and evidence logs, vehicle impounds, search warrant applications and returns. It is not uncommon for a typical murder investigation to contain hundreds (and often times thousands) of pages – even if there is thought to be a "known" suspect. There are well-established criteria and a broad range of literature for these practices. In fact, Det. Anthony Wronkowski ("Homicide Coordinator") stated that there should be 22 specific parts of an on-going and completed Chicago Police Department homicide investigation book.

Experienced homicide detectives are familiar with the difficulties posed by relying entirely on a single "eyewitness" as a basis for police presenting a charge of homicide and they were aware of these difficulties in 1988. According to the American Judicature Society, misidentification by eyewitnesses was the leading cause of wrongful conviction in more than 75 percent of the first 183 DNA exonerations in the United States. The presence of a weapon during an incident can draw visual attention away from other things, such as the perpetrator's

face, and thus affect an eyewitness's ability to identify the holder of the weapon. This is further aggravated when the lineup does not contain the offender. In that situation young children and the elderly commit mistaken identifications at a rate higher than young adults.

Professional investigation and documentation are critically important for a number of reasons, some of which include but are not limited to:

- Case integrity
- Continuity of investigation
- Supervisory oversight
- Facilitation of case management
- Inclusion of investigative notes and investigators actions
- Insuring thoroughness of the investigation
- Allowing other investigators to assist or replace initial investigators
- Providing a "paper trail" of what steps were taken (or not taken)
- Focusing on important aspects of the case
- Identifying what remains to be done and what has already been done and by whom
- Eliminating suspicion from some possible initial suspects
- Providing sufficient information to identify and arrest a suspect
- Providing insight for prosecutors considering charges
- Providing an objective basis for charging and trying the suspect
- Providing an objective basis for the court to determine challenges
- To have a single document for discovery and disclosure (Brady rule)

#### Individual, Supervisory & Institutional Failures in Felix Valentin Homicide Investigation

Officers' liabilities in this investigation include, but are not limited to:

- Problematic reports
- Intentional and willful actions
- Intentional and willful omissions
- Fabrication of evidence
- Destruction, suppression, failure to preserve evidence and investigative materials
- Bogus documentation and failure to provide documentation
- Improper and manipulative juvenile procedures
- Improper lineup and photo array identification procedures
- Criminal conspiracy

This so-called "investigation" into the homicide of Felix Valentin by the Chicago Police Department, Reynaldo Guevara, and various police officers and supervisors employed by the City was 1) intentionally and blatantly calculated to wrongfully focus on, arrest, charge and convict Jacques Rivera; and/or 2) was conducted in a manner as to be considered so sloppy and unprofessional as to insure the same outcomes.

Even by the most forgiving of standards, practice and criteria, the investigative documents of the Chicago Police Department in this matter were lacking any semblance of a professional and thorough investigation.

Before describing specific failures in the Valentin investigation, I must note that it is unusual that an investigating officer in a criminal investigation would refuse to answer questions about that investigation under oath. On the advice of his attorneys and apparently concerned about incriminating himself, Reynaldo Guevara refused in his deposition in this case to answer a single substantive question about the Valentin investigation or the prosecution of Mr. Rivera during his deposition in this case. This refusal extended to all aspects of the case, including the fabrication and suppression of evidence, manipulation of witnesses, including Orlando Lopez, physical and photo identification procedures used, exclusion of alternative perpetrators, testimony at Mr. Rivera's criminal trial, related misconduct in other cases, etc. It is a duty of a police officer to testify truthfully about investigations in which he is and was involved and a refusal to adhere faithfully to that duty is a departure from accepted police practices. I infer from Guevara's silence that there are no ready explanations for the serious holes in the Valentin homicide investigative, and that if Guevara were to testify, his statements would not exonerate him.

Some specific and important examples and issues of the failure to conduct a thorough and professional investigation to either bolster or eliminate suspects include, but are not limited to:

- Maintenance of parallel investigative files some of which are not provided to the criminal justice system. As explained in greater detail below, important investigative materials created during CPD investigation were not provided to Mr. Rivera, his criminal defense attorney, Judge Wadas, or the state prosecutors charged with approving charges and prosecuting the criminal case. Some of these investigative materials have gone missing or were destroyed. Other investigative materials were withheld and produced decades after Mr. Rivera's conviction. Those investigative materials recently produced have strong investigative value and should have been provided to participants so that they could conduct additional investigation to demonstrate Mr. Rivera's innocence, the unreliability of eyewitness Lopez, and to bring the perpetrator to justice. The multiple files in this case demonstrates a lack of file integrity and security, an insufficient or non-existent chain of evidence and/or custody, and willful failure to disclose and produced (Brady rule) all records to prosecutors, defense attorneys, and the court, not only in the initial process and trial, but also later in appeals and civil litigation.
- Investigative "tunnel vision" by Reynaldo Guevara and the other defendants. Responding officers investigating crimes have an obligation under accepted practices to follow all leads to bring the true perpetrator to justice. It is not an acceptable practice to focus on a suspect while developing evidence that implicates that suspect and excluding evidence that implicates other suspects ("tunnel vision" or confirmation bias). Tunnel vision is apparent in the investigative materials. The following four examples are the chief evidence of tunnel vision in the investigation of the Valentin homicide and the prosecution of Mr. Rivera for that crime:

- o A rap sheet of in the investigative file, which was not given to Mr. Rivera or his attorney Judge Wadas, shows an issued on inquiry date stamp of 8/27/1988. Based on my experience in other cases involving the Chicago Police Department, that date stamp was placed on the rap sheet when it was requested by investigators working the Valentin investigation and was issued by the records division. The date stamp of 8/27/1988 is the same day as the Valentin shooting and is a full two days before 8/29/1988, the date on which police report the first mention of Mr. Rivera being implicated as having anything to do with this crime. Selecting a suspect without evidence and then pursuing evidence to connect that suspect to the crime in question is in serious conflict with accepted police practices. If Mr. Rivera was a suspect before the only evidence tying him to the crime was developed—the eyewitness identification of Lopez—that represents a gross violation of accepted police practices and egregious misconduct.
- A physical lineup viewed by Lopez on 8/31/1988 or 9/1/1988 did not result in an identification of Mr. Rivera and was suppressed. Evidence discussed above supports the conclusion that an initial physical lineup procedure was performed on 8/31/1988 or 9/1/1988 that included Orlando Lopez as the witness and Mr. Rivera as a suspect, during which Mr. Rivera was not identified and after which Mr. Rivera was released from custody. Investigative materials concerning that physical lineup procedure were not provided in advance of Mr. Rivera's criminal trial to Mr. Rivera or to his attorney as described in Section V.H below. A failure by the sole eyewitness Lopez to make an identification of Mr. Rivera is evidence that he did not commit the crime. In addition, it is evidence that critically undermines Lopez's 9/15/1988 supposed identification of Mr. Rivera, and it is evidence that prosecutors and criminal defense attorneys would have used to evaluate the prosecution and defense of the case. Failure to document Lopez's non-identification of Mr. Rivera during the 8/31/1988 or 9/1/1988 physical lineup is additional evidence of "tunnel vision" and another gross violation of accepted police practices.
- Failure to pursue perpetrators Rodriguez and Nieves, identified by the victim, and failure to document investigation, exclusion, or alibis of alternative perpetrators. Shortly after the crime, the victim Felix Valentin stated to investigators that the person who had shot him was a member of the gang called the Imperial Gangsters, after which investigators provided a photo album of know Imperial Gangsters, from which Felix Valentin selected a photograph of Jose Rodriguez as the shooting perpetrator and Felipe Nieves as the driver of the getaway car. Rodriguez was arrested in close proximity to the crime scene, held, and participated in a physical lineup, as described above, but he was released according to reporting on or about 9/1/1988 with the only stated reason being that the victim had not identified him. Lopez testified that shortly after the first physical lineup he saw the perpetrator of the Valentin shooting on the street and recognized that the perpetrator was a member of the Imperial Gangsters street gang. The investigative files do not document any investigation of Rodriguez or Nieves other than the above, even though these individuals were identified by the

victim of the crime, who was the person in closest proximity to the shooter. The investigative files do not reflect or document an effort to determine whether Rodriguez or Nieves had an alibi for the date and time of the shooting of Felix Valentin, and they do not reflect or document the process by which Rodriguez or Nieves were excluded as suspects in this crime. The only exception is the report by Guevara and Gawrys described above, which states, contrary to Lopez's testimony, that Lopez was shown photographs of Rodriguez and Nieves following his supposed identification of Mr. Rivera on 9/15/1988, at which point Lopez supposedly excluded Rodriguez and Nieves. Established police practices require investigation of perpetrators of crimes identified by the victims of those crimes, including careful documentation of the investigation of such individuals and the process by which such individuals are excluded as suspects.

- False reporting of an identification of Mr. Rivera by the victim Felix Valentin. Reporting detectives Guevara and Gawrys stated in a police report written on 9/16/1988, after Mr. Rivera's arrest, that the victim Felix Valentin a week before on 9/10/1988 had identified Mr. Rivera as the perpetrator in a photograph. The failure to contemporaneously document this purported identification and the physical impossibility of such an identification being made by a victim who on 9/10/1988 was unresponsive, could not breath, had unreactive pupils, was paralyzed with medication, and who could not have made an identification according to the doctors treating him, demonstrates that the information about an identification of Mr. Rivera by Valentin is false. This false information is likely included in the police report produced after Mr. Rivera's arrest by police officers suffering from "tunnel vision" in order to eliminate the significant obstacle to Mr. Rivera's arrest and prosecution that is caused by the fact that shortly after the crime the victim Felix Valentin identified individuals as perpetrators who were not Mr. Rivera. Inserting false information into a police report is an additional gross deviation from acceptable police practices during a homicide investigation, as is attributing to the victim of a crime an identification that did not occur. 1
- Improper conduct of and failure to document physical and photographic lineup and showup procedures. In addition to the failure to document a filler identification and/or non-identification of Rivera taking place during an initial physical lineup on 8/31/1988 or

Additional departures from accepted police practices concerning the supposed 9/10/1988 identification of Mr. Rivera by Felix Valentin include 1) the fact that information about the identification was first inserted into a report 6 days later on 9/16/1988, after Lopez had selected Mr. Rivera in a 9/15/1988 physical lineup, leaving no contemporaneous documentation of the identification in the investigative record, 2) the lack of documentation regarding how the identification procedure was employed, including any deviations from standard practice, such as using signals rather than speech to indicate identification, or any modifications to allow Felix to view the photographs while his bed was in constant motion from side to side, 3) the lack of any audio recording, video recording, or other documentation of the identification procedure, 4) failure to preserve the photograph identified, 5) failure to document the physical and mental condition of the witness, given his serious injuries, during the identification procedure and interaction with the witness apart from the identification procedure.

9/1/1988, discussed above, investigating defendants also departed from accepted police practices in their conduct and documentation of physical and photographic lineups conducted during the course of the Valentin investigation as follows:

- O Failure to document the circumstances of Lopez's purported identification of Mr. Rivera in a photo album. There are conflicting reports and testimony about where the identification occurred and who was present and procured said identification. There is no documentation of the number of photographs shown to Lopez, what photo albums were shown to Lopez, who was present (both civilian and police officers) what Lopez said/what was said to him before and after the identification procedure, Lopez's reaction to various pictures as he reviewed the photo books, how long the procedure lasted, or the contents of Lopez's statement when he supposedly picked Jacques Rivera's photograph, including his level of certainty. The photograph and the photo book were not preserved or inventoried as evidence. In related fashion, there is an absence of explanation in the police documents as to why investigators provided Lopez solely with a Latin Kings photo album, rather than showing him multiple albums, such as the Imperial Gangster albums.
- o Failure to document the circumstances of other identifications from photo albums. There are similarly no records documenting the identifications supposedly made by Felix Valentin from photo albums and those photographs and photo albums were not preserved or inventoried as evidence.
- o Failure to use fillers independent of the investigation. Individuals present in a physical or photographic lineup procedures as fillers must not be known to witnesses viewing those procedures. For obvious reasons, use of a filler known to the witness increases the possibility of mistaken/improper identification because the person is known by the witness and thus is not a filler. George Ruiz (or a photo of him, if the defendants are believed) was used in a lineup procedure on or about 8/31/1988 or 9/1/1988. Ruiz was a friend of Felix Valentin's and was known to him. He was likely known by Lopez (at least in appearance) as well. Using Ruiz and others known to witnesses undermines the reliability of those identification procedures.
- Failure to document use of photos. The investigative materials reflect photos, including photos of Mr. Rivera, without documentation of individuals to whom those photos were shown or even whether those photos were used during the investigation.
- o Failure to include Jose Rodriguez in 9/15/1988 lineup. Without any explanation in the police record, Jose Rodriguez was not presented in a physical lineup to Lopez on 9/15/1988. Rodriguez had been identified by the victim himself and was arrested in close proximity to the crime scene. Not permitting Lopez to observe the potential actual perpetrator dramatically increases the chance of a mistaken identification of an innocent person. Relatedly, the chance

- of a mistaken identification is increased when two lineups are shown to a witness that only have a single suspect in common.
- Failure to accept and suppression of non-identification. According to Lopez, at the 9/15/1988 physical lineup, he (Lopez) stated that Mr. Rivera was not the person who committed the shooting. Rather than accepting his statement, defendants had Lopez proceed with the identification of Rivera and then suppressed the true circumstances of the identification. In addition, defendants improperly suggested to Lopez that he should continue with his identification of a particular participant (Mr. Rivera). This is an obvious and knowing suppression of highly exculpatory evidence, and it represents a blatant manipulation of a child witness (see below). In addition, it runs contrary to accepted police practices, established in 1988, which required investigators not to suggest to witnesses anything about who should or should not be selected during a lineup procedure.
- O Improper photo lineup with unresponsive witness. As discussed elsewhere, Valentin was not in physical shape to participate in any lineup procedure or to respond to officers as of 9/10/1988, nonetheless Guevara/Gawrys presented him a lineup on that date. A lineup should not be shown to witnesses who are in a comatose state. The condition or a witness and any changes to a lineup procedure as a result of the witness's condition must be carefully documented.
- o Improper photo lineup with Orlando Lopez following live lineup and failure to document photo lineup. Though Lopez denies being shown photographs of Rodriguez and Nieves after his 9/15/1988 lineup with Mr. Rivera, even accepting Guevara/Gawrys's account that he was shown such photographs, that was not the proper procedure. Rodriguez and/or Nieves should have been included in a live or photographic lineup, including fillers, if they were to be excluded. In addition, the photos shown to Lopez should have been preserved and inventoried as evidence, and the procedure used to show those photos to Lopez should have been documented.

The departures from standard police practices regarding lineup procedures discussed above were in part a result of the written policies of the Chicago Police Department governing lineups. Hickey testified that GO 83-5, effective at all dates in the Valentin investigation, did not require a photographic record to be made of a lineup in which a filler was selected (Hickey Dep., pp. 260-267). The written policies did not provide guidance on what had to be reported in the event of a lineup procedure in which a filler was selected. In addition, police were permitted to confirm to a person viewing a lineup that they had picked the correct person during the lineup procedure. There appear to be no written policies in effect in 1988 that governed the conduct of photographic lineups. Photographic procedures appear in 2003 amendments to GO 88-18.

• Failure to document and transmit investigative information. The investigative file reflects a pronounced failure by defendants to document investigative information. Oral communication of information during a homicide investigation is insufficient. A written

record is necessary to communicate relevant information among investigating personnel in order to identify suspects and develop evidence leading to the apprehension of the true perpetrator of the crime. All potentially pertinent information must be recorded because the investigator will not know at the time information is received that it is or is not important to the ultimate case. Contemporaneous documentation is critical to ensure that information is accurately recorded and communicated. Finally, the requirement of disclosure of investigative materials to the criminal defendant and criminal defense attorney (Brady rule) requires documentation of investigative information. A lack of documentation suggests a departure from standard police practices, a failure to investigate, a suppression of evidence, or a combination of these things. The following were not produced in the investigative files I have reviewed:

- O Withheld notes, GPRs, investigative reports and activity forms of Gang Crimes Officers involved in the investigation. As explained below, any investigative materials in the investigative file produced by the Gang Crimes Specialists involved in the Valentin investigation were never produced, with the exception of a couple of reports by Guevara. Investigative activities of gang crimes officers should have been reported to superiors and the criminal justice system.
- O Withheld documentation of investigation between 9/2/1988 and 9/14/1988. Virtually no chronological documentation of investigative steps taken between 9/2/1988 and 9/14/1988 was produced as part of the investigative file. Based upon the material made available by the defendants, the investigation was "shut down" on or about 8/31/1988 when it appeared that Felix Valentin would survive. Only after his death on 9/14/1988 were events and documents generated to belatedly make it appear that officers had actually been conducting a real investigation. There is no documentation of investigative steps taken during the 2 weeks that the investigation was dormant. There is no explanation or justification for the lack of continuity in this homicide investigation. Detectives McLaughlin and Leonard began the investigation, but it was soon taken over by gang specialists who should have only been providing assistance regardless of whether Valentin survived. There is no record of any meaningful supervisory oversight apparent from my review of the materials, other than signing documents.
- O Withheld documentation of steps to locate Orlando Lopez. The defendants state in various police reports that they were having trouble locating Orlando Lopez, but no documents were produced to reflect investigative steps undertaken by defendant investigators to locate Lopez between 8/30/1988 and 9/15/1988. In an investigation such as this one, investigators would have been making efforts to contact Lopez, and the results of that search are relevant to the investigation as a whole (for example, if Lopez was actively evading contact with the police, his status as a reluctant witness may be pertinent to the prosecutor or criminal defendant).

- Withheld documentation of the reasons that Rodriguez and Nieves were excluded as suspects. As discussed, no investigative materials were produced that reflect any reason that Rodriguez and Nieves were excluded as suspects. There are similarly no materials in the investigative files showing that either individual's alibi was checked or confirmed. There are no materials reflecting any interview or police interaction with Rodriguez or Nieves, with the exception of Rodriguez's 8/31/1988 arrest. A decision to stop pursing a suspected perpetrator must be documented in the homicide file. In fact, there is very little documentation anywhere in the file about the apparent parallel investigation into Rodriguez and Nieves. Based on my experience, I would expect that investigators would have documented the reasons that Rodriguez and Nieves were excluded as suspects.
- witheld documentation or recordings of interviews with or statements of witnesses and the victim. No documents or recordings of interviews or statements of individuals relevant to the investigation have been produced as part of the investigative file, including Mr. Rivera's family, employer, and co-workers (regarding his alibi, work schedule, relationship with the victim and witnesses), individuals frequenting the Humboldt Park baseball fields, Marilyn Lopez (Israel Valentin's girlfriend), Orlando Lopez's friends, family, teachers, or others who might have shed light on his reliability as a child witness (see below), interviews with Israel Valentin or Felix Valentin after 9/1/1988 (with the exception of Guevara/Gawrys's purported 9/10/1988 photo identification), the corner store clerk to whom Lopez ran during the shooting, the driver who took Felix and Israel to the hospital, hospital staff, and family and friends of Felix Valentin. These interviews would be a starting point in a homicide investigation and I expect that they would have both occurred and been documented by the assigned personnel.
- Withheld reports of tips and leads. A typical homicide investigation will
  contain numerous tips that should be investigated. There are notably few tips
  documented in the investigative files in this case.
- Improper use, interaction, and influence of juvenile witness. The sole eyewitness and only evidence connecting Mr. Rivera to the murder of Felix Valentin was 12-13 year old Orlando Lopez. As discussed, relying on a single child eyewitness in support of a homicide charge, under the circumstances presented here, is unprofessional absent corroborating evidence. Established police practices dictate that juvenile witnesses should be treated with extreme care. There is no evidence that such steps were undertaken in the Valentin investigation regarding Lopez.
  - Vulnerability/susceptibility of juvenile witness. Lopez was 12 years old at the time of the investigation and 13 years old at the time of trial, making him less reliable, and also susceptible to manipulation and suggestion. As discussed, mistaken identifications occur at a higher rate with juvenile witnesses. All interviews and identification procedures performed with juvenile witnesses must occur in a non-leading format with results carefully documented. As discussed, in

this case, Lopez testified that he stated to police at a physical lineup that Mr. Rivera was not the perpetrator after identifying Mr. Rivera in a photograph. That information should have been documented and Lopez should not have been compelled to make an identification following that statement.

- o **Presence of parent/guardian**. There is no documentation of the presence or absence of a parent at any of the police interactions with Lopez. Absent such documentation, we must assume that there was no parent present at any of his numerous interactions with police.
- o Initial statement and subsequent statements of juvenile witness. Lopez's statements and testimony about his observation of Felix Valentin's shooting have changed over time. It is especially important in the case of a juvenile witness to document carefully, preferably by recording audio/visual, all statements of a juvenile witness about the nature of a crime, particularly the initial statement. For example, 11 shots were fired at Valentin in rapid succession, but Lopez has testified that he was able to observe the beginning and the end of the shooting, while running to a corner store to tell a clerk to call the police as the shooting was occurring. This is an unreliable account on its face. It also contradicts the police record described above. In a case where an eyewitness is the only evidence connecting a perpetrator to a crime, all descriptive statements given by that eyewitness of the perpetrator must be completely and accurately reported, particular in the case of a juvenile witness. Inconsistencies in child statements should not be ignored; rather, discrepancies must be explored with witnesses, and the results of that follow-up investigation carefully documented.

Additional examples and issues of the failure to conduct a thorough and professional investigation to either bolster or eliminate suspects include, but are not limited to:

- Street nomenclature (North vs. West)
- Family relationships (Israel referred to as father rather than brother at one point)
- Orlando Lopez identified at one point as Orlando Rivera
- Corruption of physical evidence (shell casings (5) co-mingled and placed in single bag, bullets recovered at autopsy co-mingled and placed in single bag)
- Ballistic analysis missing or not done (no comparison of ballistic evidence with known weapons, no comparison with open or closed Chicago cases, no comparison with regional, state, or federal data bases)
- Failure to process and document crime scene, vehicle, and clothing (no documentation of Rivera's, Rodriguez's, or Nieves's owned or accessible vehicles, although autopsy found 11 wounds, only 5 shells recovered from scene, failure to examine, document, and photograph "line of sight" positions and angles)
- No attempt to locate suspect vehicle (stolen/missing vehicles, impounded vehicles, similar vehicle description in other similar or nearby crimes, area accident reports, investigation of incorrect vehicle, failure to include traffic accident/collision report #K875-233)

- No review or retention of incoming 911 call recording(s) or dispatch or responding unit call recordings
- Utilization of silencer suggested, but no follow-up
- Reason for Felix and Israel Valentin's visit was supposed to be to pick up Israel's girlfriend. Why didn't she come downstairs with Israel since no shots were heard? If she did, what did she see?
- Missing and merging of investigative dialogue often precludes ability to actually know which officer (who) did what, when, where, how and why
- Partial documents (blank "Inventory of Things Seized in Search" (warrant return), no "Search Warrant" in files)
- No attempt to address the classic "motive-means-opportunity" criteria.
  - O Did the suspect have any animosity towards, or confrontational history (motive) with, Felix Valentin?
  - O Did the suspect own or have easy access (means) to the murder weapon, or own or have access to the type of vehicle used in the shooting?
  - O Did the suspect have a witness, or witnesses that would place him elsewhere (lack of opportunity) at the time of the shooting?

Nowhere in the investigation did officers inquire into, or establish and/or address any of these basic items.

The defendants in this lawsuit will undoubtedly claim that any "minor" oversights, inconsistencies, or mistakes were unimportant. The record does not support any of those conclusions and instead demonstrates ample departures from standard and accepted police practices. Any reviewing supervisor should have immediately noted the telltale signs of such.

As initially stated, there exists a broad range of literature, accepted policies and practices, and professional references that accentuate many of these shortcomings.

# IV. Failures in CPD's internal investigation and disciplinary processes allowed Defendant Reynaldo Guevara to engage in the sort of investigative misconduct alleged here

As described in detail below, Defendant Guevara's misconduct in the Jacques Rivera case and all other cases is a direct result of the CPD's failure to meaningfully investigate, supervise, or discipline him.

The community policing philosophy depends on the integrity of the police department. If the public lacks confidence in the agency's ability and commitment to investigate and prosecute officer misconduct, there is little hope for successful partnerships and problem-solving.

Police departments must walk a delicate balance when supervising their officers. On the one hand, police officers must employ great authority and a fair amount of autonomy to effectively carry out their duties. On the other hand, every police department understands that autonomy plus authority, absent sufficient supervision, will generate abuse of that power,

ultimately leading to violations of civilians' constitutional rights. This is a fundamental concept of policing – that a healthy police department will always deploy resources to supervising police officers to prevent abuse of police powers.

That supervision can be carried out in a variety of ways, including an active and efficient internal affairs department, direct supervision by superiors, and reviews of both of these systems by the department and/or municipal authorities and/or agencies to ensure that the supervision is effective. A breakdown in the oversight by the department not only fails to deter the unsupervised officer from committing misconduct, it also sends a message to all other officers and detectives that they will be provided similarly lax oversight, emboldening those officers to believe if they abuse citizens they will not face meaningful discipline from the department.

How police officers are disciplined for acts of misconduct affects the culture of policing within the police department and among police officers. An agency that implements or in practice demonstrates substandard mechanisms for police supervision and/or discipline invites a culture in the department where officers know that they cannot or will not be held to accepted standards in the event of oversights or misconduct in investigation and the performance of other job duties. That culture in turn may lead to circumstances where there is little incentive for sworn officers in the department to report or to attempt to address problems with police officers within the department. Once a culture of relative lawlessness or non-reporting is established and entrenched within a police department, a concerted effort will be necessary to reform that culture.

Moreover, how police officers are disciplined for acts of misconduct affects how the community views the police and how the police view their job. An agency or individual that routinely fails to take proper action when discovering that its officers have committed acts of misconduct will eventually lose its credibility in the community. Intuitively we can see why. If officers feel that the discipline system gives them no reason to obey the rules, some of them will not obey the rules. The public may see the results in more acts of police misconduct. Likewise, if officers view the agency's discipline as capricious or oppressive, they will often avoid the work that generates the most complaints: citizen contacts. (Community Policing Dispatch – August 2008)

In the case of Detective Guevara, both the Department's dedicated internal affairs system and his direct supervisors failed for decades to meaningfully investigate or discipline Guevara's pattern of gross misconduct in violating numerous citizens' constitutional rights, including Jacques Rivera's. Any worthwhile investigation would have uncovered widespread abuses, particularly given that Detective Guevara is refusing to testify about any of the over one hundred documented allegations of misconduct, for fear that truthful responses would implicate him criminally. While invoking silence may not be admissible at a criminal proceeding (and I offer no opinion on that), silence certainly can be an indicator of wrongdoing during internal investigations.

As far back as April 1986, Detective Guevara was accused of punching a civilian, threatening him, and using racial slurs in front of two witnesses. CR # C150473. After conducting an investigation, the complaint against Guevara was sustained, but inexplicably, the

Superintendent altered the result to "not sustained" for no apparent reason. If an investigation yields evidence that misconduct occurred, as in this case, discipline must be imposed. If new evidence comes to light that warrants reversing the initial decision to impose discipline, then the new evidence, or at least the reason for departing from the decision to impose discipline, must be documented. It almost goes without saying that when a police officer is caught committing misconduct but suffers no consequences, the effect on the officer is even worse than if the officer had not been apprehended in the first place – the officer learns that the internal affairs system has no teeth, and the system fails to serve as a deterrent regarding future misconduct.

Again in 1986, Guevara arrested a man for narcotics possession, released him for some unknown reason, and was accused of striking him in the head several times. CR #C152902. Guevara received a 2 day suspension for failing to fill out a battery report and releasing someone who had committed a crime. (These circumstances are similar to reports about Guevara in the FBI 302, discussed in detail below). Although this internal investigation occurred weeks after Guevara was accused of striking a different arrestee and of improper use of a weapon, very serious allegations themselves, and months after the April 1986 allegations, the internal investigation does not reference the repeated allegations against Guevara. CR #C152612. The failure to take into account prior similar incidents of misconduct when conducting an internal affairs investigation is a recipe for disaster. One of the initial steps any qualified detective takes when conducting a criminal investigation is to check the criminal history of a suspect, including not only convictions but also arrests as well, to determine whether a pattern of behavior is indicated. The same is true for any competent internal affairs investigation. But the CPD's internal affairs department, as a matter of policy (Klimas Dep, pp. 90-91, 93), did not consider other complaints when determining if a particular citizen's complaint of misconduct had merit.

Also in the early 1980s, Annie and Bernard Turner alleged that Guevara used excessive force against them for smoking on a city bus (CR #124631). Although medical evidence supported the Turners' allegations, the officers present denied misconduct, claiming that Annie Turner resisted arrest and was injured as a result. According to the records, however, Annie Turner was never charged with resisting arrest or anything other than smoking on a city bus. This discrepancy is not noted by the internal affairs investigators. Despite credible evidence supporting the Turners' claim, the complaint was not sustained. The message that is sent by not disciplining police officers caught violating citizens' rights is that they are free to offend again without fear of reprisal.

Similarly, in 1982, complainant Almarie Lloyd stated that Guevara and two other officers entered her home without a warrant (CR #125360). Although three witnesses apparently corroborated this version of events, there is no record that I have been provided that Guevara received any discipline whatsoever for his conduct.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Investigators treated allegations brought by a police officer against Guevara differently than complaints by civilians, so long as the complaint did not criticize Guevara's on-duty actions. In CR # C251502, Guevara was suspended 20 days for threatening to harm a police sergeant who ticketed Guevara's car.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> CPD's internal affairs sustained rate of 2-3% is extremely low (Klimas Dep., p. 64), and supports the conclusion that Guevara was emboldened to commit misconduct by CPD's refusal to provide supervision and discipline.

Further, Guevara was the subject of two complaints of domestic violence, both in 1996 and 1998. CR #C223928 and #C248946. The way the CPD handled these complaints is instructive. In both incidents, Guevara was accused of physically striking members of his household. One of the allegations was sustained, the other was not. These are criminal acts, and should have been referred to the prosecutor for potential prosecution. Instead, Guevara simply received a 3 day suspension. Favorable treatment by the CPD of criminal acts committed by Guevara furthers the impression that Guevara was led to believe that he could break the law and not face consequences for his actions.

I find further support for the lack of investigation and/or supervision/discipline of Guevara in the FBI 302 report of Mohammed Omar produced by the FBI during the investigation of CPD Gang Crimes Specialist Joseph Miedzianowski (JR-L 44169-41183). In that report, witnessed by a member of the CPD's internal affairs division, Omar reported that he knew Guevara, and that Guevara's "policy" was to catch a person with drugs or guns, but let them buy their way out of trouble. Further, Omar reported that Guevara "accepted bribes to change positive or negative identifications during line-ups for murder cases." Omar provided a specific example of two cases where Guevara was implicated in fixing the cases in conjunction with an attorney Boyke, whom Omar said was a friend of Guevara's. Omar's information about Boyke's relationship to Guevara appears to be accurate, and his detailing of the criminal enterprise run by himself and Miedzianowski is supported by their federal convictions for the same (Beuke Dep., pp. 44, 66-67, 68-69, 69, 73-74) (Complaint, Maysonet v. Beuke, Bates No. JR-L 040987-040999, ¶ 3-4, 6, 28, 30, 46). Nonetheless, the record presented to me is devoid of any follow-up investigation of Omar's report (Klimas Dep., pp. 6, 12-13). There is no indication that Guevara was questioned, that IAD tried to question Boyke or find the two people specifically mentioned as having cases that were fixed by Guevara. These are the most fundamental steps that must be taken in any internal investigation, let alone one where the accusations are so serious. If true, what Omar is alleging is not only a terminable offense, it is also criminal. Nevertheless, it is not acceptable for a department to abdicate investigative authority to a prosecuting agency. Prosecutors seeking criminal charges have an entirely different standard of proof and purpose than a police agency looking to ensure that its police officers are not victimizing its citizenry. Regarding the suggestion that no follow-up was conducted because Omar was deemed not credible (Klimas Dep, pp. 6, 12-13), I find that suggestion contraindicated by the 16-page detailed report created by the FBI as a result of the interview with Omar, in which Omar freely details his own criminal involvement as well as those of Miedzianowski, Guevara, other civilians and other Chicago police officers. To discount wholesale a witness's account of such extreme police misconduct without conducting any follow-up investigation is wholly unacceptable by reference to accepted police practices and administration standards. Furthermore, if an investigation was not conducted because the complainant was not credible, that determination itself should be documented so that there is a record for any future inquiry as to why no investigation was undertaken. The lack of a documented explanation for why no investigation was conducted into these serious allegations suggests that no explanation exists to justify not investigating Omar's allegations.

The CPD's refusal to investigate, supervise, and/or investigate Guevara is apparent in relation to State Representative Delgado's April 2001 formal complaint with CPD regarding seventeen cases in which Guevara was alleged to have provided false testimony in court (CR

#C270916). The CPD conducted no investigation. The CPD did not even bother to record the names or case numbers of the seventeen cases. CPD's only response to Representative Delgado's complaint was to wait for the State's Attorney's Office to conduct its own review of the seventeen cases. A single ASA claimed to have reviewed fourteen of the seventeen cases less than two months later and reported finding no improprieties. There is no record of what that assistant state's attorney did to determine whether any improprieties occurred. Further, there is no record that the remaining three cases were ever reviewed; the only reference to those cases is that the assistant state's attorney could not find the records for those cases. No record of the state's attorney's investigation was ever obtained by the CPD. Guevara was never questioned about the seventeen cases by the CPD, which is a departure from accepted practices. As stated above, it is wholly unacceptable to abdicate responsibility for investigating misconduct by a Chicago police officer to another agency.

The CPD's lack of response to Representative Delgado's complaint is troubling in a number of respects, not the least of which is that the complaint was pending at the very same time that Omar provided his similar allegations of gross misconduct by Guevara. The fact that CPD refused to even so much as begin an investigation into contemporaneous serious complaints against Guevara coming from such diverse sources as a State Representative and a cooperating federal informant, indicates that the CPD was actively avoiding any investigation that might reveal misconduct by Guevara. Coupled with the CPD's refusal to investigate Hunt's allegations (see below), Dorsch's allegations (see below), and overturning a sustained finding against Guevara for no apparent reason, I find that the CPD evinced a long-standing refusal to investigate or discipline Guevara in any meaningful respect, that began in the mid-1980s and continued until his retirement in 2005.

The systemic lack of investigation and/or supervision/discipline is also present in the City's failure to investigate Leshurn Hunt's civil lawsuit against Guevara, filed in 1985. Hunt claimed he suffered excessive force and other civil rights violations committed by Guevara and other officers during his arrest and interrogation. Hunt sustained injuries and his confession was suppressed by the criminal court. In that lawsuit, according to the court, Hunt "identifies five recent occasions on which the police defendants in this case were accused of undertaking warrantless home searches, and nine recent occasions on which they were accused of using excessive force during arrests and interrogations." *Hunt v. Jaglowski*, 85 C 1976, 665 F.Supp. 681 (July 21, 1987). I see no indication that the CPD conducted investigation of the allegations raised, despite a lawsuit being filed against Guevara and a number of court opinions regarding the case being published. This is unacceptable under any standard of internal affairs investigations.

I find further support for the lack of investigation and/or supervision/discipline in both the sheer number of similar allegations lodged against Guevara as well as the confirmed acts of misconduct he committed. For a police detective to have one confirmed case of framing an innocent man is abhorrent; for it to occur repeatedly, it is evidence of a complete failure of supervision and that fellow officers turned a blind eye or condoned the misconduct.

Specifically, in 1989, Guevara framed Juan and Henry Johnson for murder by inducing one man to get other men to falsely implicate the Johnson brothers in the murder. The circuit

court eventually overturned Juan Johnson's conviction and he sued (Complaint, *Johnson v. Guevara*, case no. 05 C 1042). Guevara was found liable for framing Juan Johnson and ordered to pay \$21,000,000 as compensation to Johnson. (Verdict Form, *Johnson v. Guevara*, case no. 05 C 1042)

In or around 1988-1990, CPD detective William Dorsch alleges that he witnessed Guevara tell a juvenile witness whom to select from a photo array (Dorsch Dep., pp. 320-360). Recognizing the obvious impropriety in Guevara's misconduct, Dorsch brought the incident to his supervisors' attention. Instead of disciplining Guevara (intentionally interfering in an identification procedure in a murder case could justify termination), the supervisors covered up the wrongdoing by instructing Dorsch to classify the case as cleared/closed, so that no further investigation would be conducted. There is no record of any follow-up investigation conducted by any supervisor or member of the internal affairs division to determine if Guevara in fact interfered in an identification procedure conducted during a homicide investigation.

The City of Chicago has also determined that, in 1993, Guevara was responsible for obtaining the convictions of Jose Montanez and Armando Serrano for murder, despite their innocence. According to the report issued by former Federal Prosecutor Scott Lassar of the law firm Sidley Austin, which was retained by the City of Chicago after the filing of this lawsuit to conduct an investigation of Guevara in order to examine its liability, among other things, Guevara induced a man facing several serious felony crimes to falsely implicate Montanez and Serrano, causing them to spend over twenty years incarcerated for crimes they did not commit (Lassar Report regarding Montanez and Serrano, Bates No. CCSAO 46099-46156). Subsequently, the appellate court reinstated Montanez and Serrano's case, and then both Montanez and Serrano were granted certificates of innocence (*People v. Montanez*, Ill. App. 2d. (1st Dist. 2016); Orders Granting Certificates of Innocence, *People v. Serrano* and *People v. Montanez*).

The City of Chicago has determined that in 1994 Guevara also caused Roberto Almodovar to be wrongfully convicted of murder as an innocent man. In the Almodovar case, Guevara was again accused of inducing witnesses to falsely implicate Almodovar and his codefendant, William Negron. Guevara's explanation for how he came to suspect Almodovar—that Guevara thought Almodovar's photograph appeared similar to a description of the shooter that was not provided until *after* Guevara made Almodovar a suspect defies common sense. I am not making a credibility determination here; rather, I note that a police officer cannot claim that a photograph matches a description that does not exist at the time the photograph was selected as the suspect. I further note that, when questioned about this case at his deposition, Guevara took the Fifth rather than respond to questions about his alleged misconduct, lending further support for the opinion that Guevara's conduct in that investigation contradicted accepted police practices (Lassar Report on Almodovar, Bates No. CCSAO 43718-43732).

<sup>4</sup> The City's efforts to investigate Guevara, through Scott Lassar, did not come until long after Guevara retired and had no effect on preventing Guevara from victimizing other people.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> In a similarity to the Rivera case, detectives in the Montanez/Serrano case, investigated by Guevara, pulled the rap sheets for all three of the men eventually charged in the murder – Montanez, Serrano, and Pacheco – on May 25, 1993, although no one implicated them in the murder (or any other crime) until June 2, 1993. Like the Rivera case, this is shown by issued on inquiry date stamps on the rap sheets.

The City of Chicago determined that in May 1993 Guevara caused Robert Bouto to be wrongfully convicted of murder. In that case, Guevara is alleged to have induced several witnesses to falsely identify Bouto as the shooter. Although Bouto's alibi witnesses have consistently maintained that he was not present at the shooting, from the time of his trial to the present, all of the witnesses selected Bouto at line-ups conducted by Guevara. Those witnesses maintain that Guevara allowed them to see Bouto at the police station before the line-up was conducted, negating the neutrality of the line-up (Lassar Report on Robert Bouto, Bates No. CCSAO 30301-30344).

The City of Chicago also determined that in April 1998 Guevara used physical force to coerce Arturo Reyes and Gabriel Solache to involuntary confess to murder (Lassar Report on Reyes and Solache, Bates No. CCSAO 43655-43673). Based on evidence of Guevara's misconduct, Solache and Reyes have been granted a new suppression hearing by the criminal court (Order in *People v. Reyes* dated June 29, 2016).

In 1996, the appellate court overturned the conviction of Xavier Arcos in a published opinion. That opinion reported that, in 1991, a witness was induced to falsely implicate Arcos by Guevara, who was alleged to have fed him details about the crime in order to frame Arcos. *People v. Arcos*, 282 Ill. App. 3d 870, 873-74 (1st Dist. 1996). I see no record that Guevara was ever questioned or investigated despite the courts overturning a murder conviction on grounds that he fed false information to the witness, which is a grave departure from accepted practices.

The fact that Guevara committed so many repeated serious transgressions during homicide investigations, resulting in the wrongful prosecution and conviction of innocence individuals, indicates to me that his supervising and fellow officers turned a blind eye to his misconduct. This evidence is consistent with the existence of a code of silence within the Chicago police department, dating back to the Jacques Rivera investigation in 1988, and continuing at least until 2007, when a federal jury determined that the CPD had a code of silence, wherein police officers would not report misconduct committed by fellow police officers. *Obrycka v. City of Chicago*, 913 F. Supp. 2d 598, 603-04 (N.D. Ill. 2012). In addition, these repeated serious transgressions – discovered apparently without much investigative effort during an investigation performed recently by Lassar at the City of Chicago's request – demonstrate that the City of Chicago and the Chicago Police Department, including its IAD and other supervisory agencies, failed to adequately investigate, supervise, and/or discipline Guevara over the course of his career.

Conversely, I find no support for the proposition that Guevara was receiving appropriate supervision or discipline. The failure to even question Guevara about the allegations listed above, including allegations from Omar, Hunt, and Representative Delgado, but also the various other cases where citizens accused Guevara of misconduct, is even more pronounced given Guevara's refusal to testify about these incidents on grounds that truthful responses might subject him to criminal liability (Guevara Dep.). When he was a police officer, the CPD could

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Lassar reached this conclusion despite drawing no inference from Guevara and another officer's refusal to speak about their activities as Chicago police officers and their interrogations of Reyes and Solache (Lassar report on Reyes and Solache, footnote 1).

have forced him to provide truthful responses under Garrity, and, given his invocation of the Fifth Amendment, it is likely those responses would have uncovered Guevara's misconduct. But by not even questioning Guevara in so many of these cases, the CPD failed to even begin the process of ferreting out Guevara's wrongdoing and, by extension, allowed it to perpetuate for decades.

Supervision of Guevara was hampered by the CPD's refusal to implement any type of early warning system (Klimas Dep., p. 76). The need for an early warning system to alert a police department to problem officers before they violate citizens' rights was well-established in policing long before 1988. An effective early warning system would have tracked Guevara's serious allegations of misconduct lodged against him prior to 1988, and would have required supervisors to consider the allegations against him in conjunction with each other, rather than as separate and discreet acts. An effective early warning system in place prior to 1988 would have communicated to Guevara, and all other police officers in Area 5, that transgressions would be exposed and responded to harshly, in effect deterring Guevara from committing the misconduct that marked his career from 1988 onward. Indeed, a federal jury found that the CPD had a widespread practice of not supervising or disciplining police officers as late as 2007. *Obrycka v. City of Chicago*, 913 F. Supp. 2d 598, 603-04 (N.D. Ill. 2012). The record before me is consistent with that verdict, and I have seen nothing to suggest that CPD maintained an effective disciplinary or supervisory system from 1982 onwards.

# V. The CPD's policies and practices related to the creation, maintenance, storage, preservation, and disclosure of investigative material deviated substantially from generally accepted police practices

Police departments have long recognized the need to ensure that information and evidence collected during a criminal investigation is properly documented, stored, and ultimately disclosed for use in the criminal trials. The standard practice is relatively straightforward, and consists of a few key components: (a) requiring investigating officers to document the information they learn during the course of an investigation; (b) collecting, inventorying, and maintaining all of the investigative materials and information, in one central location; (c) applying policies or guidelines to ensure that the investigative material in the central file is disclosed to prosecutors and criminal defendants in response to formal requests for information; and (d) administering training and monitoring around all of these issues to ensure the policies are followed.

CPD did not comply with these standards, instead allowing detectives and other investigating officers like gang crimes officers to utilize multiple, parallel files for each investigation. The use of parallel files itself creates a significant risk that important investigative materials will not be disclosed, but that risk was exacerbated by the CPD's failure to provide any training or policies regarding proper response to subpoenas and discovery requests. The result is predictable: a routine failure to disclose all relevant investigative materials to criminal defendants.

CPD's problem of failing to turn over all relevant materials was brought to light by two federal cases in the early 1980s, but despite being acutely aware of the problem, CPD did little to

address the practice. The policies it issued were a superficial attempt to resolve the problem and were deficient on their face – as they still allowed, and even required, multiple, parallel files to be created for each investigation. Moreover, CPD took almost no steps to train, supervise, or implement those policies. Finally, the policies did nothing to ensure that there was a system in place to properly respond to subpoenas and discovery requests.

I have reviewed numerous Chicago homicide files, including police investigative files and corresponding criminal defense files and permanent retention files. This includes such files produced in this case, as well as other cases against the City of Chicago (e.g., Fields v. City of Chicago, Kluppelberg v. City of Chicago). My review has confirmed that because of the deficient policies and widespread practices described above, criminal defendants were routinely denied substantive and relevant investigative materials related to their criminal cases, and that the written policies did little to alter the ingrained practice of keeping clandestine, parallel files.

Finally, I reviewed the material that was withheld from Mr. Rivera during his criminal trial and concluded that the information was withheld as a result of the same set of practices and policies (or lack thereof), and contained relevant and important investigative materials that should have been disclosed under standard police procedures.

## A. Standard police practices for maintaining and disclosing investigative files requires a single, comprehensive file

Every police department in the country must address how to properly document their criminal investigations. All information and evidence from an investigation must be properly collected, documented and preserved so that it can be disclosed to prosecutors and criminal defendants for use in criminal trials.

The standard police practice, across the country, is relatively straightforward: a lead detective is assigned to every major investigation, and that lead detective is in charge of compiling all investigative materials in a single centralized location. This includes investigative material generated by investigators in specialized units like gang crimes, bomb and arson and others. Although multiple detectives and specialized investigators may work on an investigation, all information must be centralized and organized. These standards are in place to help police officers effectively solve crimes: they ensure that, during the investigation, information is not lost because it is dispersed among various investigators and that the information is organized and stored so that a supervisor or other investigators can locate and understand the evidence collected by their colleagues. This standard police practice also ensures that once charges are filed, everything that does exist from the investigation is complete, identifiable, inventoried, and

Attachment H and I, along with their respective attachments setting out the results of my examination and comparison.

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In both *Fields* and *Kluppelberg*, I examined investigative files maintained in the Chicago police department to evaluate the written policies and practices of the Chicago of Chicago, and in *Fields* I compared those investigative files to criminal defense attorney files to evaluate what materials were disclosed by the Chicago Police Department in the course of criminal investigations and prosecutions. I rely on those file examinations and comparisons in this report, and I intend to opine in this case about my findings in both *Fields* and *Kluppelberg*. The expert reports submitted in both cases are included as

maintained in its entirety in a central location. Whether it is referred to as an investigative file, a "murder book," a completed investigation, an open investigation, or something else, everything should be in one package that can be located and produced – for whatever reason it is needed.

Standard police practices also require the disclosure of all investigative material in the police file, whether centralized (standard, and preferable) or not. There should not be picking and choosing. Performing these disclosure requirements is not an informal practice; it is done pursuant to written policies and procedures, in conjunction with training on those policies and procedures, to ensure compliance to this crucial step in ensuring fair trials. As a practical matter, this disclosure for use in a criminal case usually occurs in one of two ways: either the police fulfill their obligations by disclosing their entire investigative file to the prosecutor (rather than picking and choosing which parts of a file to disclose), who in turn disclose it to the criminal defense attorney; or, in some cases, independently and as a safeguard, the criminal defendant or his counsel will subpoena the police investigative materials directly. In response to the subpoena, all investigative materials should be disclosed.

It is also standard police practice to keep and catalogue every document or piece of information pertaining to an investigation. The police investigative role is to search for and document facts – all facts regardless of where those facts fit into some pre-conceived theory of the investigation. Not all facts, information, or individuals will necessarily enhance the prosecution of an identified suspect. Nonetheless, those facts have to be included in the investigation— to help prevent tendencies like tunnel vision, and also in fairness to the victims, the prosecutor, the defense, the court, and the jury. The judge will eventually rule on what is relevant and admissible. And investigators routinely offer explanatory information that puts that information in perspective, or explains why the detectives gave it little weight. But based on my experience, police officers are expected to, and are specifically trained on the importance of preserving all investigative materials and including those materials in a centralized location. Police departments typically emphasize this point because, in order to meet the needs of police agencies and the courts, case files must be maintained in a manner that make them secure but accessible, and the case contents should be arranged in an orderly and consistent manner.

As a corollary, all of the information must be inventoried, indexed, or documented in such a manner as to be easily located and so that the content of the inventory is clearly understood. To that end, a copy of the investigative file inventory will typically be placed in an official police department file so that the department can maintain a single, accurate list of all available material, and that inventory is typically disclosed to prosecutors and criminal defendants so that they can ensure that they have everything. In this way, it serves not as a solution to the problem of ensuring that all investigative material is disclosed, but as a necessary backstop to try to prevent the possibility of non-disclosure despite the existence of other policies and procedures.

My knowledge of these standards is based on my extensive experience with police practices. This includes my own experience as a detective and supervisor in multiple police agencies; my familiarity with the policies used by police departments nationwide, developed in the course of my own efforts to improve policies in police agencies in which I worked, as well as in the course of my work as an independent consultant and auditor reviewing policies and

practices of police departments around the country; and my knowledge of industry standards established by organization like the International Association of Chiefs of Police. These standards have also been documented in homicide guides and reference materials for decades. In addition to my own extensive experience, for a summary of some relevant texts please see **Attachment E**.

#### B. Jones and Palmer litigation highlight Chicago's "Street File" problem

In the early 1980s, two federal court cases highlighted the fact that the Chicago Police Department had no systems in place to ensure that investigative materials were collected centrally and disclosed during criminal cases, and in fact important materials were consistently withheld from criminal defendants.

#### 1. The George Jones Prosecution

In 1981, twelve-year-old Sheila Pointer was raped and bludgeoned to death; and her 10-year-old brother Purvy was beaten unconscious in their home. George Jones – a senior at a nearby high school, who edited the school newspaper and was nicknamed "Bookworm" – was ultimately arrested and prosecuted for the crime. During the CPD investigation of the Pointer murder, detectives gathered evidence that undermined the witnesses who had implicated Jones, and which Jones could have used to help defend himself, but this information was placed "not in the police department's regular files but in its 'street files.' These were files that the police did not turn over to the state's attorney's office as they did with their regular investigative files."

After George Jones had been charged, a detective, Frank Laverty, who was investigating the case interviewed the victim's brother, Purvy, who told Laverty that there were two assailants and both were wearing stocking masks. Laverty also documented other strong evidence that Jones was not the perpetrator. That information was also placed in the street file. Laverty was told that, in light of these facts, the prosecution of Jones had been abandoned. However, in the spring of 1992, Detective Laverty read in the newspaper that George Jones was on trial for the Pointer murder. Laverty went to his Commander to tell him that an innocent person was being prosecuted, but his Commander took no action. Laverty then went directly to Jones' criminal defense attorney and told the attorney about the information in the street file. After the court declared a mistrial, the State's Attorney dropped all charges against Jones. 12

After the charges against him were dismissed, Jones filed a civil lawsuit. He was awarded a substantial amount in damages for the violation of his rights. Notably, among other things, the jury found that the City was liable to Jones for its custom of maintaining "street files" that were withheld from the State's Attorney and therefore unavailable to Jones and the rest of the criminal justice system. <sup>13</sup> The Seventh Circuit explained that the practice of "retaining records in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Jones v. City of Chicago, 856 F.2d 985, 988 (7th Circuit 1988)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Ibid (at 988-991)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Ibid (at 990-91)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Ibid (at 991)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Ibid. (at 991)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Ibid. (at 995-96)

clandestine files deliberately concealed from prosecutors and defense counsel cannot be tolerated." <sup>14</sup>

#### 2. The Palmer Litigation

On April 16, 1982, shortly after Jones' prosecution, a class of plaintiffs filed a lawsuit in federal court to prevent the use of street files. The plaintiffs immediately moved for a temporary restraining order (TRO). A TRO issued on April 20, 1982, and amended on September 24, 1982, required the CPD to preserve all street files and documents formerly placed in street files. The TRO was amended because of allegations that detectives were continuing to keep investigative materials as their personal property and therefore not subject to CPD control. To

District Judge Milton Shadur oversaw the preliminary injunction hearing. Based on the evidence presented by the plaintiffs and by the City of Chicago, Judge Shadur found the following (among other things):

- The CPD does not provide its detectives or other personnel with guidelines as to the extent to which "official reports" (which Judge Shadur defined as case reports, supplementary reports, closing reports, etc.) have to embody information in "unofficial reports" (defined as notes, witness interviews, worksheets, memoranda, etc.) In particular, Judge Shadur found that "Official Reports have sometimes been prepared from the perspective of what fits the preparer's concept of the crime, so they omit information that though highly relevant and sometimes exculpatory of the defendant charged with the offense the preparer does not deem 'pertinent." 18
- The existence and use of unofficial reports is well known throughout CPD. Parallel files containing these reports are referred to as "street files," "running files," "office files" or "working files."
- Potentially relevant information contained among the CPD's various investigative files and materials for a particular crime is not necessarily included in official reports. There has been and is no police rule, regulation, procedure, or practice that requires all relevant information to be placed in official reports or to be transmitted to the CPD's Records Division for permanent retention. 19
- the CPD responds to requests for documents as follows:
  - o In response to a subpoena, CPD produces only official reports maintained at Records Division along with photographs and lab reports. CPD does not produce unofficial reports maintained at the Area or unofficial reports in the possession of individual detectives. 20
  - ° In response to a defendant's discovery motion, Assistant State's Attorneys

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Ibid. (at 995).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> Palmer v. City of Chicago, No. 82 C 2349

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Ibid (at NF-L 005606-07)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Ibid (NF-L 005607)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Ibid (NF-L 005609-10)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Ibid (NF-L 005612)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Ibid (NF-L 005614)

(ASAs) order official reports by phone. CPD Records Division employees respond to these requests by producing official reports and do not contact individual Areas or other units or divisions of the CPD for unofficial documents.<sup>21</sup>

Judge Shadur found that the exclusion of relevant information from official reports "was not random or infrequent." In fact, by the City's admission, there were hundreds street files in active use during the *Palmer* litigation itself. In granting the injunction, Judge Shadur found that the use of street files created a "grave risk" of non-disclosure of exculpatory information, including information that could be used to impeach witnesses.

On appeal, the Seventh Circuit reversed Judge Shadur in part, although it did order the CPD to preserve and produce street files for those plaintiffs who had been convicted of felonies. <sup>23</sup> It vacated the preliminary injunction in all other respects because the court found that the plaintiffs either lacked standing or should have asked for relief in the state courts. It did not revisit the factual findings that Judge Shadur made.

#### 3. The 1988 Jones Appeal

After the *Palmer* litigation concluded, the Seventh Circuit issued an opinion in 1988, *Jones v. City of Chicago*, 856 F. 2d 985 (7th Cir. 1988), in which Judge Posner affirmed liability against Chicago police officers for the withholding of evidence from Mr. Jones and affirmed liability against the City of Chicago for maintaining a street files practice.

Among other things, the appellate decision noted as follows: (a) the case disclosed "frightening abuse of power by members of the Chicago police force and unlawful conduct by the City itself"; (b) Laverty was charged with a disciplinary infraction, "transferred out of the detective division, ostracized by his fellow officers, and assigned to a series of menial tasks culminating in the monitoring of police recruits giving urine samples" while "none of the defendants has been disciplined for misconduct"; (c) there was "enough evidence to enable the jury to infer that [a Chicago Police Department Commander, Lieutenant and Sergeant] had known . . . [and] had approved every false step"; and (d) there was sufficient evidence against the City that the street files practice existed, caused Jones injuries, and was "consciously approved at the highest policy-making level." 24

The Seventh Circuit's decision also specifically highlighted the failure of CPD's leadership, which allowed Detective Laverty to be punished for coming forward while allowing those who actively attempted to thwart Laverty's efforts to reveal the truth to go without discipline or reprimand. Indeed, the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit described the CPD's reaction to these events as follows:

Laverty should have been commended for his adherence to the principles of

<sup>22</sup> Ibid (NF-L 005615)

<sup>24</sup> *Id.* at 988, 991-92, 993, 995-996.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> Ibid (NF-L 005614)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Palmer v. City of Chicago, 755 F.2d 560 (7th Cir. 1985); CPD Special Order 83-2A.

honesty, decency, and justice, instead the police department charged him with a disciplinary infraction for having failed to advise the state's attorney that he planned to testify for the defense in George Jones's criminal trial should that become necessary. He was also transferred out of the detective division, ostracized by his fellow officers, and assigned to a series of menial tasks culminating in the monitoring of police recruits giving urine samples. None of the defendants has been disciplined for misconduct in the arrest and prosecution of George Jones.<sup>25</sup>

These actions in effect condoned the misconduct, and sent an unmistakable message to CPD personnel that the priority was not solving the street file problem, but instead was dissuading whistleblowers from coming forward.

Based on my experience, strong and unequivocal management commitment is needed to successfully achieve the sort of shift in culture that was necessary in the wake of the *Jones* and *Palmer* revelations; CPD leadership's response was the opposite. I would expect, therefore, that the improper street files practice would continue. As discussed below, my review of hundreds of homicide files in this case and others (*e.g.*, Fields and Kluppelberg) confirms exactly that: the street files practice continued unabated.

### C. CPD personnel consistently use multiple files during a criminal investigation, and fail to disclose all relevant materials to criminal defendants.

As the *Jones* and *Palmer* cases highlighted, the CPD has a long history of using multiple, parallel files during the course of a criminal investigation, which are frequently withheld from criminal defendants.

# 1. Multiple files are created for a single investigation, creating a serious risk that investigative materials are not disclosed.

From at the latest in 1977<sup>26</sup> until at least 2009,<sup>27</sup> the Chicago Police Department has maintained multiple, parallel files relating to a single investigation and has had no system in place to ensure that all important investigative materials from these multiple files are collected and provided to the prosecutors and criminal defendants.

The only "centralized" repository of investigative information maintained by CPD is the "permanent retention file" maintained by the Records Division. But the CPD policy and practice

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> *Jones*, at 991-92.

The City's designated witness, in this and other cases involving the City's practice regarding maintenance and production of investigative files, James K. Hickey, testified that the practice of using street files started at least as early as 1977, when he arrived at Area 1 homicide. Similarly, during hearings on the use of street files in Palmer v. City of Chicago, John Stibich, a former commanding officer in Area 4 homicide, testified that during his time there, from December 1974 to December 1977, Area 4 homicide had a practice of using street files. Following Hickey's sampling of the various violent crimes units in 1982, Hickey determined that each of the Areas used street files.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> See Attachment H, Expert Report in Fields v. City of Chicago

is to only include the official reports in the permanent retention file.<sup>28</sup> This practice of having an "official" file that does not include all of the investigative notes, documents, and materials deviates from standard police practice, which would have one single repository with all the information.

Instead of utilizing the permanent retention file as the central repository of information, CPD practice is to use multiple, parallel files while an investigation is ongoing. These multiple, parallel files have been variously referred to at different times as "street files" "working files," "running files," "unit files," "Area files," or "investigative files," among other terms. These files are used by detectives and other investigating officers, while an investigation was ongoing to gather relevant investigative materials; to communicate steps taken and steps to be taken in an investigation; and to record the personal opinions of the officers investigating a crime. The files contained notes (sometimes handwritten on scraps of paper), memos, reports, photographs, and various other forms of information about the case that were developed as the investigation unfolded. Among other things, information in these various, parallel files included details about the crime and the physical evidence, information about the observations or statements of witnesses, identification of potential leads and suspects, and items obtained from victims or witnesses (e.g., a victim's telephone book or a witness's telephone messages). The files also contained other criminal history information and police reports pertaining to other cases, which were utilized in suspect identification and elimination.

Detectives working a case necessarily take notes during witness interviews and must communicate that information to other detectives. That is an inevitable and important part of an investigation. The problem with the Chicago Police Department's practice is that these notes are stored across multiple files—both during and after an investigation—and are never consolidated into the official file which is permanently maintained by the CPD. Thus, even after an investigation concludes, there are still multiple files containing different sets of investigative materials scattered in various locations, and which are regularly withheld from criminal defendants.

There are a variety of reasons that multiple, parallel files are created within the CPD environment:

- Multiple detectives working on the same case, each take notes, resulting in multiple sets of investigative materials, but there is no formal place for detectives to keep these notes, and as a result they are kept on tables, coat racks, in cars, in filing cabinets, or desk drawers in the Areas and are not collected in a central repository. 30
- In 1980, the CPD was re-organized, and the Detective Division was split into six geographical areas (Areas One through Six) and two subject matters (Violent Crimes

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition [2015] 22-23, 95-96

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Hickey himself confirms this. Hickey April 2014 Fields Trial Testimony, at 2060:16-21 ("It is just common sense that you do write things down because you can't remember, you know, who said what, who said what when.") Hickey November 2016 Fields Trial Testimony, at 11/23/16 PM, at 14-15 ("Taking notes is terribly important.")

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> Palmer v. City of Chicago, 562 F. Supp. 1067, 1071 (N.D. III. 1983).

and Property Crimes).<sup>31</sup> Detectives from different divisions or units of CPD often investigate a case together, but report to different supervisors, and work out of different units or Areas, resulting in multiple files kept at the different geographical locations throughout the City.

- In addition to detectives, there are many others involved in investigating major crimes such as homicides, including patrol officers as well as specialized unit officers like Gang Crimes and Bomb & Arson. Indeed, Gang Crimes Officers were heavily involved in the investigation in this case. Yet, no set of policies or practices governed the investigative practices of these additional investigators or required them to coordinate with the Detective Division. As a result, those investigators had their own sets of notes and yet more files, unknown to and uncoordinated by CPD.
- There is no centralized log of the various parallel files created for each investigation, and thus no way to know how many files exist or where they are located.
- Files that are kept in an Area may be moved during CPD re-organization or are relocated to a storage warehouse. If multiple files for the same homicide are stored at an Area, they are not necessarily stored or moved together, and there is no system in place, or documentation, for tracking the movement of these files.<sup>32</sup>
- The documents in the files at the Area are never consolidated into the permanent, official files stored in CPD's centralized Records Division.
- Detectives also do not routinely transcribe all information obtained during an investigation into an official report, resulting in different information maintained in the official and unofficial documents.
- The permanent file, kept in the Records Division, therefore, does not contain all the relevant and important investigative materials.

This practice of using of multiple, parallel files creates an unacceptable risk that information will not be discoverable in response to a subpoena and will, therefore, be withheld from prosecutors and defendants. Where detectives keep their own files, or files are kept at multiple areas or units throughout the City, there is no way for any detective or supervisor to know how many parallel files have been created for a particular case, or whether they have all been collected. This is why standard police practice around the country is to have a lead investigator responsible for keeping a single, known repository of information.

#### 2. The CPD's *ad hoc* response to subpoenas exacerbates the problem

In Chicago, the risks created by using multiple files are exacerbated by the fact that the CPD Subpoena Service Unit, which is responsible for responding to requests for records, is untrained and lacks any policies governing how it responds to subpoenas and requests for files.

According to Hickey, when a request for investigative documents is made to the Chicago Police Department, that request goes to the Records Division, Subpoena Service Unit.<sup>33</sup> A sergeant was in charge of the Subpoena Service Unit, and that sergeant reported to the assistant

Loughran Deposition 43-44

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> James K. Hickey Deposition in *Kluppelberg v. Burge* at 64 (NF-L 001004).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Loughran Deposition 43-44.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Dep 358(NF-L 001299)

director and director of the Records Division.<sup>34</sup> It was the Record Division director's responsibility to set policy at the Subpoena Service Unit.<sup>35</sup>

The Chicago Police Department had no written policy that Hickey was aware of dictating how the Subpoena Service Unit should search for documents responsive to a subpoena or request for records. In addition, there were no directives addressing "policies, safe checks, [or] procedures . . . to ensure that when a request came in either by a subpoena or by an informal request from and Assistant State's Attorney . . . that all of the necessary information including exculpatory information was provided by the subpoena services unit in response to that request."

There was no formal training of personnel assigned to respond to subpoenas,<sup>39</sup> and there is no rule, policy, procedure, directive or any other document that guides the clerks in the subpoena unit to ensure that all documents are retrieved from all possible locations and disclosed, or any training to that effect.<sup>40</sup> Whether all of the different units that worked on a given investigation were searched for documents responsive to a subpoena depended in large part on the discretion and experience of the personnel searching for the documents, such that a subpoena for all documents under a certain records number<sup>41</sup> would not necessarily result in the production of all documents corresponding to that particular investigation.<sup>42</sup> Hickey described the Subpoena Service Unit's effort to respond to document requests as an "art."<sup>43</sup> He acknowledged that it is possible in a case with multiple units working on the same investigation that the subpoena could only go to one of those units.<sup>44</sup>

All of this was true as well with respect to requests for documents made by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office to the Chicago Police Department. This system was in place before Mr. Rivera's conviction and well into the 2000s. In fact, the City's expert on the CPD's policies in 2009 explained that, even if a subpoena is forwarded to an Area or unit, there is no system or procedure to follow up if the Area or unit fails to respond.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Hickey, *Rivera v. Guevara, et al.*, No. 12 C 4428, pages 146-47 (NF-L 000312-13)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> Ibid, pages 159-60 (NF-L 000316)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> Ibid, pages 36-37 (NF-L 000273-74); City of Chicago's Amended Response to Plaintiff's Seventeenth Set of Requests to Produce Documents to the City of Chicago, p.2-3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> Ibid, page160 (NF-L 000316)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> Ibid, pages 147-48 (NF-L 000313)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> Ibid, page 39 (NF-L 000274)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> Hickey *Rivera* Deposition 36, 185-87; City of Chicago's Amended Response to Plaintiff's Seventeenth Set of Requests to Produce Documents to the City of Chicago, p.2-3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> A Records Division number is a unique identifier assigned to a particular criminal investigation. The letters represent the year that the investigation began and investigations are assigned the numbers sequentially as they had.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> Ibid, pages 43-46 (NF-L 000275-76)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> Ibid, page 162 (NF-L 000316); Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 362-63(NF-L 001303-04)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 362-63 (NF-L 001303-04)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> Hickey, *Rivera*, page 125(NF-L 000296); Loughran Deposition, page 50.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> Ibid, pages 151-53 (NF-L 000314); Loughran Deposition 14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> Loughran Deposition 15.

This system, or lack thereof,<sup>48</sup> for responding to requests for documents and producing investigative materials, including important investigative information, is deficient. Because there are multiple files in multiple locations pursuant to the special orders and CPD's design, there is an acute need for policies, practices and training to ensure that all relevant information was produced to prosecutors and criminal defendants. The lack of such safeguards represents a significant departure from accepted police practices.

### D. Criminal defense files show that important investigative materials are regularly withheld from criminal defendants

From a police practices perspective, criminal defense attorney files contain all of the documents disclosed and made available to the attorneys that provided counsel to defendant(s) in the homicide cases that I reviewed. By standard police policy and practice, criminal defendants should get everything that was available from the police investigation to aid the defendant in presenting his or her defense at trial. It would be a dangerous departure from standard police policies to permit a practice of picking through police files to select which investigative materials to turn over.

As a practical matter, this disclosure of information usually occurs in one of two ways: either the police fulfill their obligations by disclosing their entire investigative file to the prosecutor (rather than picking and choosing which parts of a file to disclose), who in turn disclose it to the criminal defense attorney; or, in some cases, independently and as a safeguard, the criminal defendant or his counsel will subpoena the police investigative materials directly, rather than relying exclusively on what was provided by the prosecutor. In response to the subpoena, all investigative materials should be disclosed.

The basic principle is that a criminal defendant is not supposed to be tried in the dark. He is entitled to understand the full breadth of the evidence against him; and he is entitled to any evidence that may help him prove his innocence. As a matter of police practices, a well-trained detective would understand that information should be disclosed even if it is only supportive – but not conclusive – proof of innocence. As long as information known to the police or prosecution might contribute to doubt about the defendant's guilt, it is relevant and must be disclosed.

Based on the criminal defense files reviewed in this case, and others, as explained below, it is clear that these standard police practices are not followed in the Chicago Police Department, and as a result investigative materials that should be disclosed under normal police procedures are routinely withheld from criminal defendants. Moreover, these documents were withheld even where defendants issued subpoenas specifically requesting those documents. And finally, the material withheld was often relevant, exculpatory investigative information that should have been disclosed under generally accepted police practices. I discuss each conclusion in turn below.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> Hickey, *Rivera*, pages 36-37 (NF-L 000273-74); City of Chicago's Amended Response to Plaintiff's Seventeenth Set of Requests to Produce Documents to the City of Chicago, p.2-3.

#### 1. Background on the Area North investigative files and my file review

For purposes of my analysis of Area North files, I reviewed investigative files for the period from 1985-1991 (the three years around the 1988 homicide investigation), collected from two locations.

1. In 2011, during post-conviction proceedings in Mr. Rivera's criminal case and decades after Mr. Rivera's criminal trial, the City of Chicago located an investigative file related to Mr. Rivera's case. Portions of that file appear to have been provided to the CCSAO during Mr. Rivera's post-conviction proceedings. That complete file was not turned over to Plaintiff when this civil lawsuit was filed in 2012, and instead documents Bates-stamped CPD 1-55 were produced and identified as the "Area File." In April 2014, during the deposition of Anthony Wronkowski, the City produced for the first time a copy of the so-called Investigative File for the Valentin homicide, Bates-stamped as Wron 1-69. As discussed below, in Section V.H, that file contained numerous pages of documents related to the police investigation into the Valentin homicide that had not been previously produced and were relevant evidence.

Based on further investigation, it was learned that the investigative file had been stored at some point in time in the 45 file cabinets at Area North, containing primarily open investigative files from 1961 to the present. Based on Court rulings, Plaintiff was then given limited access to a sample of two file cabinet drawers from the period of 1985-1991, and all investigative files in those two drawers were copied and produced. That set of 52 files, classified as the Area North Inspection Files, forms one of the two sets of investigative files I reviewed.

2. Pursuant to CPD policy, closed homicide investigative files are supposed to be sent to the CPD records warehouse for storage. For purposes of another aspect of Plaintiff's case, the parties reviewed 435 investigative files stored at the records warehouse that were represented to comprise all Area Five homicide investigations from 1985-1991. By agreement of the parties those files are a representative sample for purposes of assessing CPD's policies and practices. The parties then identified and copied 138 of the 435 files that contained any evidence of a lineup having been conducted, and that set of 138 homicide files was used for purposes of my analysis.

Mr. Rivera's attorneys provided me with a spreadsheet that served as an index of the 190 police investigative files pertaining to the two sets of investigative files for the time period from 1985-1991, as described above. I reviewed and double-checked the spreadsheet extensively. That spreadsheet is attached to this report as **Attachment G.**<sup>50</sup>

Attachment G also contains additional information reflecting my comparison of the investigative files to criminal defense files and permanent retention files (discussed further

<sup>50</sup> I intend to rely on the spreadsheet included as Attachment G at trial to help explain the differences between the particular files to the jury.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> The spreadsheet contains 194 rows, rather than 190, because there were several cases in which there were multiple criminal defendants, and so multiple criminal defense files corresponding to a single investigative file. Each criminal defense files is given its own row, but for purposes of calculating statistics related to the investigative files, the rows are considered as one file.

below). For all of the investigative files found at the CPD warehouse, Plaintiff's counsel issued subpoenas for any corresponding criminal defense files, and was able to obtain 48 criminal defense files corresponding to 44 investigative files (there were several cases with multiple defendants, so multiple criminal defense files for a single investigative file). Plaintiff also obtained 132 permanent retention files, which included files for 43 of those 44 investigative files. In some cases, the City of Chicago redacted substantial information from the criminal defense files and the permanent retention files in a way that made it impossible to conduct a comparison, as noted in Attachment G.

Finally, I gave the City the benefit of the doubt for purposes of my analysis of criminal defense files as compared to investigative files. To that end, I excluded from my analysis criminal defense files in which it appears that the case was transferred to private counsel, and so the criminal defense file may or may not be complete (10 criminal defense files). Those files contain a strikethrough in Attachment G. I also gave the City the benefit of the doubt in my comparison to criminal defense files by assuming that all material in the criminal defense file had been there at the time of the original criminal trial (even if it might have been added subsequently, for example, as part of appeals or post-conviction proceedings).

#### 2. Criminal defense files are missing pages from the police investigative files

I also had access to criminal defense attorney files that corresponded to certain of these investigative files. Mr. Rivera's attorneys attempted to locate defense attorney files for as many of these homicide investigations as possible. As discussed above, through their efforts they located 48 criminal defense files for 44 different homicide investigations. Each CPD homicide investigation is assigned a "Records Division" (RD) number that is used to identify materials corresponding to a particular investigation. I reviewed all of the criminal defense attorney files counsel was able to obtain; none were withheld from me.

I conducted a case-by-case analysis of what documents are included in the police investigative files but are missing from criminal defense files. I did not make any inferences about what documents were turned over to criminal defendants – my comparison exercise was objective in nature rather than subjective. I then analyzed the types of documents withheld across the files, focusing in particular on whether there were the types of documents withheld that could and would be important to disclose to prosecutors and criminal defendants. My observations and conclusions flow from this analysis, which is contained in **Attachments F and G.** 

Of course, not all of the material withheld is of equal importance. Some of the documents not turned over to criminal defendants were administrative in nature and not crucial evidence (although I note that administrative records like inventories can be important evidence to disclose); while other records were highly relevant investigative material. But any withheld pages, regardless of their importance, are evidence that there was not a policy of copying all police files in their entirety. Moreover, the inconsistent nature of what was withheld or disclosed is concerning, (i.e. the same category of document is sometimes disclosed and sometimes withheld). That variation suggests that individual officers are making ad hoc decisions about what to disclose from each file. Picking and choosing what materials to produce, or failing to have a procedure to ensure complete production of all material in all police investigation files, are both egregious departures from generally accepted police practices.

My comparison of the investigative files to corresponding defense attorney files revealed that well over 90 percent (37 of 38 criminal defense files<sup>51</sup>) of defense attorney files are missing documents that were contained in the corresponding police investigative files.

The documents missing from the defense attorney files are important investigative materials. For example, the following significant discoverable items were routinely absent, and are precisely the kinds of documents that should be routinely disclosed to a criminal defendant under normal police practices.

Handwritten Notes and General Progress Reports: More than 20 out of 27 of the criminal defense files (or approximately 74%) reviewed above were missing unofficial handwritten notes that were present in the investigative files (see Row L of Attachment G). Another 10% of criminal defense files were missing GPRs that were present in the investigative files. The handwritten notes are often found on plain sheets of paper, on the margins of official forms, and on scraps of paper, none of which were the official GPRs on which such information was supposed to documented. There were hundreds of handwritten notes contained in the police files reviewed that were not in criminal defense files. They are often not inventoried, or the inventory lacks any type of specificity to assist in investigation and discovery. They are documents recording the type of information—from alternative suspects, to witnesses, to vehicle information, to alternative theories of the crime — that should be disclosed to defendants under normal police practices.

**To-From Memos:** Approximately 17% of the criminal defense files were missing to-from memos that were present in the investigative files: (see Row N of Attachment G) Handwritten and typed to-from memos, not on GPRs, are another classic type of document typically contained in "street files" that were supposed to be prohibited during the relevant time period from 1985-1991. Like handwritten notes, they contain a wide range of information – from alternative suspects, to witnesses, to vehicles, to alternative theories of the crime. <sup>52</sup>

**Investigative File inventories:** Only 3 of the criminal defense files that I reviewed had an inventory to serve as an index of documents in the police investigative files.

As discussed above, normal police practices and procedures require the creation and dissemination of an inventory that serves the purpose of providing a compilation of all of the investigative materials related to a criminal investigation. The inventory sheet was apparently designed to be used as an index of documents in an Investigative File. Even when an inventory sheet is available, they were often incomplete (i.e., missing entries that were listed on the investigative file inventory or not listing handwritten notes or other

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> Again, 10 of the 48 were excluded to give CPD the benefit of the doubt.

Notably, in only six of the more than 40 cases in which I conducted a comparison of criminal defense files to investigative files were there even to-from memos. This strongly suggests that there are additional investigative files in addition to the ones the City produced, as set forth in Section VII, below. Defendants in this case testified that they routinely used memos to communicate between shifts, which is consistent with my findings in reviewing investigative files in Fields and Kluppelberg.

documents) or were so generic as to be worthless (e.g., including overly generic entries, such as "GPR," with no date, number of pages, or author).

Other types of important investigative material often missing from the criminal defense files included photographs, lab reports, evidence reports, hold requests and release of person in custody reports, and arrest reports. See Attachment F.

As discussed below in Sections V.G and V.H, these same problems infected the Rivera files as well.

#### 3. Issuing a subpoena does little to ensure disclosure of all relevant materials

Even in cases where a criminal defense attorney went out of his or her way to send a subpoena requesting the "investigative" or "street files," my analysis reveals that there was no guarantee that a defense attorney would receive all the relevant investigative materials beyond the official reports in the permanent retention file. In many instances, the defense attorney issued a subpoena specifically for "street files," and that subpoena appears in the investigative file, but not all the documents in the investigative file were disclosed in response to a subpoena. For example, subpoenas specifically for "street files" were issued by defense counsel in the following cases, but as described in Attachment F, not all the documents were turned over in response: G235351 (subpoena at RFC 2922); J052070 (subpoenas at RFC 5250-52); J080925 (subpoena at RFC 5987); J209456 (subpoenas at RFC 6333, 6335-36); J215119 (subpoena at 6498); K417078 (subpoena at RFC 8181-82); K455932 (subpoena at RFC 8393); K530917 (subpoena at RFC 8783-85); M184949 (subpoena at RFC 9653); M287641 (subpoena at RFC 10192); M579697 (subpoena at RFC 10784); N028256 (subpoena at RFC 11332); N262285 (subpoenas at RFC 12628-29, 12702-03); N475910 (subpoena at RFC 13121-22); N581836 (subpoena at RFC 13575-76); P049272 (subpoena at RFC 13944-45); P060434 (subpoena at RFC 14475-76); P128067 (subpoenas at RFC 14647-49); P526822 (subpoena at RFC 16315-16).

These problems with CPD's responses to subpoenas and file requests persisted regardless of who sent the request. In fact in one case that I reviewed, an Assistant State's Attorney described the difficulties obtaining the complete set of investigative materials from CPD. In 1987, Sherman Addison was and convicted of the 1985 murder of Helen Smith. The case was sent back for a retrial, and in 1994, during a court hearing about discovery an Assistant State's Attorney explained that "usually there is an investigative file. We never had that, never had it for the first trial." JR-L 214518. He also reported to the Court that even though the prosecutor met with Detective Jedlowski, the lead detective in the case, before the first trial:

[a]ll he had was the typed police report which is the normal police report that is always issued in cases, the non-investigative type police report. No notes, no GPRs, and that is what she [the prosecutor] was shown by him. She noted that he didn't have a copy of the street file or the investigator file so that is why she then subpoenaed the investigative file but she was not tendered anything by Detective Jedlowski and, in fact, Detective Jedlowski happened to be in the building yesterday so I spoke with him also and he verified the fact that all he had was just the typed police reports, supplementary reports

JR-L 214520-21. In fact, the lead detective made multiple representations to the prosecutors that he had provided the "complete set" of police files.

These subpoena responses suggest deficiencies with regard to the two most basic requirements of a process to ensure complete disclosures to defendants: (1) the City did not know what files it had and where (not centrally located or indexed); and (2) it did not have policies or procedures to ensure that whatever investigative material was found was turned over in its entirety. The latter finding is particularly troubling: it suggests that CPD personnel were picking and choosing which investigative materials in the files to turn over.

### 4. The missing pages contain important and relevant information that should have been disclosed to criminal defendants

Finally, entirely consistent with the findings above, in the majority of cases I reviewed there were significant amounts of relevant information that would have aided the defendant and therefore should have been disclosed under standard police procedures. In my experience, given the volume of investigative material that was not disclosed, it was inevitable that relevant information helpful to a criminal defendant would be withheld. That is exactly what I found.

Below are some examples from the comparison of the defense attorney files and the corresponding police investigative files that demonstrate this problem:

#### J209456 - David Quinones, Bruce Andras, Marc Johnson

Quinones, Andras and Johnson were charged with the May 19, 1987 murder of Eddie Mercado, and attempted murder of Nicky Lanzarin and Luis Rodriguez. Andras reportedly told police that he was shot at the week prior by members of a rival gang, and the drive-by shooting in this case was allegedly planned in retaliation.

Among the documents missing from the criminal defense files are a request for identification photos (RFC 6443) of three men: (a) criminal defendant Bruce Andras, (b) Santiago Chacon, and (c) a man named Mickey Harris, whose name does not appear elsewhere in the investigative materials and whose connection is otherwise unexplained. The fact that police were interested in obtaining identification photos for Mickey Harris suggests he may have been an alternate suspect, and information that led police to pursue this lead should have been disclosed. Moreover, the fact that there is no information on who Mickey Harris is, or how police obtained this name, or why detectives thought his photos would be relevant to the investigation, suggests that additional investigative materials created during this investigation, are missing from this file.

Handwritten notes elsewhere in the investigative files were also withheld. A handwritten note at RFC 6334 lists a criminal case number (94CR0105701), the significance of which is not explained. This page is missing from both Quinones and Johnson's defense attorneys' files. The number 87117788701 is likewise handwritten on a blank page at RFC 6332, and is not included

or otherwise explained in any official reports. RFC 6332 is missing from both Andras and Johnsons' defense attorneys' files. 53

#### **P526822 - Miguel Borrotto**

Miguel Borrotto was charged with first degree murder and aggravated battery with a firearm after he allegedly shot Fulgencio Torres and Angel Sotos in a bar fight on October 26, 1991.

A supplementary report at RFC 16300 notes that an Illinois vehicle registration card was found in the pocket of the shooter's jacket, which he took off and left behind after fleeing the bar. The card from the shooter's jacket was for a Nissan with the license plate ZZ1384. However, two documents which are missing from the defense attorney's file (a vehicle search printout at RFC 16394 and a receipt for the purchase of the vehicle at RFC 16401) show that the defendant owned a Nissan with a license plate number YVK670, not ZZ1384.

Also missing from the defense attorney's file is a page of handwritten notes (RFC 16397) on which the names Eduardo Castro and Karl Lugo are written. These names are not included in supplementary reports or mentioned elsewhere in the investigative file. The presence of unexplained names in the file suggests that there are other investigative materials for this case (for instance, that explain the source of the names and their relevance) that are now missing from this particular file.

#### J080925 – Samuel Slack

Samuel Slack was charged in July 1987 with the February 1987 armed robbery and murder of Estella Winburn.

Two fingerprint comparison reports are missing from the defense attorney's file. The report at RFC 5984 notes that the victim's prints were compared for elimination purposes. The report at RFC 5982 requested that the defendant's prints be compared to "all unidentified latent prints," but no results are listed in the report.

Five photographs at RFC 6074-79 were also withheld from the defendant. These photos are labeled with the names Jeffery Johnson, Christopher Morrow, Fines Gerard Savage, Clarence Parker, and Carl Harrington. A supplementary report at RFC 6007 notes that five photographs were shown to eyewitness Alvin Robles, and Robles "tentatively identified" the photo of defendant Slack. In fact, Robles first identified Johnson as the shooter in a photo lineup in February 1987 (RFC 6017-19), but Johnson was released when Robles failed to identify him in a live lineup (RFC 6014). Slack was not identified in a live lineup by Robles until five months later, in July 1987 (supp report at RFC 6005-06). The arrest reports for two of the men in these photos, Savage and Johnson, were also withheld from the defense attorney (RFC 6042, 6056).

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>53</sup> An additional file for this case was found in the two drawers that Plaintiff was given access to from Area North, and that file contains information pointing to an alternate suspect that also was not produced to the criminal defendant. The existence of a separate file, with different documents and information, stored in another location, demonstrates the risks of maintaining a parallel file system.

Given the fact that the same eyewitness who implicated Slack in the shooting previously identified another suspect, exactly which photos were used in the lineup could have been an important part of Slack's defense.

#### N028256 – Jesse Swanigan

Defendant Jesse Swanigan was charged with the January 1990 murder of Roy Stolle. Swanigan was ultimately found not guilty of the murder charge but was sentenced to 7 years on the theft and possession of a stolen motor vehicle. Swanigan claimed to have run across the real perpetrator of the burglary, saw him loading two TVs into his car, yelled "police" to scare him off, and drove off in the car. The TVs were later determined to have been stolen from the victim's home during the burglary and murder. Swanigan denied any involvement in the burglary and admitted only to stealing the car with the TVs inside, and to later attempting to sell the TVs to a friend named Benny Buford.

Several mug shot photographs from the investigative file (RFC 11300-09) were withheld. The men's names are written on the back of most of the photos along with the note "filler" on several. Two of the photos, however, also have a note stating, "unidentified...misidentified as Swanigan, Jessie." No names are listed on these two photos.

A handwritten phone message (RFC 11324) was also withheld from the criminal defendant. The phone message appears to be from a John Reed, and on the back are details regarding Reed's contact information and place of employment. Reed's name does not appear anywhere else in the file and there is no indication whether detectives ever followed up with Reed or what information he may have provided.

#### M258570 – Curtis Kirkland

Curtis Kirkland was charged with first-degree murder in January 1991. Victim Stanley Moody was chased and beaten by several men in June 1989 and eventually died from his injuries. Kirkland and another man, Michael Sargent, were both charged with murder after eyewitnesses identified them in lineups. Sargent was found not guilty (RFC 9920), but Kirkland was convicted and sentenced to 38 years in prison (RFC 9919).

Several pages of handwritten notes (RFC 9984, 9987, 9989-90) contain names not included in supplementary reports – Carmen Tate, Eddie Richardson, Ernest Roberts, Carl Evans. These names are mentioned in the investigative file only in a GPR at 10081. A handwritten note at RFC 9989 contains potentially important information tying Ernest Roberts and Carmen Tate to the crime, apparently provided by an anonymous source: "Ernest ...V with Joe...Michael has baseball bat...Carmen had rock[?]...all people in liquor store saw it...would you like to remain anonymous??...YES."

A memo in the defense attorney's file (JR-L 223955) indicates that a witness named Avory Moore volunteered these names to Kirkland's defense attorney nearly two years after the crime and several months after Kirkland was charged. Police interviewed a possibly related witness named Courtney Moore (see canvass report at RFC 9959), who owned a nearby

laundromat, but supposedly saw nothing and could provide no information. Avory Moore's memo reads "I was working at the Laundromat...across the street from where this guy was beat up and killed...Curtis was not 1 of the 8 guys that was involved in this incident. I know they (sic) guy who had the stone was called Carmen, and the man who had the 2x4 was called Ernest."

This highly exculpatory information was clearly known to detectives early on in the investigation, based on the notes at RFC 9989, but was only uncovered independently by the defense attorney, and then only partially – it is not clear that the defense attorney uncovered the names or significance of Eddie Richardson, or Carl Evans.

#### N162782 – Tomas Nieves

Tomas Nieves was charged with the April 11, 1990 murder of Benedicta Gonzalez, who fell or was pushed out the window of an apartment building during an argument and died of her injuries.

The investigating detectives appear to have considered several male acquaintances of Gonzalez as potential suspects before eventually arresting and charging Nieves. Gonzalez was a known drug dealer, and had related dealings with these various men. Gonzalez's daughters told police that a man they knew as "Mike" was with their mother that day, and initially identified a John Lowden in a photo array (see supplementary report at 11924), but one of the girls later changed her identification (RFC 11932). Other witnesses identified Mike as Mike Amidei. Amidei had an alibi for his whereabouts that day, but cooperated with police and identified Jose Montero in a live lineup in May 1990 (RFC 11945). Amidei told police that he had seen Montero at Gonzalez's apartment when he himself went there to buy drugs on April 11, 1990.

It is not clear from the investigative file how police identified Nieves as a suspect. A supplementary report dated October 28, 1990 (RFC 11949), six months after the murder, notes that "the reporting detectives developed information that a male white Hispanic known as Tomas Nieves was involved with the deceased in a failed relationship." After Nieves was brought in for questioning, detectives had Mike Amidei (who previously gave a definitive identification of Jose Montero) view another lineup (see RFC 11943). Amidei changed his story and identified Nieves as the man he saw at Gonzalez's apartment the day of her murder.

A number of photos relevant to the investigation were withheld from Nieves's defense attorney, including polaroid photos (RFC 11956-66) of the various men who were considered as alternate suspects, and polaroid photos taken at the crime scene (RFC 11955). These crime scene photos included a photo of a pair of glasses found at the scene, which police used to track down Nieves and tie him to the crime. Moreover, the fact that there is no information about how Nieves was identified as a suspect suggests that there is additional investigative material that once existed but is no longer included in this file.

#### **P272087 – Demetrius Johnson**

In connection with this investigation, Demetrius Johnson was charged with the murder of Fred Erwin and was convicted on June 12, 1991. The investigative file contains documentation of an in-person lineup, in which a witness positively identified an alternative suspect named Bryan Johns. See Bates No. RFC 15470-71. The report of this lineup and all references to this

lineup occurring are omitted from the permanent retention file and were not provided to Erwin or his criminal defense attorneys and are also missing from the CCSAO file. Instead, typed police reports included in the permanent retention file state that Bryan Johns appeared in a lineup that resulted in no positive identification (see supplementary report at RFC 15480).<sup>54</sup> I note, in relation to my other opinions in this case, that this is an investigation in which Defendant Guevara was actively involved.

\* \* \*

I received copies of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office files for each of the examples above, and in each case the material identified as withheld from the criminal defendant was also withheld from the State's Attorney's Office.

In several of these cases, and many others identified in Attachment F and G, there are handwritten notes, or GPRs that list names and contact information of individuals without additional context or explanation of their relationship to the investigation. In my experience, it is likely that these were individuals whose names came up during the investigation as possible suspects or witnesses that a detective would want to remember and follow up on. That is exactly what I found in my review of the undisclosed street file in Fields; it contained handwritten notes listing names without any explanation, which were in fact referring to important alternate suspects. These examples emphasize how important it is to disclose all investigative materials, because the importance or relevance of certain pieces is not always apparent looking at a document in isolation.

Moreover, the fact that the relationship of various names is not explained elsewhere in the investigative files produced in this case is indicative of the practice of using multiple, parallel files for an investigation: there is no evidence that explains where the names came from, or evidence of any follow up to investigate those names. That suggests that detectives continued to store that information in separate files, that were not ultimately stored with the investigative files produced in this case. One example of this are the photos, from what appear to be an August 31, 1988 lineup, that were produced from ERPS for the first time in this civil case in 2013 (see Section V.H, below).

# E. CPD's policies after *Jones* and *Palmer* don't ensure disclosure of all relevant investigative materials

All police officials are aware of the challenges of ensuring that, over the course of an evolving criminal investigation involving multiple investigators developing evidence at different locations and times, that investigating officers document their findings and that such investigative material is collected, preserved, compiled and disclosed. In the CPD's case, it was acutely aware of these challenges since 1982, at the time of the *Jones* case, and the problems created by using multiple, parallel files. Yet, it has made only superficial attempts to resolve its

<sup>55</sup> See CITY-NF-001062; CITY-NF-001076; CITY-NF-001085, which list names of alternate suspects without any additional information.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>54</sup> The withheld lineup information is also missing from the CCSAO file for this case. While there is some possibility that this criminal defense file was transferred and could be incomplete, that is unlikely to explain the omission since the information is also missing from the CCSAO file.

"street files" problem. It issued written directives, but they were incomplete and insufficient in their scope, and beyond that they were not supplemented with the training, auditing and monitoring necessary to ensure that the necessary changes in practice occurred. Unsurprisingly, then, the street files problem continued.

- 1. A department-wide teletype issued during the *Palmer* litigation;
- 2. Detective Division Notice 82-2 (Detective Division Notice File Control);
- 3. Special Order 83-1 (Detective Division Special Order File Control);
- 4. Special Order 83-2 (Detective Division Special Order Investigative Files);
- 5. Special Order 86-3 (Detective Division Special Order Investigative Files); and
- 6. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) 1988

Instead of using the *Jones* and *Palmer* litigation as an opportunity to reform its practices and implement standard police procedure of creating one single, centralized file for each investigations, those directives actually instructed detectives to create multiple, parallel files, each with different information and did nothing to address the fundamental problems regarding: (1) allowing officers discretion about what to document in the official reports; and (2) the absence of any system or training for responding to subpoenas and ensuring complete disclosures of investigative material. Moreover, the CPD provided only minimal training on these orders, and failed to conduct any audit, supervision, or oversight to ensure that detectives were following these new directives.<sup>56</sup>

#### 1. The policies are insufficient to remedy the "street files" problem

#### a. The Teletype and Detective Division Notice 82-2

In April 1982, after a Temporary Restraining Order was issued in the *Palmer* litigation, CPD issued two documents: (1) Detective Division Notice 82-2<sup>57</sup> and (2) a 1-paragraph teletype to commanding officers alerting them to the TRO.<sup>58</sup> As Hickey explained, Notice 82-2 was "a quick and dirty document" designed to implement the TRO but was "not very workable." <sup>59</sup>

Notice 82-2 and the corresponding teletype were concerned only with preservation and were silent about procedures to collect or inventory their notes, memos, or other documents. Although it coined the term "Unit Investigative File," it did not require detectives to put notes or memos into Unit Investigative Files; and it did not specify whether detectives had to preserve notes or memos that were not in the file.<sup>60</sup>

Even with Notice 82-2's limited requirements and scope, the CPD showed little commitment to implementing that Notice. There is no evidence of training to implement the Notice, and six months after its implementation, Commander Stibich testified that it was still the

<sup>57</sup> NF-L 008751

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>56</sup> Hickey *Fields* Dep. at 10, 43.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup> NF-L 008754; Hickey, *Kluppelberg* Deposition 201 (NF-L 001141)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>59</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 221-22, 224; (NF-L 001161-62, NF-L 001164); Brzezcek Test. NF-L 007517

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>60</sup> NF-L 008751-53; Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 212-13 (NF-L 001152-53)

prevailing view that if a detective kept his own personal notes or memos – or considered those to be his personal property – then Notice 82-2 did not require the detective to put those notes or memos in the file and detectives felt they could do whatever they wanted with those notes or memos, including destroying them. <sup>61</sup>

Based on this and other testimony, Judge Shadur found that Notice 82-2 responded to the TRO in "an improperly restrictive and grudging manner, under which detectives could consider their investigative writings as their personal property (and thus not 'under Detective Division control') and therefore outside the preservation requirements of Notice 82-2." The comments of Commander Stibich and the findings of Judge Shadur make clear to me that the practice of keeping information in parallel files that were not shared with prosecutors or criminal defendants was an ingrained problem within the police department, and one that would require the sort of dramatic change in attitude and culture that could only be achieved through extensive training, monitoring, and discipline.

#### b. Special Order 83-1

On January 3, 1983, Detective Division Notice 82-2 was replaced by Special Order 83-1. Special Order 83-1 applied only to the field investigations of detectives assigned to Violent Crimes. Special Order 83-1 defined certain terms and created procedures for documenting and preserving investigative documents. Special Order 83-1 defined the term "Investigative File" and created something called an Investigative File Case Folder to secure documents relating to a criminal investigation. According to the terms of Special Order 83-1, an Investigative File Case Folder was to be created either when certain categories of violent crimes occurred or when a violent crime investigation resulted in an arrest and approval of felony charges. Special Order 83-1 also created an "Investigative File inventory sheet," which was supposed to identify each document placed in the Investigative File. The inventory sheet was to be forwarded to the Records Division anytime felony charges were lodged. Finally, Special Order 83-1 created General Progress Reports ("GPRs"). The GPR forms were to be used by detectives whenever they were taking handwritten notes or writing memoranda to other detectives.

Unlike Notice 82-2, Special Order 83-1 created an affirmative obligation for detectives to submit handwritten GPRs or investigative materials for review and inclusion in the investigative file. It also mandated that detectives transcribe relevant information previously recorded on a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>61</sup> Stibich Test. (NF-L 007468-70)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>62</sup> NF-L 005615-16

<sup>63</sup> NF-L 007223-27

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>64</sup> Those categories of violent crimes were identified in Special Order 83-1, V(A)(1): Homicides/Medical Examiner Cases; Police-related shooting incidents; Batteries likely to result in death; Rapes and Deviate Sexual Assaults, and Any other major violent crime field investigation that the unit supervisor deems appropriate.

<sup>65</sup> Special Order 83-1, V(A)(1) & (2)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>66</sup> Special Order 83-1 IV(D)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>67</sup> Special Order 83-1, IV(D)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>68</sup> Special Order IV(E); Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 170 (NF-L 001110)

GPR or other miscellaneous documents on an official CPD case report form (general offense case reports, supplementary reports, etc.). 69

In reviewing Special Order 83-1, Judge Shadur identified several deficiencies, including:

- Unless the crime being investigated fit one of the specified of violent crimes, there was no obligation to create an Investigative Case File Folder unless and until the offender was arrested and felony charges were approved. According to Judge Shadur, and in line with standard police practices, this continued to pose the same type of risk that information would not be retained and disclosed because there was nothing to prevent against selective retention while the case is investigated;<sup>70</sup>
- It only required detectives to include "relevant" information in the official reports and offered no guidance about what information a detective should deem "relevant," leaving discretion for detectives to withhold information based on their assessment that it was not relevant.<sup>71</sup>
- It did not include information to ensure that any detective who has or receives information relating to a violent crime field investigation not assigned to him will forward the information to the assigned detective for investigation and inclusion in the Investigative File Case Folder; 72 and
- It omits any provision defining how the CPD responds to a criminal subpoena or request by the State's Attorney to produce information relating to a criminal proceeding. 73

Moreover, the training on 83-1 was inadequate. Hickey testified that he provided a one-time training to about 1,000 detectives.<sup>74</sup> He said each training session was done in groups of 30-40 people, and lasted approximately 3 hours.<sup>75</sup> During that three-hour training session, he went over Special Order 83-1. One training session was wholly insufficient to try to change a decades-long practice, especially one so ingrained in the culture of the police department.

#### c. Special Order 83-2

On May 2, 1983, Special Order 83-2 was issued. Three of the changes in Special Order 83-2 were (1) a requirement that detectives create records reflecting all relevant information, V(B)(1); (2) a requirement that where a detective receives information about another crime, he or she pass that information along to the detective investigating that other crime, V(B)(6); and (3)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>69</sup> Special Order 83-1 V(B)(1) & (2), NF-L 008772-73

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>70</sup> NF-L 005620

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>71</sup> Special Order 83-1 V(B) (NF-L 005620); Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition 238; (NF-L 001178); Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition [2015] 20. 72 NF-L 005621

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>73</sup> NF-L 005621

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>74</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 308-309 (NF-L 001249-50); NF-L 008808

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>75</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 309 (NF-L 001250); NF-L 008808

that a copy of the Investigative File Inventory Sheet will be transmitted to either the Office of Legal Affairs (in case of a subpoena from a criminal defendant) or the State's Attorney's Office (in case of a discovery motion) so that the inventory sheet is disclosed to defense counsel in a criminal case, V(B)(6). Hickey also testified that Special Order 83-2 also created the Investigative File Control Card, IV(F). This Control Card was supposed to act like a library card so that the Investigative File could be accounted for.

Despite these new requirements in 83-2, there is no evidence that CPD provided any additional training to update detectives on the differences between 83-1 and 83-2.

Moreover, even if detectives had been adequately trained on Special Order 83-2, it was still deficient. Here are some of the deficiencies that should have been apparent to CPD policymakers.

- Special Order 83-2 still did not comply with standard police practice to require a single repository for all investigative information maintained by a lead investigator.
- Special Order 83-2 applied only to detectives, and it explicitly excluded from its directives all other officers involved in investigating major crimes, such as gang crimes officers, officers from bomb and arson, and officers from patrol, among others. The failure to include gang crimes officers is particularly egregious: it was well understood within CPD leadership that gang crimes officers participated in homicide investigations, 78 and the Valentin investigation at issue in this case is an obvious example of the intimate involvement of gang crimes officers in homicide investigations. Yet, there was no training or other effort to ensure that gang crimes officers were preserving their notes in the wake of *Jones* or otherwise. 79
- Special Order 83-2 provided no guidance about what information a detective was required to include in a supplementary report beyond information deemed "relevant." Relevance is of course subjective and, as Commander Stibich testified, what is relevant to one detective may not be relevant to another. In fact, Hickey testified that a detective would only have to put information in a supplemental report if the detective deemed it pertinent at the time that the detective wrote the supplemental report, regardless of whether the detective considered the information relevant when he or she received it. For example, Hickey testified that CPD policy did not require suspects who had been eliminated through investigative activity to be documented in any way. Based on my experience, this is inconsistent with standard

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>76</sup> NF-L 008746-50

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>77</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 228-29 (NF-L 001168-69)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>78</sup> Hickey *Rivera* Deposition 229-32.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>79</sup> Hickey *Rivera* Deposition 55, 87-88.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>80</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 238; (NF-L 001178); Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition [2015] 20

<sup>81</sup> Stibich Test. NF-L 007474

<sup>82</sup> Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition [2015] 24-25, 33

<sup>83</sup> Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition 237-38 (NF-L 001177-78)

police practices. Alternate suspect information, for example, is highly relevant information and its documentation and disclosure to criminal defendants is critical. 84

- Special Order 83-2 provided no guidance about how information should be communicated or documented among detectives, for example when one detective learned something about a crime being investigated by another detective; or when one unit learned something about a crime that is also being investigated by another unit. While section V(B)(6) of Special Order 83-2 codifies the obligation to "forward" information about a crime to the assigned detective, it does not require either detective the detective passing along information or the receiving detective to document that information. Similarly, even where the detective passing along the information may have created a document memorializing that information e.g., a memorandum or GPR there is no requirement in Special Order 83-2 that the resulting memorandum or GPR be distributed to other detectives or units investigating that crime. 86
- Nowhere does Special Order 83-2 state that the entire investigative file should must be disclosed in response to a discovery motion or subpoena, or provide **procedures for doing so.** Despite the underlying circumstances of *Jones* and Judge Shadur's admonishment about the failure to "defin[e] the CPD's duty or procedure in responding to a criminal subpoena or request by the State's Attorney to produce information relating to a criminal proceeding," Special Order 83-2 included absolutely no policy directive or procedure to ensure production of investigative files. Although the City claims in this litigation that its practice was to disclose the entire investigative file, such a directive is conspicuously absent from the Special Orders. Instead, the Special Order contains an instruction to forward a copy of the inventory to the Records division to be forwarded to the defense attorney. This might imply that in fact the policy was not to copy and disclose the entire investigative file, but just the inventory. In addition, there is no rule, policy, procedure, directive or any other document that guides the clerks in the subpoena unit to ensure that all documents are retrieved from all possible locations and disclosed, or any training to that effect.<sup>87</sup> The CPD's lack of clear policy guidance, as well as the lack of any guidelines or instructions to ensure retrieval and disclosure of all investigative material, are each egregious violations of generally accepted police practices. Indeed, these are both straightforward requirements of any policy regarding maintenance and disclosure of investigative materials, and, as explained above, standard practice is to keep a single investigative file and to have a clear policy requiring that the single investigative file be copied in its entirety and disclosed to the prosecutor or directly to the defense attorney. The result within CPD was entirely predictable: confusion among detectives

This does not prevent an investigating officer from also documenting information explaining why the suspect was eliminated.

<sup>85</sup> Hickey 236-37 Kluppelberg Deposition (NF-L 001176-77)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>86</sup> Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition [2015] 39, 43, 46

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>87</sup> Hickey *Rivera* Deposition 36, 185-87; City of Chicago's Amended Response to Plaintiff's Seventeenth Set of Requests to Produce Documents to the City of Chicago, p.2-3 (no guidelines or instructions and no training).

and subpoena personnel about their disclosure obligations, as acknowledged by Hickey. <sup>88</sup>

- Inventory sheets are an inadequate mechanism for ensuring disclosure of documents generated during the police investigation. While the investigative file inventory sheet is designed to be used as an index of documents in the file, there is no guidance about what level of detail is needed in the inventory sheet to ensure that it serves its purpose. Indeed, my review of the records demonstrates that the inventories are largely useless because the entries are too general, often missing dates, descriptions and numbers of pages, such that one cannot tell whether they have the document referenced. In addition, that sheet is only distributed beyond the Area or investigating unit if felony charges are placed IV(D); V(B)(6).
- Finally, there is no provision in Special Order 83-2 requiring an audit or oversight to ensure compliance with the special orders.

#### d. Special Order 86-3

On May 29, 1986, the CPD issued Special Order 86-3. Special Order 86-3 largely replicates its predecessor with some minor adjustments, most of which actually limited, rather than expanded, to policies governing disclosure of investigative materials to prosecutors and defense attorneys. For example, Special Order 86-3 more explicitly limits the creation of Investigative File Case Folders to homicides or felony investigations where charges have been approved, or an arrest warrant issued; it eliminates the requirement that the inventory sheet be forwarded when a criminal subpoena or discovery motion is received; it eliminates the requirement that handwritten notes or other investigative materials be submitted "promptly (normally at the end of each tour of duty)" and instead only states that such notes must be "submitted."

In these ways, Special Order 86-3 actually deviated further from standard police practices than the special orders that came before it:

- It still did not comply with standard police practice to require a single repository for all investigative information maintained by a lead investigator.
- It permitted detectives to maintain their handwritten notes as personal files for longer periods of time, by removing the requirement that they turn in the notes and investigative materials "promptly (normally at the end of each tour of duty)." Thus, even if detectives retained their handwritten notes on their person, or in their locker for extended periods of time, it would not clearly violate the Order. In my experience, that level of discretion is a gross deviation from standard police practices, especially in light of the ingrained problem in CPD.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>88</sup> Hickey Rivera Deposition at 253-54. He testified to remembering conversations when he was in charge of records division in which there were questions from subpoena clerks and detectives about what they were required to produce in response to subpoenas, including whether the entire investigative files had to be turned over.

- It still provided no guidance about what information a detective was required to include in a supplementary report beyond information deemed "relevant."
- Finally, it removed even the inadequate stop-gap measure of providing the inventory sheet to defense attorneys, leaving defense attorneys with no mechanism to determine whether they had received all the relevant investigative materials.

Special Order 86-3 included a section VI, titled "Inspection." That section requires "[e]xempt members of the Detective Division" to "conduct periodic, unscheduled inspections of the subject files to ensure compliance." According to Stibich, however, he had no idea if, when, how often, or in what manner such inspections were conducted. Hickey, too, does not know of any such auditing ever occurring. Nor is there any evidence that detectives were trained on this new policy.

#### e. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) 1988

In 1988, Chief of Detectives John Townsend wrote standard operating procedures to govern the work of detectives. Chapter 18 deals with investigative files. Chapter 18 contains "no substantive changes of any kind" from Special Order 86-3. 91

#### f. Summary

The policies implemented by the CPD were inadequate to remedy the "street files problem" and deviated from standard police practices regarding documenting and disclosing investigative materials.

Continued use of parallel files. None of the policies required a single repository for all investigative information maintained by a lead detectives. In fact, in reviewing the materials provided, I identified at least three different files that would be created relating to any criminal investigation pursuant to the special orders. First, there would be a permanent retention file in the Records Division, containing only supplementary reports, general offense case reports and the arrest report filed under the accompanying RD number. Second, there would be a unit RD file: Hickey testified that this was a slim file kept in the homicide drawer at the Area to identify that there is a case open. Like the permanent retention file, it would contain all the known official police reports: original case offense report, supplementary reports, lab reports and other documents sent to the investigative unit from support units. Third, there would be the investigative file maintained by the detective area. This file would contain documents that

<sup>90</sup> Hickey *Rivera* Deposition 244, 249.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>91</sup> Hickey *Rivera* Deposition pages 250-51.

<sup>92</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 22-23, 95-96.

<sup>93</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 115-16, 299-300.

<sup>94</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 115-16, 299-300; S.O. 86-3

<sup>95</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 297-300 (NF-L 001238-41)

individual detectives assigned to investigate the case have determined should be in there. <sup>96</sup> As noted above, none of the files had to have the same documents in them: In fact, by design, they did not. <sup>97</sup> Likewise, Hickey admitted that the files did not even necessarily have the same *information* in them. <sup>98</sup>

But in addition to these files, investigative material could also be kept in the Evidence and Recovered Property Section (like the photos produced in this case in 2013), arrest reports could be kept at the Identification section, and individual detectives could each keep their own running/working files during an investigation. Defendant detectives in this case have also admitted to documenting investigative information in unofficial documents, like Serafini Reports, that never become part of the official file.

Moreover, additional files were also created by other units of the Chicago Police Department, because the policies only applied to the Detective Division. So, in addition to the multiple files above, gang crimes officers, other special unit investigators, and patrol officers, could each have additional sets of files related to a homicide investigation, and the special orders are silent as to those additional files, if and how they are to be preserved and maintained, and whether they are to be disclosed to prosecutors and criminal defendants. This case is an example of the problem: despite intimate involvement of gang crimes officers in the homicide investigation, no gang crimes notes, memos or daily activity summaries have ever been produced. Yet, like any investigators, gang crimes officers would have had a need to take notes, and indeed many of them in this case admitted that they kept such notes and documentation. <sup>101</sup>

This was an obvious omission. In fact, Hickey testified that he raised the fact that Special Order 83-1 was only addressed to the Detective Division and that the Department might want to look beyond the detective division to see if the problem extended to other units. And at some point, Hickey suggested that perhaps Research and Development and Auditing Internal Controls Division should get involved because there may be department-wide implications to the use of street files. But there was no response from the chain of command to Hickey's concerns and CPD never looked to see if the problem of street files went beyond the Detective Division. This failure to look beyond the detectives – notwithstanding the fact that they worked closely with other units in investigating crimes – was deficient and allowed yet more parallel files to be created in other parts of the Department.

<sup>96</sup> Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition 297-300 (NF-L 001238-41)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>97</sup> See for examples Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition [2015] describing documents that would go in the investigative file but not in the permanent retention file at 71-72, 81, 91, 94, 100, 103, 105, 108-110 <sup>98</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition at 100.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>99</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition at 295-96; Hickey *Fields* April 2014 Trial Testimony at 2069.

Rinaldi Deposition at 28, 34 (detectives prepared what he called "Serafini reports" for open cases, which comprised leads and investigative results that were passed from one shift of detectives to the next to update the investigation's progress; but these Serafini reports were never made part of the official file).

Hickey April 2014 Fields Trial Testimony, at 2060:16-21); Hickey November 2016 Fields Trial Testimony, at 11/23/16 PM, at 14-15; Zacharias Deposition at 183-84, 193-96, 200, 203-06; Fallon Deposition at 60-62, 145; Gawrys Deposition at 187-88, 218.

Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition 207-208 (NF-L 001147-48)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>103</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 208 (NF-L 001148)

The problems created by such an unwieldy system are obvious: It creates the potential for information and documents to go missing because they are not centrally controlled. Moreover, because the files are designed to be different and to be retained in different locations, there is no way to ensure that the complete investigative file is produced during any criminal prosecution.

Discretion to determine what is relevant and needs to be documented and disclosed. Second, the policies also left detectives with far too much discretion about what information to document in official reports and when to turn in investigative materials. This is particularly true because the status quo had previously been not to record or document information – at least not on official documents that would be maintained by CPD and disclosed to the prosecution and defense. As a result, to overcome this culture – and this citywide practice – CPD had to be explicit in its requirements and provide direct guidance about what did or did not have to be documented; it is not enough to leave it up to the individual officer.

An egregious example of the problems of officer discretion relate to the lack of a requirement to document elimination of suspect. Indeed, Hickey testified that it was not the policy of the CPD to require detectives to document suspects who were eliminated. To the contrary, it was permissible and consistent with the special orders not to document the identity or investigative steps taken to eliminate a suspect if a detective did not think that information was relevant or if the detective discounted it for some reason. This is a significant departure from standard police practice, which calls for officers to err on the side of documentation and disclosure of such information, which is often crucial to other investigators on a case and highly likely to contain exculpatory information.

# 2. The City failed to provide proper training and oversight to ensure compliance with the special orders

On a department-wide scale, there was no action taken whatsoever to ensure that the special orders were being followed. The only training provided was one three-hour session after 83-1 was issued. But some of the Defendant detectives in this case deny receiving any such training; Defendant Rinaldi, for example, testified that in the period around Plaintiff's prosecution in 1988 and 1989, Area 5 detectives had been given no instructions about whether they could keep their own files, or given requirements for doing so; and accordingly there was no effort to ensure that all exculpatory information in investigative notes were preserved or tendered for inclusion in the official file. In other words, training or no training, he was oblivious to the requirements of the special orders. <sup>106</sup>

This is because, even if it did occur, one three-hour training session on just the first iteration of the policy change was wholly insufficient to try to change a decades-long practice. In fact, Hickey testified that the years after Special Order 83-1, he learned that unit detectives were reverting back to carrying their own files on the street separate and apart from the file maintained by CPD. Nothing, however, was done about this.

<sup>106</sup> Rinaldi Deposition at 50-54.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>104</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 237-38 (NF-L 001177-78)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>105</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 339 (NF-L 001280); Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition [2015] at 66-67.

Rinardi Deposition at 50-54.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>107</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 321, 327 (NF-L 001262, NF-L 001268)

Hickey also explained that although he did a sampling prior to the special orders being issued, he did not do one at any time after Notice 82-2 and was not aware of anyone else conducting such an audit. Hickey testified that members of the police department were supposed to conduct inspections pursuant to Special Order 83-2 and 86-3 but Hickey could not identify any instances of audits or investigations. Likewise, the City has produced no documentation that any such inspections were ever conducted. Hickey also testified that detectives were not disciplined for failure to comply with the Special Orders. Similarly, Commander Stibich testified that supervisors were supposed to review files but he had no idea how often, when or the manner in which that review was conducted. Put simply, policymakers failed to train, review, or supervise subordinates to ensure that the Special Orders were followed.

In fact, it appears that there was no oversight to ensure that the special orders were being enforced and that the street files practice was eliminated. This is particularly troubling given the importance and scope of the problem and is certainly deficient. You cannot expect a department-wide, decades-long practice to be eliminated by simply issuing an order that was read at roll call a few times. Based on my experience, this requires extensive and ongoing training (not a one-time session of a couple of hours), careful auditing and monitoring, and meaningful discipline when the new special orders were not followed. Based on my review of the record, almost none of this occurred. Accordingly, CPD leadership either knew or was deliberately ignorant of the fact that the street files problem continued unabated after issuance of the special orders

# F. The police investigative files show that the directives were not properly implemented

# 1. The police files from the 1985 to 1989 time period show that CPD's policies were not followed

I reviewed 180 of the 190 total investigative files from 1985-1991,<sup>112</sup> excluding those that appeared to be incomplete. I reviewed them to evaluate whether the files, standing on their own (i.e. without comparing to a permanent retention file or defense file) demonstrated compliance with the 1982, 1983, and 1986 special orders, or if the practices that led to the wrongful prosecution of George Jones continued, like the use of informal street files and the failure to tell the complete story of the investigation in official reports (and instead typing up official reports for only the part of the investigation that led to the person charged). The files show that the special orders were not followed in a number of ways (which would have been obvious in any reasonable file audit):

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>108</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 160-61, 166, 167 (NF-L 001100-01, NF-L 001106-07)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>109</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 375-76; Hickey *Rivera* Deposition 244, 249.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>110</sup> Hickey *Fields* Dep. at 10, 43. Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 213.

<sup>111</sup> Stibich Testimony NF-L 007461-62

As set forth earlier in my report, these 180 investigative files take up 184 rows, because several contain multiple criminal defense files. The multiple rows for a single investigative file are italicized, and counted only once toward the statistics below.

### a. Handwritten notes, not on general progress reports, are still routinely used

As discussed above, the special orders directed officers to use GPRs to take notes, and were intended to eliminate the use of handwritten notes on loose sheets of paper without any context of who wrote the note and when. I found that detectives consistently used handwritten notes despite the direction in the special orders. 110 of the 180 files I reviewed, or approximately 61%, contained handwritten notes not on GPRs.

#### b. To-from memos are still being used

As discussed above, the special orders also directed officers to stop using to-from memos to communicate investigative information, and to instead include that information in GPRs and Supplemental Reports. However, I found that detectives continued using to-from memos: 36 of the files, or approximately 20%, contained to-from memos not on official police forms.

### c. Review of permanent retention files: all relevant information in unofficial documents is not transcribed in official reports

The special orders state that all relevant information must be transcribed into an official report, in an effort to ensure that the permanent retention file, which contains only official reports, provides a complete picture of the investigation. The special orders also require that inventories be sent to the permanent retention file for distribution to prosecutors and criminal defendants (as discussed above, an indication that CPD contemplated that it would only initially produce permanent retention files). These requirements were routinely flouted.

I was provided with copies of 138 permanent retention files, 43 of which corresponded to investigative files from the time period 1985 – 1991 (for one of the 44 investigative files, the permanent retention file was not located), and intend to rely on them to demonstrate the City's failure to train, follow, or implement its special orders. **See Attachments F and G**.

First, I examined the permanent retention files, standing alone, to assess whether they communicated a complete picture of the investigation. My finding is that the permanent retention files in CPD are different in kind from those I've seen in other police departments around the country. Usually, an official file reads like a novel: it tells a story, with twists and turns in the plot and characters whose importance waxes and wanes. CPD's permanent retention files routinely lack this texture; they read like a single (often final) chapter of the novel – the one that explains the information that led to charges against the person ultimately charged. Put another way, in most departments, in addition to the various strands of the investigation, there is a charging memo in the official file that explains the basis for charges; CPD's entire official file is a charging document (or file). 113

Second, I compared and contrasted the 43 permanent retention files with their corresponding investigative files. See Attachments F and G.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>113</sup> In my review of permanent retention files in Fields, which I also rely on here, I made the same observation and reached the same conclusion.

The case files I reviewed are replete with examples where information on handwritten pages (whether on scraps of paper or GPRs) and informal memos between investigators, is not transferred into official reports. In many cases, the information is potentially exculpatory. By not transcribing the information into an official report, it is less likely to get into the permanent retention file, and as observed above, to criminal defendants. I have provided a number of such examples in Section V.D.4. Other examples include RFC 4873-75, <sup>114</sup> RFC 11711-17, <sup>115</sup> RFC 10701, <sup>116</sup> RFC 6379, RFC 16395, RFC 8213, RFC 8388, RFC 8438, RFC 11324, RFC 14712, and RFC 14761.

In numerous cases, including some of the example pages cited in the paragraph above, I found handwritten notes containing cryptic notations on a page, without context: a name, a phone number, an address, a license plate number, etc. By not transcribing information into official reports, all of the context related to a given note is lost, both to other investigators on the case and to prosecutors and defense attorneys. Who said it? When? Why did the detective consider the particular notation important enough to jot down? Because the information is not typed into an official report, these questions cannot be answered. In my experience, it is typical to see notes like this in a file, and often it is critical information (a new witness previously unknown, contact information for someone who couldn't be located, a piece of information that credits or discredits a witness or suspect, etc.). An investigator cannot write down everything a witness is telling them, and so they jot down the key information so that they can remember it and accurately convey it later in an official report, with the full context of its relevance to the investigation. But in my review of hundreds of CPD files in this case (as well as Fields and Kluppelberg), this final step is too often not done. The result is a violation of the Special Orders, which require relevant information to be written down and transferred into official reports, as well as a failure to disclose important information to prosecutors and criminal defendants.

Finally, many of the investigative files produced in this case are lacking inventories (itself a violation of policy). In addition, more than 50% of the permanent retention files do not contain a copy of the inventory, also a violation of the special orders. And for the cases where inventory sheets were included in the permanent retention files, they were often incomplete or the description of the documents were so generic or general so as to be unusable

#### d. Inventories are missing or incomplete

I also noted that documents were often added to the inventory sheet long after they were initially created. In some instances, some inventory sheet entries were not created until after an offender had been charged. In other files, the dates are either illegible, or do not appear at all. In other instances, there are stamped dates, but nothing shown as entered. In other instances, an item is shown as entered, but not date or individual entering. In other instances, a large quantity

An anonymous note in the investigative file provides the name and description of a single offender who allegedly committed the crime along with information about where he could be found.

Notation that Arron Thomas was a purported eyewitness to the crime and that, on the day after the crime, Thomas was arrested in connection with an armed robbery and participated in a lineup.

A GPR instructing someone to bring a blue knit hat for the lineup. The offender had worn a similar hat, and the defendant reports that he was made to wear this hat at the lineup, years after the crime.

of GPRs and supplemental reports were entered all on the same date. Some limited examples:

J-409858 M-079435 M-127008

The delay in creating an inventory sheet reveals three problems. One, it again demonstrates the amount of discretion that officers could exercise when deciding what to put into an Investigative File: if an inventory sheet is only created after an individual is charged, detectives can exercise discretion over what they deem relevant at the end of an investigation. Second, if the documents are not logged on the inventory sheet until after the charges are brought, that indicates that documents are being stored in other, undisclosed locations during the course of the investigations, which was precisely the problem the special orders should have addressed. Finally, if detectives obtain additional information after charges are brought, there is no mechanism in place to update the inventory sheet in the Records Division, or in the inventory sheet disclosed (albeit rarely) to criminal defendants.

# 2. The investigative files confirm that there was no training, auditing, or oversight to ensure compliance with the policies

These consistent failures to follow the requirements of the special orders reveal that detectives were not properly trained on the special orders and that there was no proper supervision or oversight to ensure that these special orders were followed.

Had there been any systematic audit or review of these files, these trends would be immediately apparent. But my review of the files shows no signs of an audit or review. Though the CPD had forms designed to facilitate oversight and supervision, those forms were routinely missing or blank in the files I examined. This includes the following:

Homicide File (Chain of Command) Review: This form is designed to document that the chain of command responsible for overseeing the investigation and compliance with relevant departmental policies and procedures has actually done so. Many of the files that I reviewed either were missing the form, had only a single signature, or had no signatures as all. That is, there is essentially no documentation of supervisory review in the investigative files. This demonstrates a willful disregard among supervisors for ensuring that detectives were following the policies.

Investigative Case File Control: Many of these are missing. This form is designed to maintain case integrity and chain of custody of investigative files. It is common during an investigation for a file to be routinely removed for a multitude of legitimate reasons (crime lab, consultation with other units, review by prosecutor, court appearances, etc.) The case file control form documents the file's movements so that it is clear whether and when information may have been copied or removed. In most of the cases that I reviewed they are either missing, have so few entries as to be unbelievable, or have not entries at all – an impossibility. This is another important form for discovery purposes because it should reveal all the individuals that may have contributed to the file, including from

other divisions or units. The failure to systematically utilize them properly, and the concurrent institutional failure to enforce compliance, indicates a pattern and practice of indifference to the policies for maintaining investigative files.

**Detective Division Personnel Form**: This sheet is designed to quickly track and identify detective division employees, where they are assigned, working hours, and equipment. It does not necessarily account for officers from other units. Regardless, in the majority of the cases reviewed, this form is missing altogether.

Case Assignment Slip: The Case Assignment Slip is designed to document initial detective(s) assigned and conclusion status. These are key individuals to seek out in discovery for documents, depositions or testimony. Again, enough of these forms are missing to demonstrate a clear pattern and practice of disregard for the policy.

As discussed above, without ongoing monitoring through audits and other means to ensure that the new special orders were being followed and that prosecutors and criminal defendants were receiving complete disclosures, it was almost certain that the ingrained practice of using street files would continue.

My review of records in this case and others shows that the continuation of the street files practice, including the failure to follow the special orders, was so rampant that it would have been confirmed through even a cursory auditing of files. As discussed above, 100% of the Investigative Files I reviewed contained evidence that the special orders were not being followed – they were either lacking inventories, had incomplete inventories, had handwritten notes not on GPRs, or had to-from memos not on GPRs; and most often, some combination of these things – and more than 90% of defense attorney files were missing information from the Investigative File; even superficial audits of small samples of records would have revealed these problems.

The failure to audit or discipline for non-compliance with the policies (see Sections IV, V.E.2) signals that the old ways – the ways of "street files" that the CPD should have been trying to correct – are acceptable. It is not only that best practices require enforcement of special orders to give them teeth, but also, in my experience with Internal Affairs, given the circumstances here strict adherence was necessary to create a new culture and practice so that detectives would not continue with the ingrained practice of keeping undisclosed parallel files

- G. There is strong evidence in the police investigative files, the Valentin investigation itself, and other CPD street file cases that there are yet other investigative files and documents that are unaccounted for by CPD and inaccessible to the prosecutors and criminal defendants
  - 1. My analysis of hundreds of files indicates that investigative information is being kept in other repositories or being destroyed

The files I reviewed demonstrate that the investigative files were not the central repository for information. My review of the files revealed cases where information that should be included was absent from the investigative file, as well as instances when the investigative

files specifically reference a piece of information, but the corresponding information is not documented in the file. This suggests that the missing information was stored in separate files, or otherwise destroyed. Examples of such missing information include:

- No explanation on photographs, such as when or where the photo was taken, who/what is depicted in the photograph or why the detectives believe it is relevant to the investigation. The missing information suggests that the paperwork, notes, or other investigative materials that led to the photograph were maintained separately from the investigative files produced in this case.
- Missing forms, such as missing inventories, inventory control cards, property inventories, Major Crime Worksheets, Gang Crimes Daily Activity Summaries, etc.
- Other missing forms or documents including missing medical records, missing property inventory forms, or missing search warrant affidavits, and missing search warrant returns.
- No live lineup photos, where there are lineup reports.
- Reference to other units or outside agencies processing evidence, but no documentation in official reports, no results, and no chain of custody.
- Cryptic handwritten notes with no explanations as to source, relevance, or why included.
- Numerous Xeroxed handwritten spacer/filler pages with A/4-VC; A/1-VC; A/3-VC which would indicate other sources for relevant documents that may, or may not, have been. Other examples include listing detective's names and unit numbers on Plain pages or officers from other agencies suggesting that information is coming from other, unidentified sources.

Using the example of missing inventories above, they are missing in approximately 37% of the investigative files the City disclosed. Likewise, I identified ten investigative files produced by the City that contain no GPRs or handwritten notes at all. <sup>117</sup> In my career, I am aware of no other instance in which a homicide investigation was conducted in which no notes were taken at all, and a number of the defendants in this case admit that they took notes as part of their investigative practices. The most likely explanation for each of the findings above is that there are yet other files for each of these ten homicides that contain additional investigative material and inventories. <sup>118</sup> Indeed, among the files I reviewed, there are nine cases in which two

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 $<sup>^{117}\,</sup>$  G-063126, G-129819 , G-256674, H-167635, J-423347, K-575912, M-020288, M-381429, M-538914, N-133637.

This is true regardless of what terminology is used to describe the files: If the City contends that the files produced in this case are supposed to be Investigative Files as defined under the special orders, then, the files demonstrate that other, parallel files were maintained containing additional investigative material. If the City contends they are not Investigative Files as defined under the special orders, then the files produced are themselves examples showing that the parallel file system continued unabated after issuance of the special orders.

investigative files were produced – one that was found in the warehouse (where investigative files for closed cases and open cases older than ten years are supposed to go, pursuant to the special orders), and one that was found in the two drawers of file cabinets to which Plaintiff's counsel in this case was given access. <sup>119</sup> These cases, which suggest that there are many other examples among the other 45 file cabinets of drawers, are strong evidence of a continued street files practice in which multiple repositories are kept, each with different information; and in which some or all of these repositories exist outside of official channels, and are therefore unknown or unaccounted for by the subpoena service unit and unavailable to prosecutors and criminal defendants.

# 2. The documents and testimony from this case provide further evidence of the existence of additional files and the failure to preserve investigative information.

In addition to the evidence above, the evidence in this case provides strong evidence that additional repositories of investigative information exist in unofficial and undisclosed forms.

Detectives routinely prepared an investigative document called a Serafini report. Detectives prepared "Serafini reports" for open cases, which comprised leads and investigative developments that were passed from one shift of detectives to the next to update the investigation's progress. The Serafini reports were not unique to Area 5; their use actually began in Area 4. Lie Hickey, the City's own designee, acknowledged the use of Serafini Reports. However, these Serafini reports – full of highly relevant and potentially exculpatory information - were never made part of the official file. Lie Indeed, there are no Serafini reports in any of the Valentin homicide files produced in Mr. Rivera's criminal case or this civil case; and I did not see a single such document in the hundreds of investigative files I reviewed in this case, or other CPD cases like Fields and Kluppelberg.

Gang crimes investigators, too, had special investigative documents they created that were never made part of the official files, called daily activity reports or "humper" reports. 124 Defendant Fallon, a gang crimes investigator assigned to the Valentin homicide investigation, testified that gang crimes specialists filled out a daily activity report at the end of every shift. These daily reports listed investigative actions taken during the shift and leads that required follow-up by the next shift; this included highly relevant information like details of witness identifications of suspects from gangbooks, witness names and contact information, and so on. 125 The specialists paired each activity with a Record Division number, thus permitting the activity to be linked to a particular investigation. 126 The daily activity reports were stored at the gang

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>119</sup> G-235351, J-209456, J-215119, K-530917, K-466033, N-475910, M-541953, M-556260, P-129569.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>120</sup> Rinaldi Deposition at 28-29, 34, 100-101.

Rinaldi Deposition at 100-101.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>122</sup> Hickey Rivera Deposition at 291-93.

Rinaldi Deposition at 34. "[W]hen I'd read the official file, I wouldn't see those notes and stuff in there."

Hickey *Rivera* Deposition at 134-35,138-39; Fallon Deposition at 50, 73-74.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>125</sup> Fallon Deposition at 50, 73-74, 145.

Fallon Deposition at 50-51.

crimes office. 127 Yet, no such documents were produced in any of the Valentin homicide files produced in Mr. Rivera's criminal case or this civil case; and I did not see a single such document in the hundreds of investigative files I reviewed in this case, or other CPD cases like Fields and Kluppelberg.

Also missing from the files produced before Mr. Rivera's criminal case, and the files produced more recently, are any gang crimes notes, either on official forms like GPRs or in unofficial forms. The files are completely devoid of such notes, despite the involvement of eight gang crimes investigators in the Valentin homicide investigation (Guevara, Gawrys, Noon, Guzman, Sparks, Zacharias, Fallon, and Sparks). And again, there is a dearth of such notes in the hundreds of other investigative files I also reviewed.

This is entirely consistent with the testimony of the Defendant gang crimes investigators in this case, who testified in effect that gang crimes officers operated entirely outside the system. As discussed at length above, they were not subject to the Special Orders, or any other set of requirements to ensure that they preserved and disclosed investigative material. <sup>128</sup> Accordingly, gang crimes specialists admitted that the gang crimes officers maintained their own parallel file, kept by individually and in the gang crimes offices. 129 Indeed, it was well known that gang crimes officers participated in homicide investigations, and like any other investigators created notes. 130 Yet, those documents were not subject to preservation and disclosure requirements. 131 Defendant Zacharias, for example, testified that he never recalled giving his notes to a detective for inclusion in an official file, or recalled seeing any of his fellow gang crimes officers do so; he does not know of any gang crimes officer that would produce street files in discovery; and prior to 1993, he cannot remember ever seeing an official file that contained gang crimes specialists' notes. 132 Defendant Gawrys, another gang crimes specialist, admitted that gang crimes notes and humper reports created to alert other detectives about what investigation needed to be completed were removed from the official file before the file was readied to go to storage. 133 At least some gang crimes officers destroyed those notes as a matter of practice, with the blessing of their supervisors. 134

Notably, it appears that gang crimes files all went missing at some point after the gang crimes specialists were consolidated at offices on Maxwell street. File cabinets with their case files were moved from the various gang crimes offices to the consolidated office on Maxwell Street in 1993, but it is unknown where those files are currently. The lack of tracking and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>127</sup> Fallon Deposition at 68.

Hickey Rivera Deposition at 87-88, 231-33; Fallon Deposition at 60-66; Gawrys Deposition at 37-38, 188, 190.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>129</sup> Zacharias Deposition at 183-84; Fallon Deposition at 67-71; Gawrys Deposition at 37-38, 188; Spratte Deposition at 379.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>130</sup> Hickey *Rivera* Deposition at 229, 275-76; Gawrys Deposition at 187-88, 190, 218; Fallon Deposition at 60-66.

<sup>131</sup> Spratte Deposition at 264-65, 379

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>132</sup> Zacharias Deposition at 193, 195-96, 200, 203-04, 206.

Gawrys Deposition at 213-14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>134</sup> Fallon Deposition at 60-62, 63-66; Gawrys Deposition at 37-38, 188, 190, 209-210; Spratte Deposition at 379.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>135</sup> Spratte Deposition at 37, 97-99, 339, 378.

accountability for large numbers of investigative files is an egregious departure from police standards.

As discussed above, the failure to put in place policies that covered gang crimes was an egregious omission, and one that was obvious and predictable. Indeed, as set forth in Section V.E.1 above (pp. 53, 56-58), the need for department-wide changes was raised with CPD top brass (rather than just detective division), but rejected.

In sum, the investigative files contain only a portion of the investigative materials that, based on my experience would typically be included in a comprehensive homicide investigation file. This indicates that other parallel repositories of investigative information exist or that information that is supposed to be preserved is being destroyed

3. Kluppelberg and Fields are additional examples of cases in which previously missing street files containing highly exculpatory information were discovered in civil litigation decades after the original criminal trials

This case has remarkable similarities to the facts and circumstances of other CPD cases that I've examined extensively. In particular, both Fields v. City of Chicago and Kluppelberg v. City of Chicago, two other wrongful conviction cases from the 1980s, present additional examples of what the City had already learned in Jones and Palmer: that the failure to effectively and properly maintain, track and disclose investigative material, there is a grave risk of withholding exculpatory information, and in turn, of wrongful prosecutions and convictions. After Jones and Palmer, Fields and Kluppelberg are additional examples of cases in which clearly exculpatory information was buried in a street file that was not disclosed until civil discovery in their civil rights lawsuits, decades too late. A brief summary of each of those cases is provided below, and further information is contained in **Attachments H and I**.

#### a. Fields v. City of Chicago

Nathson Fields was convicted in 1986 of the 1984double murder of Jerome Smith and Talman Hickman. Fields' conviction was thrown out after a court granted his petition for post-conviction relief, but he was re-tried in 2009 and acquitted. He then filed a civil rights lawsuit against the City of Chicago in 2010, and during discovery for the civil lawsuit, a street file of over a hundred pages of police reports and notes concerning the Smith/Hickman murders were located in a file cabinet at Area Central, along with files relating to other murders. The City admitted that the file had not been previously disclosed to Mr. Fields or to prosecutors.

The documents newly produced in the street file, which were not contained in any of the earlier files, include handwritten notes, memos, and other documents identifying multiple alternate suspects and potential leads demonstrating that Nathson Fields was not involved in the Hickman and Smith homicides. Notably, it also included a previously undisclosed rap sheet for an alternate suspect with an issued on inquiry date stamp that undermined the prosecution's theory of the case. Nathson Fields name, meanwhile, was never mentioned as a possible suspect

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>136</sup> **Attachment E** provides background materials regarding what kinds of investigative documents should appear in a homicide investigation, including examples of checklists used during criminal investigations.

in any of these documents.

In December 2016, a jury found that the failure to disclose the street file to Mr. Fields was the result of a pattern and practice of CPD, and awarded Mr. Fields compensatory damages of \$22 million.

#### b. Kluppelberg v. City of Chicago

James Kluppelberg was convicted for a 1984 fire that killed six people. In 1984 the fire was investigated by CPD's Bomb and Arson division and Area Three Violent Crimes. Bomb and Arson investigators could not determine the origin of the fire and Area Three detectives closed the case as accidental. But the case was re-opened in 1988. During the 1988 investigation, Area Three detectives found new fire investigators to rule the case an arson, and James Kluppelberg was coerced into confessing to the crime. At his 1988 criminal trial, Kluppelberg only had the documents from the 1988 Area Three investigation. The 1984 Area 3 and Bomb and Arson files were withheld.

Following his exoneration, Kluppelberg filed a civil case. In 2014, during the civil case, a new file was discovered that had never been disclosed in the criminal proceedings. That file contained investigative materials from the 1984 Area Three investigation, and included critical exculpatory information. Specifically, it included handwritten notes that a neighbor had reported there was loose and dangerous wiring in the basement that got wet sometimes -- undermining the arson determination and supporting the evidence that the fire was accidental. It contained numerous references to individuals who had had arguments or fights with the victims. And the file also contained a memo between detectives that recounted a statement from an alternate suspect named Isabel Ramos who had started another porch fire in a building nearby and just hours before the fire for which Kluppelberg was convicted. Moreover, Ramos reported that she had been intoxicated at the time, could not remember what she had done, but thought she perhaps set other fires.

The file was found on a pallet among other Area 3 files at the records warehouse, and it appears it was packed up in 1991 when Area 3 was relocated. Neither of the Bomb and Arson files (from 1984 or the reinvestigation in 1988) has been located, much like the gang crimes documents in this case.

In both of these cases, the undisclosed documents should have been produced to Mr. Fields and Mr. Kluppelberg before their original criminal trials in 1986 and 1988 (and at numerous points after that). These documents should have been produced under generally accepted police practices related to creating, retaining, and disclosing investigative materials.

### H. The failure to turn over crucial documents in Jacques Rivera's criminal case was a direct result of these practices and inadequate policies

I have familiarized myself with the underlying facts in Mr. Rivera's case, including those facts set out above in Section II above, and have reviewed the various sets of police files produced to Mr. Rivera at the time of his criminal trial, at later dates during his criminal case, and during this civil litigation, including (a) the permanent retention file (Hickey 1-33); (b) the

investigative file produced to Mr. Rivera in April 2014 during this litigation (Wron 1-69); (c) the file produced by Mr. Rivera's criminal defense attorney, Judge Wadas (RFC 469-810); (d) a set of photos produced to Mr. Rivera in March 2013 during this litigation from the Evidence and Recovered Property Section (the "ERPS file"); (e) the file produced by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office ("CCSAO file") (SAO 1-820).

What is clear from my review is that the file Judge Wadas (Mr. Rivera's criminal attorney during his original criminal trial in 1990) received was nothing more than official police reports later designated as the permanent retention file. When official reports are received by the records division as an investigation is ongoing, those reports are stamped with a date and time of receipt. A comparison of the Valentin permanent retention file and the police reports present in Judge Wadas's file reveal that both sets of pages have the exact same date and time stamps, in the exact same location on the page, each of which were placed on the police reports when they were received by the records division. In other words, the police reports in Judge Wadas's file came from the permanent retention file at records division. It is also notable that, much like the permanent retention file, Judge Wadas's file contains no GPRs or handwritten notes of any kind. In addition, Judge Wadas testified that the file he produced in this case contained everything he ever received.

The investigative file (Wron 1-69) was not produced to Judge Wadas before the criminal trial. It contains approximately 30 pages of investigative material that were not disclosed until decades later. At earliest, these pages of investigative materials we disclosed during Mr. Rivera's post-conviction proceedings, close in time to CCSAO ASA Darren O'Brien beginning to work on the case. For years, that file was unaccounted for: the City's employee responsible for investigative files at Area North, Mr. Wronkowski, has testified that he did not know where the investigative file had been between the time of Mr. Rivera's criminal trial in 1990 and Mr. Wronkowski's search in 2011. There is no investigative file control card documenting chain of custody for the file.

It is also apparent that the investigative file (Wron 1-69) was not produced to the CCSAO at the time of Mr. Rivera's criminal trial. The CCSAO file from the time of trial is gone. The State's Attorney working on Mr. Rivera's post-conviction case, ASA O'Brien, sought to reconstruct the file when he started work on the post-conviction case. O'Brien had the CPD provide him missing police reports. The CCSAO file contains an inter-office mail from Gillian

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>137</sup> Later, after it is determined whether the particular investigation is one that must be permanently retained in the records division, the records division adds a second, "PERMANENT RETENTION" stamp.

There are a few police reports in Judge Wadas's files that don't have the time and date stamps from the records division. The first report is the original case incident report (RFC 532-535), and it doesn't have time and date stamps in the permanent retention file either (HICKEY 3-6). The second is page 3 of a 27 August 1988 supp report (RFC 509), which like the original case report isn't stamped in the permanent retention file either (HICKEY 9). That leaves a single police report that is included in Judge Wadas's files without a time and date stamp: the September 15, 1988 Arrest Report for Jacques Rivera. That report is not in the permanent retention file at all.

Wadas Deposition at 51.

Wronkowski Deposition 86, 65-66.

McLaughlin to O'Brien's investigator McGreal; that inter-office mail envelope is in the CCSAO file right before the police reports produced from Area Five. In other words, it is likely that part of the investigative file (Wron 1-69) were produced to the CCSAO after ASA O'Brien began to work on the post-conviction proceedings in 2009 or later. Still later, the whole file was produced in the midst of this civil litigation. Further supporting this conclusion, Judge Wadas testified that he had everything in his file that the prosecutors had because they showed him their file at the time of Mr. Rivera's criminal trial. <sup>141</sup>

The documents newly produced in the investigative file include handwritten notes and other investigative material that undermine the prosecution's theory of the case, contain potential investigative leads, suggest investigative misconduct and demonstrate Mr. Rivera's innocence. For example, the investigative file contains the rap sheet for Mr. Rivera, discussed above, that shows an issued on inquiry date stamp of 8/27/1988. Based on my experience in other cases involving the Chicago Police Department, that date stamp was placed on the rap sheet when it was requested by investigators working the Valentin investigation and was issued by the records division. The date stamp of 8/27/1988 is the same day as the Valentin shooting and is a full two days before 8/29/1988, the date on which police report that Orlando Lopez identified Mr. Rivera in a photo album. This document is contained only the investigative file – it is excluded from the permanent retention file, the CCSAO file, and Judge Wadas's file. It is highly exculpatory because it establishes that the defendants deemed Mr. Rivera a suspect before the sole eyewitness supposedly identified him. This fact could have been used to impeach all of the State's witnesses at trial.

Other documents in the investigative file containing relevant investigative material not produced to Judge Wadas are WRON 0001-0008, 0011-0014, 0018-0021, 0037-0038, 0042, 0045-0048, 0052-0069. They include:

- As a general matter, all GPRs created and preserved in connection with the Valentin investigation are excluded from Judge Wadas's file. In addition:
- WRON 0002-0003: the investigative file inventory, which is supposed to list all of the investigative materials created during the course of the investigation. Without the investigative file inventory, it is impossible to know what documents should be contained in a police investigative file and when they were placed in that file.
- WRON 0012: a handwritten report documents that Felix Valentin died on September 14, 1988, after contracting a bacterial infection earlier in his hospital treatment.
- WRON 0037: a photograph of Jacques Rivera taken either after or before the second lineup.
- WRON 0045: an evidence report on the photographs taken of the second lineup.
- WRON 0047-0048: the criminal complaint.
- WRON 0056: an arrest report, showing that Mr. Rivera was arrested on 8/30/1988 at 11 p.m. in connection with the Valentin shooting and relating that hold papers were submitted "due to the fact that the witness is not available to view a physical lineup which will be held on August 31, 1988," which is evidence that Mr. Rivera was placed in

Wadas Deposition at 86-87.

- a physical lineup in this case prior to 9/15/1988.
- WRON 0057: a hold form, showing that Mr. Rivera needs to be held at the department because "the witness to this case [Lopez] will not be available until tomorrow's date," further evidence of a first physical lineup. The hold sheet notes that there is an expectation that Jacques will be charged with the Valentin shooting at 7 p.m. on 8/31/1988.
- WRON 0058: an arrest report, showing that Jose Rodriguez is arrested on 8/31/1988 at 1 a.m. for the Valentin shooting. The report states that Rodriguez was identified by the victim.
- WRON 0059: a hold form for Mr. Rodriguez, dated 8/31/1988, stating that "a lineup must be viewed by the witness in this case" and noting that there is an expectation that Rodriguez will be charged with the Valentin shooting at 1 a.m. on September 2, 1988. Again, this is further evidence of an earlier physical lineup.
- WRON 0064: a GPR listing the six participants in the earlier physical lineup, with their biographical information and addresses.
- WRON 0062: an evidence form, dated 8/31/1988, documenting the placement into evidence of 6 photographs corresponding to the six individuals participating in the 8/31/1988 or 9/1/1988 physical lineup. This is further evidence of a first physical lineup. The submission of this evidence form and accompanying photos late on the evening of 8/31/1988 contradicts the official police account that the photos were used in a photo array procedure with the victim Felix Valentin on 9/1/1988.
- WRON 0052: a form to release Mr. Rivera from custody after the first lineup.
- WRON 0063: the form to release Mr. Rodriguez from custody after the first lineup.
- WRON 0060-61, 0065: reports about the 5 cartridge cases recovered at the scene.
- WRON 0055, 0067: rap sheets for Mr. Rivera. Neither of the rap sheets in Judge Wadas's files matches these rap sheets in the investigative file.
- WRON 0053: McLaughlin GPR dated 8/27/1988, 8/28/1988, or 8/29/1988, containing the original description purportedly given by Orlando Lopez.
- WRON 0054: Leonard GPR containing the canvass of nearby buildings.
- WRON 0069: McLaughlin GPR dated 8/27/1988, the date of the shooting, reflecting the hospital interview of Israel Lopez. After Israel's description of what he saw and did, it states, "Girlfriend's brother [Orlando] Macho Lopez 13 yo saw incident has not been interviewed Kings."

In addition to all of this, the ERPS file, which was not produced to Mr. Rivera until 2013 during this lawsuit, contains six photographs that appear to be of individuals participating in the first physical lineup. Those photos also would have shown that Mr. Rivera was placed in an initial lineup on 8/31/1988 or 9/1/1988.

All evidence regarding the earlier physical lineup not produced to the CCSAO, to Mr. Wadas, or to Mr. Rivera would have permitted attorneys in the criminal justice system to conduct a contemporaneous investigation to determine if Mr. Rivera had stood in a physical lineup before the 9/15/1988 in which he was supposedly identified, who had viewed the lineup, and who had been selected in the lineup. There is no documentation of a first physical lineup in the police file. According to Lopez, he viewed such a lineup and picked Mr. Rivera. According to Mr. Rivera and others, they stood in such a lineup. Mr. Rivera was released following that

lineup, suggesting strongly that he was not identified and instead Lopez identified another participant in that lineup. The defendants' entire case against Mr. Rivera rested on Lopez, the sole eyewitness, and if he had failed to pick Mr. Rivera in an initial lineup, that would have been highly exculpatory evidence.

The investigative files in Valentin investigation suffer from the same systemic problems observed in the investigative files I reviewed as a whole, from this case and others such as Fields and Kluppelberg. In sum, the documents in the investigative files are highly relevant to the investigation, and should have been produced to Mr. Rivera before his original criminal trial in 1990 (and at every other point at which he engaged with the criminal justice system after that). These documents would have been produced under generally accepted police practices related to creating, retaining, and disclosing investigative materials.

## **CONCLUDING STATEMENT**

I have provided my opinions based upon my training, experience, and after a careful evaluation of the totality of the materials and circumstances in this matter. I utilized all of the facts and data known to me, and applied generally accepted police management principles and methods. I hold the opinions set forth above to a reasonable degree of professional certainty in the law enforcement community, and based on longstanding and well-accepted law enforcement practices.

I reserve the right to supplement or modify this report and my opinions expressed in the report to the extent that additional information is presented to me and to the extent permitted by rules.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C Section 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Michael D. Brasfield

MICHAELD. BEAGFIELD

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Jacques Rivera v. Guevara, et al. No. 12 CV 4428

# **ATTACHMENT A**

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# Compliance with Federal Rule of Procedure 26 (a) (2) (B) Testimony at Trial or Deposition for Preceding Four Years

I have either testified at trial or deposition as a witness in Federal, State, and Local Courts throughout my law enforcement career. These appearances have been in both civil and criminal matters. I have appeared in Federal District Courts in Fort Lauderdale, Miami, Seattle, and Tacoma. Civil litigation involving all types of police procedures and practices have included the use of force; police pursuits; deadly force; negligent selection, training, and retention; as well as class action and Federal Section 1983 civil rights cases. Specifically, testimony and/or deposition over the last four years are as follows:

- In the United States District Court (Eastern District of Washington) Creach v. Spokane County, et al. Cause No. 2:2011cv00432 For Defendant (Deposition & Trial) 42:1983 Civil Rights Act. Fatal shooting by police officer.
- In the Superior Court of the State of Washington (Spokane County) Glidden v. City of Spokane Valley, et al. Cause No. 11-2-04437-2 For Defendant (Deposition & Trial) Police Shooting Negligent training, supervision, retention.
- In the United States District Court (Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division) April Ortiz Cause No. 04-CV-7423 For Plaintiff (Deposition, Rebuttal, Trial) 42 USC, 1983 Denial of Medical Care.
- In the United States District Court (Eastern District of Washington) Duncan v. Liberty Lake Cause No. 2:2012cv00219 For Defendant (Deposition & Trial) Violation of Civil Rights.
- In the United States District Court (Eastern District of Washington) Thoma v. City of Spokane - Cause No. CV-12-156-EFS - For Defendant (Deposition) - 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983
- In the United States District Court (Western District of Washington) Theoharis v. Rongen Cause No. 2:13-cv-01345-RAJ For Plaintiff (Deposition) 42 U.S.C Sec. 1983 Excessive and Unreasonable Force and Unreasonable Search and Seizure.
- In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania Commonwealth of Pennsylvania v. Leon Ford (Trial) – Cause No. CC201303273 – For Defendant -Criminal charges.
- In the Superior Court for the State of Alaska (Anchorage) Boshears v. State of Alaska Cause No. 3AN-13-07970CI For Plaintiff (Deposition) Negligence of Duty.
- In the United States District Court (Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division) –
   Percy Coleman v. City of Chicago Cause No. 12C-10061 For Plaintiff (Deposition) –
   42 USC, 1983 Wrongful Death.
- In the United States District Court (Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division) Deon Patrick v. City of Chicago Cause No. 14C-3658 For Plaintiff (Deposition) 42 USC, 1983 Wrongful Conviction.
- In the United States District Court (Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division) -

- James Kluppelberg v. City of Chicago Cause No. 1:13-cv-03963 For Plaintiff (Deposition & Rebuttal Deposition) 42 USC, 1983 Wrongful Conviction.
- In the United States District Court (Eastern District of Washington) Rosen v. Pend Oreille County Cause No. CV-15-00153-RMP For Defendant (Deposition) 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983 Employment.
- In the United States District Court (Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division) Nathson Fields v. City of Chicago Cause No. 1:10-cv-1168 For Plaintiff (Deposition & Trial) 42 USC, 1983 Wrongful Conviction / Monell Issues.
- In the Superior Court of the State of Washington (Pierce County) Johnson v. City of Steilacoom, et al. Cause No. 14-2-13145-9 For Defendant (Trial) Discrimination Negligent training, supervision, retention.

In addition, I have provided my expert opinion, reviewed, consulted, and/or been retained in civil litigation related matters for plaintiffs and defense attorneys or governmental entities over 50 times in the last 10 years in Riverside County (CA), Trinity County (CA), Prescott County (AZ), Chicago (IL), Garland (TX), Bradley County (TN), Hazard (KY), Clallam County (WA), Franklin County (WA), Reno (NV), Unalakleet (AK), Whatcom County (WA), Albany (OR), Jackson (MS), Seattle (WA), Columbia (SC), and Sweetwater County (WY).

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Jacques Rivera v. Guevara, et al. No. 12 CV 4428

# **ATTACHMENT B**

#### Attachment B - Report of Material Reviewed

Plaintiff's Expert – Michael D. Brasfield

# Jacques Rivera v. Guevara, et al. No. 12 CV 4428

I have been provided and have reviewed the following documents and materials concerning this case:

- Pleading Rivera v. Guevara Complaint
- Transcript Jacques Rivera Criminal Case Transcripts
- Transcript Jacques Rivera Criminal Sentencing Transcripts
- Transcript Jacques Rivera Post-Conviction Transcripts (Part 1)
- Transcript Jacques Rivera Post-Conviction Transcripts (Part 2)
- Transcript Jacques Rivera Post-Conviction Transcripts (Part 3)
- Court Order Granting Certificate of Innocence
- Court Order Granting New Trial
- Pleading Motion to Compel Street Files Discovery & Exhibits
- Pleading Supplement to Motion to Compel Street Files Discovery & Exhibits
- Case File Permanent Retention File (Hickey 1-33)
- Case File Detective Street File for K 371 955 (Wron 1-69)
- Case File Criminal Defense Attorney, Judge Wadas File (RFC 469-810)
- Case File State's Attorney's Office File (SAO 1-820)
- Case File Original Production in Civil Case (1-114)
- Line Up Photos of First Lineup
- Line Up Photos of Second Lineup
- Jacques Rivera FOIA Requests (JR-L 10492-10503)
- Individual Defendants' Joint Answer to Plaintiff's Complaint and Affirmative Defenses
- Defendant City of Chicago's Answer, Affirmative Defenses, and Jury Demand to Plaintiff's Complaint
- City of Chicago's Amended Response to Plaintiff's Seventeenth Set of Requests to Produce Documents to the City of Chicago, p.2-3
- City of Chicago's Response to Plaintiff's Second Set of Interrogatories
- City of Chicago's Response to Plaintiff's Fifth Set of Interrogatories
- Plaintiff's Response and Supplemental Response to City's Fourth Interrogatories
- Plaintiff's Response and Second Amended Response to City's Fifth Interrogatories
- February 18, 2016 Letter from S. Grusin to E. Rosen
- Chicago Police Department Special Orders Regarding Investigative Files
  - Chicago Police Department Teletype
  - o Detective Division Notice 82-2
  - o Special Order 83-1

- o Special Order 83-2
- o Special Order 86-3
- Standard Operating Procedure 1988
- Chicago Police Department General Orders Regarding Lineups (83-5, 88-18, 06-02, as well as amendments)
- June 11, 2015 Stipulation Between the Parties
- Court rulings in *Jones v. City of Chicago*
- Court rulings in *Palmer v. City of Chicago*
- Obrycka v. City of Chicago, 913 F.Supp.2d 598 (2012)
- Fields Street File (from Area Central basement)
- *Kluppelberg* Street File (from pallettes found at CPD warehouse)
- Fields Verdict Form and Verdict Orders, Jury Instructions, Judgment, and Third Amended Complaint
- Gang Crimes Activity Summary (RFC 20172-73)
- Photos of Reynaldo Guevara (RFC 19393, 19519, JR-L 63213)
- FBI 302 regarding interview with Mohamed Omar (6/23/2001)
- Complaint from Juan Johnson vs. Reynaldo Guevara, 5 C 1042
- Complaint from Jose Maysonet v. Richard Beuke and Steven Rueckert
- Verdict form from Juan Johnson vs. Reynaldo Guevara, 5 C 1042
- Opinion in Obrycka v. City of Chicago, 7 C 2372 (12/20/2012)
- Opinion in Hunt v. Jaglowski, 85 C 1976 (7/21/1987)
- Opinion in People of Illinois v. Jose Montanez, 1-13-3726 (6/7/2016)
- Certificate of Innocence order from People of Illinois vs. Jose Montanez, 1993 CR 1817303 (11/2/2016)
- Certificate of Innocence order from People of Illinois vs. Armando Serrano, 1993 CR 1817301 (11/2/2016)
- Opinion granting suppression hearing from People of Illinois v. Arturo Reyes and Gabriel Solache, 1998 CR 1244002-03 (6/29/2016)
- Sidley Austin, Memorandum, Guevara Investigation Armando Serrano and Jose Montanez, 3/3/2015
- Sidley Austin, Memorandum, Guevara Investigation Robert Bouto, 3/3/2015
- Sidley Austin, Memorandum, Guevara Investigation Roberto Almodovar, 2/9/2015
- Sidley Austin, Memorandum, Guevara Investigation Gabriel Solache and Arturo Reyes, 12/12/2014
- Jacques Rivera Deposition (11/11/2014, 7/26/2016)
- Reynaldo Guevara Deposition (12/23/2013)
- Orlando Lopez Deposition (5/29/2013)
- Edward Mingey Deposition (4/4/2014)
- Daniel Noon Deposition (2/13/2014)
- Joseph Sparks Testimony (12/11/2013)
- Russell Weingart Deposition (6/17/2014)
- Paul Zacharias Deposition (1/17/2014)
- Gillian McLaughlin Deposition (5/24/2013)
- Stephen Gawrys Deposition (1/21/2014)

- Joseph Fallon Testimony (2/20/2014)
- John Guzman Deposition (11/24/2013)
- John Leonard Deposition (5/17/2013)
- James Spratte Deposition (6/23/2016)
- James Hickey Deposition, Rivera v. Guevara (5/6/14)
- James Hickey Deposition, Rivera v. Guevara (6/10/14)
- James Hickey Deposition, Kluppelberg Part 1 (7/29/14)
- James Hickey Deposition, Kluppelberg Part 2 (7/31/14)
- James Hickey Deposition, Kluppelberg (6/9/2015)
- James Hickey Trial Testimony, Fields (April 2014)
- James Hickey Trial Testimony, Fields (November 2016)
- Brasfield Trial Testimony, Fields (November 2016)
- Anthony Wronkowski Deposition (4/9/14)
- Judge Wadas Deposition (1/28/2014, 2/5/14)
- William Dorsch Deposition (4/14/15)
- Dr. Arthur Sharkey Deposition (1/15/16)
- Ramon Lopez Deposition (5/6/13)
- George Ruiz Deposition (5/6/13)
- Carlos Oliviero Deposition (5/18/13)
- Angel Villafane Deposition (5/18/13)
- Richard Beuke Deposition (7/2/15)
- Robert Klimas Deposition (5/19/16)
- Kathleen Loughran Deposition, Fields
- All of the materials reviewed in connection with my work on the case *Fields v City of Chicago*, which are set out in attachment/exhibit H to this report.
- All of the materials reviewed in connection with my work on the case *Kluppelberg v City of Chicago*, which are set out in attachment/exhibit I to this report.
- ADD

I also reviewed numerous investigative files, criminal defense files, and permanent retention files, as well as a spreadsheet of information from plaintiff's attorneys related to these files.

#### • CPD Public Defender Files

- o G063126 Sherman Addison [JR-L 212772-215312].pdf
- o G129819 Joaquin Gonzales [JR-L 202873-203213].pdf
- o G235351 Jesus Hernandez [JR-L 203214-203395].pdf
- o G235351 Torres Hipolito [JR-L 203396-203556].pdf
- o G256674 Richard Gonzalez [JR-L 203557-203855].pdf
- o G321911 Roberto Moreno [JR-L 203856-203878].pdf
- o H167635 Cynthia Lee [JR-L 203879-204073].pdf
- o H375595 Jose Delvalle [JR-L 204074-204939].pdf
- o H422157 Michael Boyd [JR-L 204940-205068].pdf
- o J052070 Michael Green [JR-L 215313-217081].pdf
- o J080925 Samuel Slack [JR-L 217082-217479].pdf

- o J209456 Bruce Andras [JR-L 205069-206061].pdf
- J209456 David Quinones [JR-L 217480-220059].pdf
- J209456 Marc Johnson [JR-L 206062-206321].pdf
- o J215119 Jerry Buckner [JR-L 220060-221685].pdf
- o J353821 Orlando Cintron [JR-L 206322-206366].pdf
- o J409858 Richard Sanchez [JR-L 206367-206459].pdf
- J423347 Elmer Madrid [JR-L 221686-221866].pdf
- K292921 LaTonya Pitchfork [JR-L 206460-206763].pdf
- K417078 Orval Fain [JR-L 206764-206822].pdf
- o K455932 Felipe Rodriguez [JR-L 206823-207000].pdf
- K530917 Amos Walker [JR-L 207001-207472].pdf
- o K575912 Michael Armstead [JR-L 227867-223599].pdf
- o M020288 Warren Robinson [JR-L 207473-207563].pdf
- o M184949 Francisco Benitez [JR-L 207564-207966].pdf
- o M258570 Curtis Kirkland [JR-L 223600-224210].pdf
- o M287641 Clarence Roberts [JR-L 224211-225194].pdf
- M381429 Warren Murdock [JR-L 225195-226908].pdf
- o M538914 Henry Robinson [JR-L 226909-227343].pdf
- o M579697 Ras Green [JR-L 227344-227918].pdf
- o N028256 Jessie Swanigan [JR-L 207967-208332].pdf
- N053000 Pierre Mahone [JR-L 208333-208519].pdf
- o N133637 Allen Whittington [JR-L 208520-209645].pdf
- N162782 Tomas Nieves [JR-L 227919-228812].pdf
- o N176796 Tyrece Williams [JR-L 209646-209725].pdf
- o N203334 David Delgado [JR-L 209726-209738].pdf
- N262285 Jose Baez [JR-L 209739-210229].pdf
- o N267450 Timothy Lee [JR-L 228813-229198].pdf
- o N475910 Ricardo Miranda [JR-L 210230-210456].pdf
- o N517875 Calvin McLemore [JR-L 212758-212771].pdf
- o N517875 Rolando Serrano [JR-L 210457-210744].pdf
- o N581836 Samuel Robinson [JR-L 210745-211080].pdf
- o N592324 Glen Miller [JR-L 211081-211830].pdf
- P048272 Richard Conner [JR-L 229199-230507].pdf
- o P060434 Demetrius Thomas [JR-L 211831-212422].pdf
- P128067 Robert Machine [JR-L 230508-231556].pdf
- o P272087 Demetrius Johnson [JR-L 212423-212489].pdf
- o P526822 Miguel Borrotto [JR-L 212490-212757].pdf

### • CPD Investigative Files

- o G063126 (RFC02417 RFC02485).pdf
- o G129819 (RFC02678 RFC02729).pdf
- o G235351 (RFC02919 RFC02981).pdf
- o G256674 (RFC02982 RFC03028).pdf
- o G321911 (RFC03322 RFC03422).pdf
- o H167635 (RFC04135 RFC04168).pdf

- o H375595 (RFC04585 RFC04614).pdf
- o H422157 (RFC04653 RFC05112).pdf
- o J052070 (RFC05471-05464).pdf
- o J080925 (RFC05978 RFC06127).pdf
- J209456 (RFC06322 RFC06444).pdf
- J215119 (RFC06445 RFC06592).pdf
- o J353821 (RFC06630 RFC06662).pdf
- J409858 (RFC07033 RFC07146).pdf
- J423347 (RFC07147 RFC07200).pdf
- K292921 (RFC07896 RFC08058).pdf
- o K417078 (RFC08152 RFC08224).pdf
- o K455932 (RFC08329 RFC08465).pdf
- o K530917 (RFC08733 RFC08842).pdf
- o K575912 (RFC08843 RFC08894).pdf
- o M020288 (RFC08895 RFC08937).pdf
- o M184949 (RFC0968 RFC09720).pdf
- o M258570 (RFC09904 RFC10101).pdf
- M287641 (RFC10157 RFC10242).pdf
- o M381429 (RFC10243 RFC10288).pdf
- o M538914 (RFC10321 RFC10345).pdf
- M579697 (RFC10727 RFC10861).pdf
- o N028256 (RFC11204 RFC11503).pdf
- o N053000 (RFC11504 RFC11567).pdf
- o N133637 (RFC11865 RFC11905).pdf
- N162782 (RFC11906 RFC12064).pdf
- N176796 (RFC12065 RFC12161).pdf
- o N203334 (RFC12328 RFC12436).pdf
- N262285 (RFC12572 RFC12735).pdf
- o N267450 (RFC12736 RFC12831).pdf
- N475910 (RFC13109 RFC13182).pdf
- o N517875 (RFC13249 RFC13500).pdf
- N581836 (RFC13501 RFC13671).pdf
- N592324 (RFC13672 RFC13742).pdf
- o P049272 (RFC13890 RFC14195).pdf
- o P060434 (RFC14415 RFC14565).pdf
- o P128067 (RFC14566 RFC14774).pdf
- o P272087 (RFC15446 RFC15481) (Investigative File).pdf
- o P526822 (RFC16275 RFC16401).pdf
- o RFC 20380 20420 Area North Inspection
- o RFC 20421 20445 Area North Inspection
- o RFC 20446 20471 Area North Inspection
- o RFC 20472 20539 Area North Inspection
- o RFC 20540 20590 Area North Inspection
- RFC 20591 20612 Area North Inspection
- o RFC 20613 20632 Area North Inspection
- o RFC 20633 20656 Area North Inspection

- RFC 20657 20675 Area North Inspection RFC 20676 - 20760 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 20761 - 20823 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 20824 - 20868 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 20869 - 20896 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 20897 - 21030 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 21031 - 21083 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 21084 - 21103 Area North Inspection RFC 21104 - 21383 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 21394 - 21494 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 21495 - 21649 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 21650 - 21820 Area North Inspection RFC 21821 - 21833 Area North Inspection RFC 21834 - 21852 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 21853 - 21889 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 21890 - 21962 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 21963 - 22028 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 22029 - 22076 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 22077 - 22188 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 22189 - 22327 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 22328 - 22361 Area North Inspection RFC 22362 - 22452 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 22453 - 22487 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 22488 - 22557 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 22558 - 22593 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 22594 - 22653 Area North Inspection 0 0 RFC 22654 - 22843 Area North Inspection RFC 22844 - 22970 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 22971 - 23025 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 23026 - 23138 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 23139 - 23240 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 23241 - 23467 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 23468 - 23566 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 23567 - 23709 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 23710 - 23799 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 23800 - 23962 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 23963 - 24136 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 24137 - 24377 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 24378 - 24505 Area North Inspection RFC 24506 - 24561 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 24562 - 24595 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 24596 - 24671 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 24672 - 24915 Area North Inspection 0 RFC 24916 - 25721 Area North Inspection
- Permanent Retention Files

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G025122 (RFC158644 - RFC158716).pdf
  G028593 (RFC159390 - RFC159448).pdf
  G063126 (RFC158717 - RFC158782).pdf
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  G471800 (RFC159352 - RFC159389).pdf
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  H208106 (RFC159904 - RFC159951).pdf
  H265414 (RFC159952 - RFC159971).pdf
  H279780 (RFC159972 - RFC160001).pdf
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- J388481 (RFC160716 RFC160763).pdf
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- o J423347 (RFC160791 RFC160843).pdf
- o J478062 (RFC160844 RFC160868).pdf
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- o K227675 (RFC161042 RFC161075).pdf
- o K285989 (RFC161076 RFC161122).pdf
- o K292921 (RFC161123 RFC161171).pdf
- o K417078 (RFC161172 RFC161201).pdf
- o K419172 (RFC161202 RFC161235).pdf
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- o K530917 (RFC161392 RFC161417).pdf
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- o M027036 (RFC161491 RFC161533).pdf
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- CCSAO Files
  - o J209456 David Quinones, Bruce Andras, Marc Johnson

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o P526822 - Miguel Borrotto

- o N028256 Jesse Swanigan
- o M258570 Curtis Kirkland
- o N162782 Tomas Nieves
- o P272087 Demetrius Johnson

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Jacques Rivera v. Guevara, et al. No. 12 CV 4428

# **ATTACHMENT C**

## **Attachment C - Compensation**

Report of Plaintiff's Expert – Michael D. Brasfield

## <u>Jacques Rivera v. Guevara, et al.</u> No. 12 CV 4428

My compensation for work related to this case is \$300 per hour, with a four-hour minimum. Deposition and trial testimony is billed at a flat rate of \$2400 per calendar day. Time spent traveling and waiting to testify is considered billable time. Reasonable expenses may be charged with prior approval.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Jacques Rivera v. Guevara, et al. No. 12 CV 4428

# **ATTACHMENT D**

### Michael D. Brasfield - Curriculum Vitae

## **Education:**

Bachelor of Arts, Police Administration - University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Senior Management Institute for Police - Police Executive Research Forum, Washington, D.C.

#### **Professional Experience:**

#### **2003-2009** Elected Sheriff of Jefferson County, Washington

After retiring for a second time, and returning to the small rural county that I had chosen as my permanent retirement home, I ran for public office. This 1,815 square mile, predominantly rural, county has a full time resident population of only 26,000. The Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, established in 1853, is one of the oldest law enforcement organizations in the state of Washington. The Sheriff's Office budget for fiscal year 2008 was \$4.5 million. The Office has 50 employees and a large network of volunteers and reserve deputies. I was re-elected to a 2<sup>nd</sup> term which began on January 1, 2007 by an 80% majority. I retired from this office in March 2009.

## **2001 – 2003** Consultant and Program Director - South Downtown Foundation

Responsibility for administering several million dollars for improving public safety in the International District, SoDo, and Pioneer Square neighborhoods of Seattle. Coordinated efforts with the City of Seattle, the Seattle Police Department and various interest and civic groups in the area.

#### 1995-2001 Police Chief of Fort Lauderdale, Florida

The 33 square mile city has a full time resident population of 165,000. An estimated additional 60,000 "snow bird" residents return to second homes in the city during the 6-month winter season. Fort Lauderdale serves as the seat of government for a county of 1.5 million and is in the heart of a diverse tri-county (Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach) population of 4 million. As one of the premier tourist destinations in South Florida, over 12 million passengers come through the airport each year. The ocean port handles the second largest number of cruise ship sailings in the world. Fort Lauderdale serves as the governmental and business hub of the County.

The City employed a workforce of 2,600 employees and operated with a budget of over \$334 million. IAFF, FOP, and AFSCME Unions represent the fire, police, and general employees, respectively. The Fort Lauderdale Police Department had a budget of \$60 million and consisted of 500 sworn positions and 300 civilian positions. In 2000 the department received 600,000 calls for service, dispatched over 200,000 of those calls, made over 20,000 arrests, and issued over 65,000 traffic citations. The Department is

now nationally recognized as an innovative leader in the field of community policing and was one of only a handful of cities nationwide to be selected as a Community Policing Demonstration Site by the Department of Justice. Oversaw and operated the only municipal jail in the state of Florida.

A small sampling of initiatives undertaken over the 6 years includes:

- First large municipal police agency in Florida to receive accreditation
- Automobile anti-theft tactics that have reduced auto thefts by nearly 35% in one year
- Aggressive property crime reduction efforts in the area of strengthened pawn shop record sharing and accountability
- Partnerships with State Probation and Parole staff in "Ride Along Programs" with our patrol officers to remove violators from the community
- Establishment of "Citizens on Patrol" in specially marked vehicles to enhance public safety
- Aggressive enforcement of traffic and "quality of life" ordinances to help neighborhoods
- Establishment of a Nuisance Abatement Board to address drug and prostitution activity
- Significant reduction in alarm false dispatches to allow increased proactive patrol
- Innovative anti-prostitution and anti-gang programs
- Federal "Weed & Seed" designation, which has allowed us to partner with a wide range of community and governmental entities
- Thirteen sessions of the Citizen Police Academy a 3 month, 35 hour program
- Summer COPJAM activities for at risk youth
- Truancy and curfew programs which have dramatically reduced the rate of property crimes

In 1997 undertook a city financed \$10 million technology enhancement initiative for the Department. Half of it was for a new state of the art Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Record Management System (RMS), and the other half for network servers, individual personal computers, Geographical Information System (GIS), Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), internet access, bar coding for property control and evidence, and the largest law enforcement deployment of handheld, pen based, Motorola Forte' computers for patrol officers.

During my 6 year tenure, we successfully competed and received nearly \$8 million in Federal and State grants. More than forty percent of the grant funds have gone into non-traditional community and social service support programs, in lieu of police personnel and hardware.

During my tenure there was a dramatic improvement in the relationship between our unions and management. We successfully negotiated two (3 year) contracts without incident or rancor. Although there has been an increase in professional expectations of

accountability for our employees, disciplinary appeals to arbitration had been all but eliminated.

### 1990-1995 Assistant Chief - Seattle Police Department

An appointive, exempt position reporting directly to the Chief of Police - acted as the Executive Assistant Chief of the Department and commanded the Support Bureau. The Police Department employed over 1,875 personnel and had an annual budget of \$120 million.

Responsible for and oversaw the activity of nine uniquely different divisions including: Training; Internal Investigations; Crime Prevention: Intelligence; Communications; Personnel; Records & Evidence; Data Processing; and Fiscal, Property, & Fleet Management. As the Executive Assistant Chief, was responsible for the day-to-day operation of the agency including authority for hiring, discipline, and administrative decisions. In addition, acted as primary management labor relations and contract negotiator with 12 labor unions. This bureau employed approximately 100 sworn and 450 civilians. Served as the Seattle Police Department's jail liaison executive, as well as jail contract negotiator. Routinely served as acting Chief of Police.

#### <u>1986-1990</u> Major

An appointive, exempt position - command of SPD Inspectional Services Division, reported directly to the Chief of Police. Coordinated and implemented strategic planning for the entire Department and conducted periodic performance inspections of Departmental units. Oversaw the preparation of the Department's budget, as well as the formulation of departmental rules, policies, and procedures. Acted as liaison with elected officials and community groups.

### **1984-1985** Captain

Command of SPD North Precinct. Responsible for Patrol operations in an area of the city that encompassed a population of 200,000 people and a uniformed force of 130 officers. The precinct contained over a dozen unique communities including the University of Washington. Routinely served as acting Patrol Major overseeing all four patrol precincts - 550 sworn personnel.

#### 1982-1983 Captain

Command of SPD Internal Investigations Section, reported directly to the Chief of Police. Responsible for overseeing the investigation of alleged misconduct of nearly 2,000 sworn and civilian members of the Department.

#### 1980-1981 Captain

Command of SPD West Precinct. Responsible for Patrol Operations in the downtown core of the city. Major league sports facilities, waterfront maritime industries, transportation, and financial, retail and business headquarters serving a daytime population of 300,000 -command of 150 sworn officers.

## **1978-1979** Lieutenant

Commander of Basic Recruit Training. Responsible for the operation and administration of the recruit training for SPD as well as the contract recruit training with the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission for over 100 law enforcement agencies state-wide. Average recruit population on campus of 140 in 4 concurrent classes, as well as a multi-agency training staff. Also served for a brief period as a downtown watch commander in the downtown business area.

## <u>1975 – 1978</u> Sergeant

Served as supervisor in the following: <u>Patrol</u> - uniformed patrol operations;; <u>Internal Investigations Section</u> - investigation of citizen, departmental, and criminal allegations of police misconduct; <u>Special Patrol Unit</u> - plain clothes tactical response to priority crime problems, deployment at unusual occurrences, dignitary protection.

#### 1972 – 1975 Detective

Served in the following: <u>Accident Investigation Section</u> - plain clothes follow-up investigation of hit-run, serious injury and fatality motor vehicle accidents; <u>Burglary Section</u> - investigated serious crimes directed against property; <u>Vice Section</u> - investigated organized crime, prostitution, pornography, liquor, and gambling activities, and engaged in extended undercover assignments.

#### 1968-1971 Patrol Officer

Started with Mercer Island (WA) P.D. in 1968, and then began career with Seattle P.D. in 1969.

### **Training (small sampling):**

- Police Liability and the Management of Police Discipline Americans for Effective Law Enforcement
- Police Technology and Efficiency International Association of Chiefs of Police
- Total Quality Management The Institute for Quality Service
- Assessment Center Operations and Management Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Executive Development Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Incident Command System National Incident Management System Through Level 4
- Gambling Enforcement and Supervision Washington State Gambling Commission

- Labor Relations and Negotiations Federal Bureau of Investigation and Washington Association of Cities
- Hazardous Materials Incident Management National Highway Transportation Safety Board
- Dignitary Protection Management and Supervision U.S. Secret Service
- Supervision of Auto Theft Investigation National Auto Theft Bureau
- Police Traffic Supervision Northwestern Traffic Institute
- Municipal Budget Management Office of Management and Budget
- Training for Trainers Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission
- Managing Computer Operations Department of Administrative Services
- Investment in Excellence The Pacific Institute
- Organized and White Collar Crime The University of Washington
- Management of Computer Fraud Investigations USWEST
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children Alexandria, VA

## **Law Enforcement Committees & Membership:**

#### **National:**

- International Association of Chiefs of Police Honorary Life Member
- Police Executive Research Forum Subscribing Member
- National Sheriffs' Association Life Member
- American Correctional Association Member
- American Jail Association Member
- Crisis Intervention Team International Member

#### State:

- Appointed by the Governor and served as the only law enforcement member of the Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission (August 2003 2008)
- Appointed to, and served as the chair of the Washington State Board on Law Enforcement Training Standards and Education (March 2003 2008)
- Homicide Investigation Tracking System (HITS) Advisory Board (May 2003 2006)
- Executive Board member of the Washington State Sheriffs' Association (May 2006 2008)
- Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs Honorary Life Member

#### Local:

- Past chair of Jefferson County Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Program
- Member of the Peninsula College Criminal Education Program Board
- Executive Board of Olympic Peninsula Narcotics Enforcement Task Force
- Executive Board of JeffCom 911 Communications System
- Jefferson County Law & Justice Council

• Olympic Law Enforcement Executives Association

## **Achievements (sampling):**

- Past Co-Chair of Private Sector Liaison Committee International Association of Chiefs of Police
- Coordinator for successful federal grant application on Community Policing Program (N.I.J.)
- National Institute of Justice Symposium on Closed Circuit Television for deterrence and investigation of crime Washington, DC
- National Institute of Justice Symposium on Metro Area Drug Strategies -Washington, DC
- Coordinator for federal grant application on Narcotics Strategies in Public Housing
- Coordinator for federal grant application on Targeting Young Adult Gang Leaders
- Federal Bureau of Investigation National Law Enforcement Budget Advisory Group Appointed by the Director of the F.B.I.
- Broward County Chiefs' Association President and Steering & Training Committees
- Southeast Florida Drug Task Force Board of Directors
- Metropolitan Broward County Organized Crime Intelligence Unit Board of Directors
- Florida Police Chiefs' Association Ethics Committee
- Visiting management assessor for cities of New Orleans (LA), Columbus (OH), Portland, (OR), San Francisco (CA), Bremerton (WA)
- Contract consultant (KOBA Associates) for peer review of NIJ grant work on the establishment of Computer Crimes Units
- Contract consultant (Federal Housing & Urban Development Grant) to visit and analyze 6 major U.S. cities (Boston, Baltimore, Memphis, Oxnard, Cleveland & Seattle) police agencies and community policing in public housing
- Subject matter and best practices expert on law enforcement personnel selection, screening, and back grounding USIS Investigative Solutions Conference
- Developed statewide law enforcement employment screening and back grounding model for the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
- Oversight responsibility for acquisition of Computer Aided Dispatch and Mobile Digital Terminal System
- Oversight responsibility for acquisition of Comprehensive Shared Records Management System
- Oversight responsibility for acquisition of Jail Booking Video Imaging System
- Oversight responsibility for management of computerized Patrol Deployment Model

- Responsibility for design and construction oversight, acceptance and start-up of new police precinct facility
- Evaluation of Detective Decentralization Program and Detective Case Management System
- Acquisition of Geo-based Automated Mapping System

### **Selected Publications:**

- Contributor National Institute of Justice Off-Duty Police Employment Practices
- Citation Federal Bureau of Investigation article on joint Police-Community Partnerships
- Author of national and state articles alarm reduction issues and strategies
- Author of several historical articles homicides of police officers

## **Prior Law Enforcement & Community Service:**

- Major City Chiefs Human Resources sub-committee
- Washington State Chiefs & Sheriffs Information Technology sub-committee
- Mayor's Task Force on Street People and the Homeless
- Selection and oversight committee for Police Department Management Study consultant contract
- Selection and oversight committee for Police-Citizen Complaint Process consultant contract
- Executive Member South Florida Regional Law, Safety, and Justice Committee
- Automated Fingerprint Identification System / Jails On-site benchmark testing & nationwide visitation team
- Health Service and Police Community Based Alcohol Triage Program
- King County Executive Jail Advisory Committee (JCWG)
- City of Seattle Deferred Compensation Plan provider selection and oversight
- Evaluation and Selection Committee RFP responses for design of new municipal campus
- Seattle Police Department reorganization committee that resulted in Departmental restructuring
- Explorer Scout Law Enforcement Program
- United Way of Broward County Board of Directors
- Broward County Commission on Substance Abuse Chair, Board of Directors
- Broward County Juvenile Justice Advisory Board
- Broward County Substance Abuse Policy Advisory Board
- Broward Workshop Criminal Justice Committee
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement UCR Advisory Committee
- Alarm Association of Florida / Law Enforcement Board of Directors (1996-1997)

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

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# **ATTACHMENT E**

## Attachment E Bibliography of Background Source Materials

Following is a list of source materials that describe generally accepted policing practices, including at the relevant time period. The practices described include but are not limited to record-keeping, file maintenance, report writing, conducting homicide investigations, witness interrogations, supervision, etc.

This list of reference materials is not intended to be exhaustive and is supplemented by my extensive experience with police practices, including my familiarity with the policies used by other police departments nationwide, as well as industry standards established by organizations like the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

## **Reference Materials Generally**

Death Investigation: A Guide for the Scene Investigator
U.S. Department of Justice /Office of Justice Programs / National Institute of Justice

Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for Law Enforcement U.S. Department of Justice /Office of Justice Programs / National Institute of Justice

Homicide Guide International Association of Chiefs of Police

Promoting Effective Homicide Investigations Police Executive Research Foundation

Homicide Investigation Standard Operating Procedures John M. Howell – Police Executive Forum

Homicide Process Mapping – Best Practices for Increasing Homicide Clearances: A Project of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Practical Homicide Investigation Checklist and Field Guide, Second Edition Vernon J. Geberth

Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation (now in 8th edition) Barry A.J. Fisher Homicide investigation; practical information for coroners, police officers, and other investigators
Snyder, LeMoyne

Practical Cold Case Homicide Investigations Procedural Manual Richard H. Walton

Death Investigation: Systems and Procedures

Randy Hanzlick

Forensic Pathology – Practical Aspects of Criminal and Forensic Investigations Dominick DiMaio & Vincent J. M. DiMaio

Death Scene Investigation: A Field Guide Scott A. Wagner

Death Investigator's Handbook – Volumes 1 & 2 Louis N. Eliopulos

Cold Case Homicides: Practical Investigative Techniques Richard H. Walton

Homicide Scene Investigation – A Manual For Public Prosecutors http://www.justiceacademy.org/iShare/Library-Training/Homicide-Scene-Manual.pdf

Death Scene Checklist Sheet

http://www.insidethetape.com/Jan-2011-EATH%20SCENE%20CHECKLIST%20SHEET.PDF

#### Additional References

IACP - Brady Disclosure Requirements

IACP Model Policy - Brady Disclosure Requirements

Dr. Henry Faulds (1843-1930). A towering figure in the history of forensic sciences, it was Faulds who first recognized the value of fingerprints to criminal identification. The Faulds scrapbooks include research notes, original drawings and studies of fingerprint patterns and typology, as well as correspondence with individuals and crime fighting organizations around the world, dating from the (late 1870's) until shortly before the doctor's death in 1930. International Association for Identification (www.theiai.org) founded in the (1915).

• Sparks from the Anvil 1933-1937

- IAI Newsletter 1940-1951
- ID News Aug 1951 1987
- Journal of Forensic Identification (JFI) 1988 2013

Locard, E. L'Enquete Criminelle et les Methodes Scientifique. Paris: Ernest Flammarion, (1920).

Homicide investigation; Frankel, Harold A. (1931)

Criminology – Robert H. Gault Northwestern University (1932)

La police scientifique. les homicides.--Les vols.--Les incendies criminels.--Les faux.--La fausse monnaie. Bischoff, Marc (1938)

Homicide investigation; practical information for coroners, police officers, and other investigators, by Snyder, LeMoyne (1944, 1950, 1959, 1967, 1977)

Law of Belligerent Occupation - The Judge Advocate General's School (1945)

Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation (now in 8th edition) originally published in (1949)

Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation is a classic book on how to use forensic science to investigate crimes. The text was first published in Swedish in 1949 by Chief Superintendent Arne Svensson, director of the Laboratory, Criminal Investigation Department, and Superintendent Otto Wendel, Criminal Investigation Department, Stockholm, Sweden. In 1955 it was printed in English as Crime Detection and then revised into a second, expanded American Edition under the title Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation in 1965. In 1981 I was invited to revise it in a third edition and subsequently into fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth editions.

Kirk, P. L. Crime Investigation. New York: Interscience, John Wiley & Sons (1953).

The detection of secret homicide; a study of the medico-legal system of investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. Havard, John D. J. (1960)

Institute on Homicide Investigation Techniques / presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, Dallas, Texas; general editor: Robert A. Wilson. (1961)

Practical homicide investigation. With an introd. by William P. Maheady. (1961)

"We have learned the lesson of history, ancient and modern, that a system of criminal law enforcement which comes to depend on the 'confession' will, in the long run, be less reliable and more subject to abuses than a system which depends on extrinsic evidence independently secured through skillful investigation." *Escobedo v. Illinois*, 378 U.S. 478, 488–489 (1964)

Thorwald, J. Crime and Science. Harcourrt, Brace & World, Inc.: New York, [LC Cat. no. 67-20323]. (1966)

Police Detective Function (W.S.U.) by V. A. Leonard (1970)

Murder investigation. Oughton, Frederick (1971)

Fox, Richard H. and Carl L. Cunningham. Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook.

Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, (1973).

Homicide: investigative techniques, by Daniel J. Hughes. (1974)

Kirk, P.L. Crime Investigation, 2nd Edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons, (1974).

Police: the investigation of violence / Keith Simpson (1978) Smyth, F. *Cause of Death: The Story of Forensic Science*. Van Nostrand Rheinhold Company: New York, [ISBN 0-442-20041-2]. (1980)

Zonderman, J. Beyond the Crime Lab: The New Science of Investigation. John Wiley & Sons: New York, [ISBN 0-471-62296-6]. (1980)

Homicide investigation standards textbook / Joseph C. DeLadurantey, Daniel R. Sullivan. (1980)

Saferstein, R. Forensic Science Handbook, Volumes I, II, III. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, (1982/1988/1993).

DeForest, P.R., R.E. Gaensslen, and H.C. Lee. *Forensic Science: An Introduction to Criminalistics*. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc., (1983).

Rosenfield, I.; Ziff, E. van Loon, B. DNA for Beginners. Writers and Readers Publishing, Inc. [ISBN 0-86316-023-9, pkb.]. (1983)

Practical homicide investigation: tactics, procedures, and forensic techniques / Vernon J. Geberth. (1983)

Cahalane, Police Practice and Procedure

Skehan, Practical Police Work

# Case: 1:12-ev-04029 Decument #: 513-59 Filed: 03/15/27 Page 105 of 433 PageID #:03728

New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice - The Property and Evidence Function

Ogden, Guidance for Prosecutors Regarding Criminal Discovery

O.W. Wilson, Police Records, Their Installation and Use

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# **ATTACHMENT F**

#### Attachment F

I compared a total of 48 criminal defense files to 44 corresponding Investigative files and 43 corresponding permanent retention files.

The following listing provides a case-by-case account of what documents are included in Investigative files but are missing from criminal defense files. I did not make any inferences about what documents were turned over to criminal defendants — I based my conclusions on observations about actual differences between files. For each homicide investigation, each set of files—whether the Investigative file, the criminal defense file, or the permanent retention file is labeled with a CPD Records Division ("RD") Number and a criminal defendant's name.

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# Examination – Comparison – Contrasting of 44 Homicide Case Records (44 Investigative Files / 48 Criminal Defense Files / 43 Permanent Retention Files)

Sherman Addison (RD# G-063126 / IF Bates RFC02417 - RFC02485)

- Investigative File 69 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File M.E. Body Chart (02443)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Lab Report (02425-26); Medical Examiner Report (02438-39-43)

Joaquin Gonzales (RD# G-129819 / IF Bates RFC02678 - RFC02729)

- Investigative File 52 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File M.E. Body Chart (02689); M.E. Body Chart (02694)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (02694; 02710-2719)

Jesus Hernandez, Hipolito Torres (RD# G-235351 / IF Bates RFC02919 - RFC02981)

- Investigative File 63 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative File Inventory (02920); Felony Case computer print out (02921); Subpoenas (02922-23); Laboratory Report (02924); Photographs (02972-81)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Lab Report (02924); Defendant Statements (02938-46); Property Inventory Sheet (02948); Handwritten Notes/GPRs (02950-56); Evidence Report (02957-58; 02965-67); Photographs (02972-81)

Richard Gonzalez (RD# G-256674 / IF Bates RFC02982 - RFC03028)

- Investigative File 47 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File M.E. Report of Postmortem Examination (03023-28)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (03023-27);
   Toxicology Report (03028)

Roberto Moreno (RD# G-321911 / IF Bates RFC03322 - RFC03422)

- Investigative File 101 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Indications that case transferred. No comparison.
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Reinvestigation Docs (03326-34); Latent Fingerprints Report (03340); Correspondence (03344-46, 48); Medical Examiner Report (03351-54); Toxicology Report (03355); Evidence Report (03359); Photographs (03378); Property Inventory Sheet (03379-80); Evidence Report (03382-83); Handwritten Notes/GPRs (03385-3401); Victim Info (03405); Photographs (03408-18)

#### Cynthia Lee (RD# H-167635 / IF Bates RFC04135 - RFC04168)

- Investigative File 34 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Arrest Supplementary Report (04150)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (04143-46);
   Toxicology Report (04148)

#### Jose Delvalle (RD# H-375595 / IF Bates RFC04585 - RFC04614)

- Investigative File 30 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File No pages missing from Criminal Defense file.
- Missing from Permanent Retention File PRF Redacted. No comparison.

#### Michael Boyd (RD# H-422157 / IF Bates RFC04653 - RFC05112)

- Investigative File 460 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Indications that case transferred. No comparison.
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (04708-12); Supp Reports 4879, 4883, 4992 GPRs/Handwritten Notes (04798, 04806, 04798, 04863-72, 04875-76, 04909-10, 04919-20, 04927, 04962, 04976-80, 04987-94, 04997, 05011); Evidence Report (04799, 04922, 04935, 04983, 04995, 05009); Fingerprint Requests and Response (04796, 04773, 04796, 04822-23, 04862, 04891, 04906-08, 04928-30, 04999-50004); Defendants' Statements (04778-4788, 04825); Stop Order (04792-93; 04885-86); Daily Bulletin (04794-95); Hospitalization Case Report (04801); Arrest Report (04807, 04852-55, 04894-4905, 04947, 04950, 04952-53, 04955, 04956, 04960); Property Inventory Sheet (04856-60, 05016-5027); Preliminary Fired Evidence Report (04921); Crime Analysis Pattern (04973-75); Photographs (05029-93); Request for Identification Photos (05095-5106)

Michael Green (RD# J-052070 / IF Bates RFC05471 - RFC05464)

- Investigative File 389 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Back of Photo (05207, 05209); Photograph (05211–12); Handwritten Notes (05236–38); Handwritten Notes (05412); Photographs (05194–233); Subpoena (05252); Supplementary Report (05253-54); Criminal History (05373, 05378, 05464, 05434); Agency Requesting Transcripts (05444-45); Statements (05264-75; 05276-89; 05290-97); Investigator Business Card (05298); Letter & Photograph (05299-300); Investigative File Inventory (05189-91); Palm Print Cards (05234-35); Request for Identification Photos (05240); AFIS result (05245); Subpoenas (05247-52); Form 101s (05256-57, 05439, 05443, 05462-63); Supplementary Report (05329-32); General Offense Case Reports (05328, 05333-34); Arrest Information Card (05390-91); Request to Hold Prisoners (05396-97, 05400-01, 05441); Release of Person in Custody (05399); Arrest Report (05386, 05388, 05394, 05416, 05429-30, 05433, 05442, 05446); Arrest Warrant (05456, 05459); Felony Case Printout (05466); Complaint for Preliminary Examination (05458, 05460-61)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File GPR (05263); Transcript of Defendant Statement (05264-5297); Complaint for Search Warrant (05448)

#### Samuel Slack (RD# J-080925 / IF Bates RFC05978 - RFC06127)

- Investigative File 150 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Request for Latent Fingerprint Comparison (05982); Photograph (05983); Latent Fingerprint Examination Report (05984); Subpoena (05987); Arrest Report (06042); Arrest Report (06056); Handwritten Notes (06072); Photographs (06074-79)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (06089-92); Request for Latent Fingerprints (05982, 05989, 05996, 06002, 06034-35, 06084-85); Fingerprint Results (05984); Evidence Report (05992-94, 06058, 06082-83); General Offense Case Report (06030); GPRs (06031, 06043, 6053, 06061-6071); Handwritten Notes (06072); Evidence Report (06032, 06035, 06050); Hold Past Court Call Request (06033, 06041); Property Inventory (06038-39, 06048, 06060); Arrest Report (06042, 06054, 06056); Fired Evidence Report (06045); Supplementary Report (06052); Photographs (06074-79); Latent Fingerprint Exam Report (06080)

Bruce Andras, David Quinones, Marc Johnson (RD# J-209456 / IF Bates RFC06322 - RFC06444)

- Investigative File 123 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Handwritten Notes (06323); Investigative File Inventory (06324-25); Investigative File Controls (06326-27); Felony Case computer printout (06328-30); Court Notification/Sworn Member card (06331); Handwritten Notes (06332); Subpoena (06333); Handwritten Notes (06334); Subpoena (06335); Subpoena (06337); Typed Statement (06344-50); Handwritten Statement (06401-02); Handwritten Notes (06413); Envelope with RD# (06442); Request for Identification Photos (06443); Photographs (06444)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Investigative File Inventory (06324-27); Felony Case computer printout (06328-30); Latent Fingerprint Examination Reports (06338-39); Evidence Report (06340, 06397-99); Criminal History (06341-42); Typed Statement (06344-50); Arrest Report (06356); GPRs (06357-58, 06377-81, 06421); Request for Evidence (06359); Preliminary Fired Evidence Report (06361); Property Inventory Sheet (06363-65); Evidence Report (06367-70); Handwritten Notes (06384, 06421-32); Property Inventory Reports (06385-92); Criminal History (06393-94); Handwritten Statement (06401-02); Request for ID Photos (06443); Photographs (06444)

Jerry Buckner (RD# J-215119 / IF Bates RFC06445 - RFC06592)

- Investigative File 148 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative File Inventory (06488); Envelope (06573); Illinois Drivers License (06574-75); Photographs (06576-88, 91-92); Selective Service System Status Card (06589-90)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (06452-56); Toxicology Report (06547); Investigative File Inventory (06488); Laboratory Report (06490-91); Handwritten Notes (06497); Evidence Report (06507); Arrest Report (06508); GPR (06509); Mail Routing Slip (06513); Request for Mail Cover Check (06470, 06514); Envelope (06516-17); Daily Bulletin (06523-24); Memo from Detective (06525); Memo (06527); Criminal History (06528); GPR (06539); Evidence Report (06540); Criminal History (06542-43); Criminal History (06544-45); Property Inventory Sheet (06546-51); GPRs (06560-70); Victim's drivers license (06574-75); Identification Photographs (06576-87, 06591-92); Selective Service Card (06589-90)

Orlando Cintron (RD# J-353821 / IF Bates RFC06630 - RFC06662)

- Investigative File 33 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Defendant obtained outside counsel so the PD closed the file. No investigative materials included.
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (06642-48)

Richard Sanchez (RD# J-409858 / IF Bates RFC07033 - RFC07146)

- Investigative File 114 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Case Assignment Slip (07034); Court Attendance Reports (07035-39); Handwritten Notes on Naprosyn Notepad (07040); M.E. Report of Postmortem Examination (07041-46); Court Attendance Report (07047); Supplementary Report (07054); Investigative File Inventory (07070-71); Investigative File Control (07072); Subpoena (07073); Firearms Receipt & Worksheet (07098); Photograph (07130-31)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File PRF redacted. No comparison.

#### Elmer Madrid (RD# J-423347 / IF Bates RFC07147 - RFC07200)

- Investigative File 54 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File SAO Disposition Reports (07148-49); Court Attendance Reports (07150-52); M.E. Report of Postmortem Examination (07153-57); Supplementary Reports (07158-65); Cause of Death Supplementary Report (07184-85); M.E. Body Chart (07186); Line Up Supplementary Reports (07197-200)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (07153-56);
   Toxicology Report (07157)

#### LaTonya Pitchfork (RD# K-292921 / IF Bates RFC07896 - RFC08058)

- Investigative File 163 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File State's Attorney Letter (07897); Court Attendance Reports (07898-900); Investigative File Inventory (07940-41); Investigative File Control (07942); Form 101 (07943); Oklahoma City Police Department Fax Transmittal Sheet (07964); LEADS Responses (07967-76); Fugitive Arrest Receipt (07977); Oklahoma City Waiver of Extradition & Certification (07978-79); Arrest Report (07980); LEADS Responses (07990-94); Photographs (08003); Handwritten Notes (08005-06); Criminal History (08025); Complaint (08026); Arrest Warrant (08027); Physical Description/Fingerprint Record (08028); Handwritten Notes (08034); LEADS Response (08037); Request for Non-published Telephone Information (08039); LEADS Responses (08040-43); Criminal History (08046-47); Handwritten Notes (08052); LEADS Responses (08053-56); Letter to Cleveland Police Dept. (08057); Subpoena (08058)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (07901-05); Statements of Defendant (07951-58); Arrest Report (07964-66, 07980); LEADS Report (07967-74); Fugitive Arrest Receipt (07977); Waiver of Extradition (07978-79); Info for Daily Bulletin (08031); Handwritten Notes (08034, 08052); Request for telephone records (08039); Stop Order (08001-02); Request for UFAP Warrant (08007); Supplementary Report (08010)

Orval Fain (RD# K-417078 / IF Bates RFC08152 - RFC08224)

- Investigative File 73 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Felony Case computer printout (08153); Court Attendance Reports (08154-57); M.E. Report of Postmortem Examination (08158-62); Supplementary Report (08174); Investigative File Inventory (08178-79); Investigative File Control (08180); Preliminary Fired Evidence Report (08183); Handwritten Notes (08213); Handwritten Notes (08215)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Handwritten Notes (08211-21, 08184); Property Inventory Sheet (08204-06, 08209-10, 08222); Forensic Report (08207); Line Up Photo Report (08201); Arrest Report (08197-200); Crime Lab Fired Evidence Report (08183); Supplementary Report (08174); Medical Examiner Report (08158-62)

#### Felipe Rodriguez (RD# K-455932 / IF Bates RFC08329 - RFC08465)

- Investigative File 137 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Court Attendance Reports (08330-34); Felony Case computer printout (08340-41); SAO Disposition Report (08342); Court Attendance Reports (08343-47); Supplementary Report (08348-49); Supplementary Reports (08352-55); Supplementary Report (08371); Investigative File Inventory (08375-76); Investigative File Control (08377); Supplementary Report (08378-79); GPR (08380); Order of Release to Detectives (08381); Evidence Report (08382); Form 101 (08383); Supplementary Reports (08384-86); Arrest Report (08387); Handwritten Notes (08388); Supplementary Report (08389-90); Evidence Report (08391); Request to Hold Prisoner (08392); Handwritten Notes (08438); GPR (08439); Handwritten Notes (08442); Envelope (08453); Attorney Business Card (08454); Photographs (08455-63); Request for Identification Photos (08464); Court Attendance Report (08465)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (08335-39); Arrest Reports (08371, 08386-87, 08412-13, 08443-44); Handwritten Notes (08380, 08414-17, 08428-08442); Holdover Request (08392); Firearms Receipt & Worksheet (08395); Preliminary Fired Evidence Report (08398); Evidence Report (08403); Line-up Photo Report (08407); Request for Ballistics Comparison (08410); Property Inventory Sheet (08445-52); Request for Identification Photos (08464); Photographs (08455-63)

Amos Walker (RD# K-530917 / IF Bates RFC08733 - RFC08842)

- Investigative File 110 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Court Attendance Report (08734); SAO
  Disposition Report with Handwritten Notes (08742); Court Attendance Report (0874344); Supplementary Report (08745-46); Body Chart (08747); Supplementary Report
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Michael Armstead (RD# K-575912 / IF Bates RFC08843 - RFC08894)

- Investigative File 52 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Court Attendance Reports (08844-52; 08862-64); Supplementary Report (08880-82)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (08853-60); Toxicology Report (08861)

Warren Robinson (RD# M-020288 / IF Bates RFC08895 - RFC08937)

- Investigative File 43 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Court Attendance Report (08896); M.E. Report of Postmortem Examination (08897-902); Felony Case computer printout (08903); Court Attendance Report (08904-16); Supplementary Report (08936-37)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (08897-8901);
   Toxicology Report (08902)

Francisco Benitez (RD# M-184949 / IF Bates RFC0968 - RFC09720)

- Investigative File 113 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File SAO Letter (09609); Court Attendance Reports (09610-18); Cause of Death Supplementary Report (09627-28); Cause of Death Supplementary Report (09629-30); Supplementary Report (09644-45); Supplementary Report (09646); Supplementary Report (09647); Investigative File Inventory (09652); Subpoena (09654); Supplementary Report (09673); Supplementary Report (09675); Supplementary Report (09676); Envelope with Handwritten Notes (09715); Foot Locker Receipt (09716); Boston Shirt Yard Receipt (09717); Stop Order/Missing Person Printout (09718-19); Handwritten Notes (09720)
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#### Curtis Kirkland (RD# M-258570 / IF Bates RFC09904 - RFC10101)

- Investigative File 198 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Court Attendance Reports (09905-11); ASA Letter (09919); SAO Disposition Report (09920); Court Attendance Reports (09921-32); Investigative File Control (09967); Investigative File Inventory (09968-69); Photographs (09972-81); Handwritten Notes (09982); Vehicle Information printout (09983); Handwritten Notes (09984); Handwritten Notes (09986); Handwritten Notes (09987); Handwritten Notes (09989-90); Envelope (09991); Criminal History (10007-08); Handwritten Notes (10009-10); Investigative File Control (10012); Evidence Report (10023); Form 101 (10033); Request for Analysis/Receipt for Exhibit (10060); CB Record Summary (10065); Subpoena (10094)
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Clarence Roberts (RD# M-287641 / IF Bates RFC10157 - RFC10242)

- Investigative File 86 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File SAO Letter (10158-59); Court Attendance Reports (10160-64); M.E. Report of Postmortem Examination (10165-68); Court Attendance Report (10169); Investigative File Inventory (10190); Investigative File Control (10191); Subpoena (10193)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (10165-68);
   Investigative File Inventory (10190); Arrest Report (10208); ASA Felony Minute Sheet (10209); Stop Order (10218); Wanted Person Report (10219); Supplementary Report (10220-21); General Offense Case Report (10222); Handwritten Lineup Report (10224); Handwritten Notes re witness interviews (10225-10228); Evidence Report and Inventory Documents (10230-42)

#### Warren Murdock (RD# M-381429 / IF Bates RFC10243 - RFC10288)

- Investigative File 46 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Court Attendance Reports (10244-50); Court Attendance Reports (10258-59)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (10251-10257);
   Supplementary Report (10272); Supplementary Report (10283-10284); General Offense Case Report (10285)

#### Henry Robinson (RD# M-538914 / IF Bates RFC10321 - RFC10345)

- Investigative File 25 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative File incomplete. No comparison.
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (10324-28)

#### Ras Green (RD# M-579697 / IF Bates RFC10727 - RFC10861)

- Investigative File 135 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Photographs (10767-73); Handwritten Notes (10775-77); Latent Fingerprint Examination Report (10786); General Offense Case Report (10831-32); Property Inventory Sheets (10848-50)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (10733-37);
   Toxicology Report (10738); Investigative File Inventory (10764-65); Photographs (10767-73); Business Card (10774); GPRs and Handwritten Notes (10831-46, 10775-77);
   Criminal Records searches (10778, 10827-29); Report re fingerprint matching defendant (10786); Property Inventory Reports (10788-89 10822-25, 10847-51, 10856); Felony minute sheet (10792); Crime Scene Processing Report (10793); Request (10795); Arrest Report (10796); Defendant's Statement (10810-11); CHA Senior Housing Security Report (10854-55)

Jessie Swanigan (RD# N-028256 / IF Bates RFC11204 - RFC11503)

- Investigative File 300 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Handwritten Notes (11281, 11276, 11283, 11319, 11324-11325, 11407, 11409, 11420); Request for Identification Photos (11311-11312); Photograph (11313); Request for Identification Photos (11314-15); Photographs (11316-11318); Photographs (11284-11309); Scan of Keys (11321-11323); General Offense Case Report (11271-11272); Cause of Death Supplementary Report & Body Chart (11230-11232); Line Up Supplementary Report (11242-11243); Line up Supplementary Report (11250-11251); Recovered Vehicle Supplementary Report (11273-11274)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner's Report (11224-11228); GPR/Handwritten Notes (11276, 11281, 11283, 11325, 11341-11347, 11350, 11389, 11406-09, 11416-28, 11463-64, 11475, 11477, 11479-85, 11488); Arrest Report (11282, 11372, 11403, 11414-15, 11486); Photos (11284-11310, 11313,11316-18, 11321-11323); Phone Message (11324); Request for Identification Photos (11311, 11314); Fingerprint Report (11330, 11392); Release of Vehicle (11334); Motor Vehicle Inventory (11348); Tow Report (11351, 11467); Request for Analysis (011354); Hold-over Request (11365, 11412, 11458, 11468); Property Inventory Sheets (11366, 11368, 11369, 11371, 11393-94, 11471, 11473, 11489, 11491, 11493, 11494); Evidence Report (11373-76, 11459, 11461, 11465); Polygraph Results (11385); Material Submitted for the Daily Bulletin (11410); Lab Report (11501-02)

Pierre Mahone (RD# N-053000 / IF Bates RFC11504 - RFC11567)

- Investigative File 64 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File General Offense Case Report (11524); Investigative File Inventory (11526); Handwritten Notes (11557)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (11507-10); Toxicology (11511)

Allen Whittington (RD# N-133637 / IF Bates RFC11865 - RFC11905)

- Investigative File 41 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Supplementary Reports (11884-87); Supplementary Report (11890); General Offense Case Report (11904-05)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (11877-80)

Tomas Nieves (RD# N-162782 / IF Bates RFC11906 - RFC12064)

- Investigative File 159 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Photographs (11955-66); Handwritten Notes (12063)
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Tyrece Williams (RD# N-176796 / IF Bates RFC12065 - RFC12161)

- Investigative File 97 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File M.E. Report of Postmortem Examination (12072-12076); Cause of Death Supplementary Report (12080-12082); Investigative File Control (12098)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner's Report (12072-75);
   Toxicology Report (12076); Arrest Report (12136); Property Inventory (12139, 12142-49); Statement (12131-32); GPRs/Handwritten Notes (12108-09, 12120-24); Arrest Records (12110-11); Stop Order/Missing Person Order (12103-04); Reports (12105-07)

David Delgado (RD# N-203334 / IF Bates RFC12328 - RFC12436)

- Investigative File 109 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Indications that case transferred. No comparison.
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (12334-38); Toxicology Report (12339); Medical Examiner Report (12340-44); Toxicology Report (12345); Investigative File Inventory (12367); Criminal Histories (12384-89); Handwritten Note (12390); Criminal Histories (12391-92); Handwritten Statement (12392-97); Property Inventory (12398-408); Arrest Report (12414); Handwritten Note (12415); Firearms Use Report (12416, 12418); Memo (12417, 12419); Officer's Battery Report (12420-21); GPRs (12422-34)

Jose Baez (RD# N-262285 / IF Bates RFC12572 - RFC12735)

- Investigative File 164 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Criminal History (12640-41); Line Up Report Sheet (12644); Handwritten Notes (12646); GPR (12647); Handwritten Notes (12648); Handwritten Notes (12725)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner's report (12582-86); Toxicology Report (12587); Criminal History (12630-31); Criminal History (12640-41); Arrest Report (12642); Request for Identification Records (12643); Handwritten line up report (12644); Identification Procedural Control (12645); Handwritten Notes from lineup (12646); GPRs (12647-48); Stop Order Cancellation (12651); FBI and Illinois State Criminal Record (12654-71); Request for Identification Records (12672); Property Inventory (12673-78); Arrest Report (12680); Arrest Information (12694); GPRs (12695-96); Stop Order (12697); Material for Use in Daily Bulletin (12698); Criminal History (12699-700); Request for identification records (12701); Property Inventory (12705-09); Arrest Report (12711); GPRs (12721-22, 12724-27); Criminal Record (12732-33); Memo (12735)

Timothy Lee (RD# N-267450 / IF Bates RFC12736 - RFC12831)

- Investigative File 96 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File M.E. Report of Postmortem Examination (12742-45); Cause of Death Supplementary Report (12748-49); Photographs (12772-75); Property Inventory Sheet (12830)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File PRF redacted. No comparison.

#### Ricardo Miranda (RD# N-475910 / IF Bates RFC13109 - RFC13182)

- Investigative File 74 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative File Inventory (13116-17)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Handwritten notes (13114, 13127);
   Investigative File Inventory (13116); Arrest Reports (13124, 13126, 13133, 13148); ASA Notes (13123, 13125, 13138-39); Written Statement (13134-37); Line-up Notes (13140);
   Request for Ballistics Comparison (13154); Property Inventory Sheet (13155-56, 13159-61, 13180-82) GPRs (13172-77); Documents re: a car (13167, 13178)

#### Calvin McLemore, Rolando Serrano (RD# N-517875 / IF Bates RFC13249 - RFC13500)

- Investigative File 252 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Photographs (13316-81); Investigative File Inventory (13383-84); Subpoena (13385); Form 101 (13389); GPRs (13390-91); Order with handwritten notes (13392); Request for Evidence Identification Photographs (13499); Handwritten notes (13500)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File PRF redacted. No comparison.

#### Samuel Robinson (RD# N-581836 / IF Bates RFC13501 - RFC13671)

- Investigative File 171 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Court Attendance Reports (13502-05); Report of Postmortem Examination (13506-09); Results of Toxicologic Analysis (13510); Case Assignment Slip (13511); SAO Disposition Report (13512); Court Attendance Report (13513); Letter (13514); Court Attendance Reports (13515-22); File Folder (13551); Notes (13552); Investigative File Inventory (13553-54); Investigative File Control (13555-56); Subpoena (13557); Stamp/Notes (13558); Statement (13592 & 94); Blank Inventory of Things Seized (13614); Supplementary Report (13639); Blank Envelope (13647); To-From Memo (13648); Handwritten Notes (13649-52); CPD Message (13659); Mug Shots (13660-71)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File PRF redacted. No comparison.

Glen Miller (RD# N-592324 / IF Bates RFC13672 - RFC13742)

- Investigative File 71 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative File Inventory (13673); Cause of Death Supplementary Report (13674-75); Supplementary Report (13682-84, 13693-96)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (13673); Supplementary Report (13676-81); Supplementary Report (13685-87); Supplementary Report (13688-89); Supplementary Report (13690-92); Supplementary Report (13693-96); Arrest Report (13697); Written Statement (13704-07); Written Statement (13708-12); Felony Minutes Report (13713-14); Property Inventory Sheets (13715-21); Evidence Reports (13723); Evidence Report (13724); GPR/Handwritten Notes (13727-39); Police Report (13740)

Richard Conner (RD# P-049272 / IF Bates RFC13890 - RFC14195)

- Investigative File 306 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Handwritten Notes (13891); Investigative File Inventory (13935); Handwritten Notes (13947); Court Order (14028); Interstate Identification Index (14123-27)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File PRF redacted. No comparison.

Demetrius Thomas (RD# P-060434 / IF Bates RFC14415 - RFC14565)

- Investigative File 151 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Court Attendance Report (14416); Case
   Assignment Slip (14417); SAO Disposition Report (14418); Court Attendance Reports
   (14419-31); Court Attendance Report (14438); Court Notification/Sworn Member
   (14469); Crime Laboratory Report (14471); Property Inventory Sheets (14472-74); Court
   Notification/Sworn Member card & Handwritten Notes (14478-79); Statement of
   Demetrius Thomas (14516-30); Subpoena (14565)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File No PRF.

Robert Machine (RD# P-128067 / IF Bates RFC14566 - RFC14774)

- Investigative File 209 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File SAO Disposition Reports (14571-73); Court Attendance Reports (14574-83); Supplementary Report (14633-34); Handwritten Notes (14640); Investigative File Inventory (14641-14642); Investigative File Control (14643); Subpoena (14647); Handwritten Notes (14650, 14712, 14758); Supplementary Report (14759-60); Handwritten Notes (14761); Form 101 (14762); Arrest Report (14763); General Offense Case Report (14764-14765); Envelope (14767); Photographs (14768-69, 14770-74)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (14567-14570); Interview (14637); Investigative File Inventory (14641-42); Request for Crime Lab Analysis (14644); Report of Registered Vehicle (14651); Photographs (14652-54); Copy of "calling card" (14655); Memo (14657); Vehicle Inventory Report (14659); Property Inventory sheets (14664-71); Arrest Report (14678); Criminal History (14679); Handwritten Statement (14680-83); Handwritten Statement (14684-86); Handwritten Reports (14702); Criminal History (14709-11); Handwritten Notes (14712); Request for Telephone Call Records (14723); Property Inventory Sheet (14745-50); GPR (14751-55); Handwritten Note (14758); Arrest Report (14759-60); General Offense Case Report (14764-65); Photographs (14768-74)

Demetrius Johnson (RD# P-272087 / IF Bates RFC15446 - RFC15481)

- Investigative File 36 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Indications that case transferred. No comparison.
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (15448-51);
   Toxicology Report (15452); Line Up Report (15470-71)

Miguel Borrotto (RD# P-526822 / IF Bates RFC16275 - RFC16401)

- Investigative File 127 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Letter to Officer Riccio (16276); Court Attendance Report (16277-82); Subpoena (16308); Subpoenas (16310-11); Subpoenas (16315-16); Complaint for Preliminary Examination (16324-25); Form 101s (16326-27); License Plate Sticker Replacement (16335); LEADS Response (16338); General Offense Case Report (16386); Social Security Card (16392-93); Vehicle Search (16394); Handwritten Notes (16395); Handwritten Notes (16397); Envelope & Letter (16398-400); American Standard Enterprise Receipt (16401)
- Missing from Permanent Retention File Medical Examiner Report (16283-86); Pages 2-3 of Arrest Report (16291-92); Investigative File Inventory (16306); Criminal History (16309); Arrest Report (16329); Property Inventory Sheets (16332-34); License Plate Sticker Replacement Application (16335); Handwritten Note (16337); Criminal History (16338-52); GPRs (16359-64); Property Inventory Sheets (16365-67, 16370-75); Evidence Report (16378); Request for Evidence (16380); Property Inventory Sheets (16381-83); Photographs (16389-91); Social Security Card (16392-93); Vehicle Registration Inquiry (16394); Envelope (16395); Handwritten names and contact information (16397); Envelope and Letter (16398-400); Receipt for Sale of Car (16401)

### Michael Brasfield and Associates, Inc.

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E-mail: brasfield@commandscene.com

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Jacques Rivera v. Guevara, et al. No. 12 CV 4428

# **ATTACHMENT G**

	fates numbers for missing. To-From Memos	v.	NA N/A	NA NA	NA NA	N/A	V	V/A	V/A	N/A	V.V.	NA	٧٨	HHA NA NA NA NA NA
	Are To-From Memos from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	NA	N/A - No To-From Memos in Investigative File.	N/A	NA	No To-From mos in estigative File.	480	N/A - No To-From Memosin Investigative File.	N/A - No To-From Memos in Investigative File.	N/A - No To-From Memos in Investigative File.		- V	E S	NIA NIA NIA NIA NIA
a	Bates numbers for missing. Handwritten Notes													
n I Defense Fi	Are Handwritten Bates Notes from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	N N	N/A - No Handwritten Notes in Investigative File. N/A	Z Z	NA	N/A - No Handwritten Notes in Irvestigative File, N/A	N A N	N/A	N/A	N/A - No Handwritten Notes in Investigative File, N/A	N.A.	N.A	×××	
Criminal Defense Attorney File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Bates numbers for missing GPRs Are Ha Notes I Investi missing		N/A -	N/A	N.A.	A-A/N Handw in Inve	N.A.	ON.	No	N/A - h Handw in Inve	<b>8</b>	V Z	NA	N/W N/W N/W N/W N/W
inal Defense tigative File	Are GPRs from Bates m the Investigative File missing from the Attorney	N/A	N/A N/A - No GPRs in Investigative File, N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A - No GPRs in Investigative File N/A	N.A.	N/A	N/A	N/A - No GPRs in Investigative File, N/A	¥N.	¥ N	N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A
Crim in the Inves	ntory in Are GP rney the Inve ch the Filemis the Atto	N A	Ory in N/A - N	N/A	N/A	N/A - N Investig	NA	No	No	N/A - N Investig	NA	NA	NA	M/A N/A N/A
Items	If Yes (i.e., Inventory in the defense attorney file), does it match the inventory in the Investigative File?	N.A	N/A - No inventory in investigative file	A A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	NA	N/A	NA A NA
	Does the Defense Attorney File contain an Inventory Sheet?	N N	Yes	N/A	N/A	ON	A A	No	No	ON	N.A	NA	, NA	NA N
	Bates numbers for missing material	V	NA - RFC 02.443	NA NA	νν	• RFC 02 689 • RFC 02 694	44	• RFC 02920 – 02922 • RFC 02924 • RFC 02972 – 02981	• RFC 02 920 – 02 923 • RFC 02 972 – 02 981	• RFC 03023 - 03028	NA	N.A.	₹ .	HHA NA NA NA NA NA
	Is there any investigative material missing from the Defense Attorney File				N WIN		2	· · ·				2	2	# Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z Z
	Has a Criminal Defense Attorney File been Produced?*	٥	Ves ves	2 2	9	es	٥	Yes	Yes	es	٥	2	٥	5, but it somplete
rmation	Defendant(s)	Ardrew Johnson Nation Sass Terry Sanders			1995 Redacted	1985 Joaquin Gonzalez	Henry Reyes Elmer Alverez Noel Rivera 1888 Luis Rivera		1985 Hipolito Torres	1985 Richard Gonzalez	1985 Miguel Rodriguez		1985 Redacted	Aoreno Dinette heco
Identifying Information	Records Division Number Year	1.003522			6 G077193	7 (6129819	8 G1 59 909	9 G235351	10 G235351	11 G256674	12 G303248	13 (317267	14 G317907	

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	Permanent Retention File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Report type and Bates Number	NA	N/A	Lab Report at RFC0245-26, Medical Examiner report at RFC02438-39-43 Medical Examiner report at RFC02514-15, 2526-2535	Medical Examiner Report at RFC 02565-2529; Toxicology Report at RFC 02570;	N/A	Medical Examiner report at RFC02694 8 2710-2719	Harrownen Nose RCOZT92, 2879, 2894, Las Report al RCOZT40, 27.42, Randwinn no Spirit alse Maries explaining higher (in jummay proport in a Public Report in Results in videnti leany at RCC 2856, 27, Centeral Report in RCOZES-25, Centeral to seath for the RCOZES-27, Centeral Report in RCOZES-25, Centeral to seath for the RCOZES-12, Centeral Report in RCOZES-25, Centeral to Seath for the RCOZES-12, Centeral Report in RCOZES-25, Centeral to Seath for the RCOZES-12, Centeral Report in RCOZES-25, Centeral to Seath For S	Lab Report at RFC 02924; Delendant statements at RFC 02938-46; Property Inventory at RFC 02936-56; Evidence Inventory at RFC 02956-56; Evidence Report at RFC 02957-56; Evidence RPP Report at RFC 0297-56;	Lab Report at RFC 02024; Delendant statements at RFC 02038-46; Properly Inventory at RFC 02036-46; Evidence Interestry at RFC 02036-56; Evidence Report at RFC 02036-56; Evidence	Medical Examiner Report at RFC 3023-27; Toxicology Report at RFC 03028;	Arrae Reporte at REC 31 06-00, 310.0 Hold Past Court Form at RPC 3109. Defourment between 48 EC 30705 Fried 310 Stocks at RPC 09-06-57 302-28. Defourment between 48 EC 30705 Fried 310 Stocks at RPC 09-06-57 302-28. Defourment between 48 EC 30705 Fried 310 Stocks at RPC 3100. Properly (wention) 48 RPC 2005 58.	Timoro de dedecidat damenta a RC 0.0220.356. La Begret (em Pan Fab.) et RC 0.0201.4216, forto 2.0200.0356. La Begret (em Pan Harborinen Novale as RFC 0.0220.2522 Redemon Regert 0.0000.000.000. (described in Supe report hail ain PFF) at RFC 0.0258.	V/V	Reinvesigation doos at RPC 00003-bit, Latent Pagemonts Report at RPC 00003-bit, Latent Pagemonts Report at RPC 00004-bit, Service and RPC 00004-bit, also Alledon Resinants RPC 00004-bit, Postbooks profession at RPC 00004-bit, Service Resinants RPC 00004-bit, RPC 00004-bit, RPC 00004-bit, RPC 00004-bit, RPC 00004-bit, Resinants C 00004-bit, Resinants RPC 00004-bit, Vester into at RPC 00004-bit, Vester into at RPC 00004-bit, Resinants at 2009-bit, Vester into at RPC 000405-bit of 2009-bit, RPC 00004-bit, RPC 000405-bit, Vester into at RPC 000405-bit of 2009-bit, RPC 000405-bit, Vester into at RPC 000405-bit of 2009-bit, RPC 000405-bit, Vester into at RPC 000405-bit of 2009-bit, RPC 000405-bit, R	Medical Examiner Report at RFC 03452-3456; Toxicology report at RFC 03457; Medical Examiner Report at RFC 0323-3533; Toxicology Report at 3554; Medical Examiner Report at RFC 03554-585. Toxicology Report at RFC 035599.
	rmanent Retention tigative File Missii	Was there anything in the Investigative file missing from the PRF?	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes Yes Yes
	Pe Items in the Inves	Is an Investigative File Inventory in the Permanent Retention File?	N/A	N/A	Yes	No		Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	o <sub>Z</sub>	, kes	××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××	NO	Yes Yes No
		Was a PRF produced?	Redacted, no comparison	Redacted, no compariso	Yes	Yes	Redacted, no comparison	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Redacted, no comparison	Yes	Yes Redacted, no comparison N Yes Yes
		Memos	• RFC 0236.1	W	N/A N/A	W/N	RFC 02642	/A	«	//4	//A	N/A	«	<	. «	W	N/A N/A N/A N/A
		Are there To-B From Memos In the file not on GPRs?	Yes	ON	No No		Yes	ON	Q.	No	No	No	ON	ON.	o <sub>N</sub>		N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
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	formation	Are there Handwritten Notes In the file not on GPRs?		o <sub>Z</sub>	No No				Yes	Yes	Yes	o <sub>N</sub>	Yes	2			N N N N
	Investigative File Information	Examples of Hems Missing from Inventory	Subpoens for Streetflee from ASA and Defense     Headwitten notes     General Offense Case Report     Recept for Exhibits     Amera Information cand     Amera Information cand     Amera Information cand     Amera Information cand     Destroomer Toxicology Report     Body Degramm     Body Degramm     Supplemental Report (COO)	N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	**GPR Notes" Usted in Inventory • Subpoena for Streetfiles from ASA and Defense • Arrest Information Cards • Handwritten Notes	N/A	**ab Report* Listed in Inventory **12 Meet - Listed in Inventory **12 Meet - Listed in Inventory insus un'in GPBs on Ut Listed + Handwritten Meet - Property Inventory **Towed Vehicle Dispositions * Motor Vehicle Inventory Report * Statement * Supplemental	•Subpoena for Streetfiles PD • Cause of Death Supp. Report	«Subpaena for Streetfiles PD  « Cause of Death Supp. Report  « CP Laboratory Report	N/A	Subpoens ASA (Not for Streetfiles)     Arrest Report     And And Witten Notes     Supplemental Reports     Supplemental Reports	Postmortem/T axicology Report     Suby Diagram     Supplemental Report (COD)     Subpoena for Streetfiles (Defense)     Subpoena Afort for streetfiles)     Receipt for Exhibits	"GPR Notes" Listed in Inventory Body Diagram • Supplemental Report (CDD) • Postmorterwin Vocioology Report • Biz. Cards • Handwritten Notes	+tos morten/Tox. +tandontten Notes	N/A NV/A N/A
		Is the Inventory Complete?	NO	N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	ON ON	N/A	ON.	No	No	N/A	ON	S.	S.	Yes	NO N
		Does the Bates Number for Investigative File Inventory include an inventory?	RFC 02.184 - 0.2.186	N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	RFC 02574 -02575	N/A	RFC 02731 - 02732	RFC 02920	RFC 02920	N/A	RFC 03058	RFC 03 203 - 03204	RFC 03 130	RFC 03324 - RFC 03325	N/A N/A N/A N/A
		Does the Investigative F include an inventory?	Y es	o Z	0 N O	No	Yes	ON.	Yes	Yes	Yes	N <sub>O</sub>	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NO NO ON
	rmation	r Defendant(s)	Andrew Johnson 1986 Terry Sanders	1985 Redacted Sherman Addison Marina Brown	1985 Annie Robinson 1985 Donald Young	1985 Alvardo Santillan	1985 Redacted	1985 Joaquin Gonzalez	Herry Reyes Elmer Alvera Noel Rivera 1985 Luis Rivera	1985 Jesus Hemandez	1985 Hipolito Torres	1985 Richard Gonzalez	1985 Miguel Rodriguez	1985 Andre Boulrece	1995 Redarted	1985 Raberto Moreno	1985 Roger Robinette 1985 Redacted 1985 Israel Pacheco 1985 Paul Carrasquillo
	Identifying Information	Records Division Number Year	10035122	2 6028593	3 G063126 4 G067109	5 G069345	6 G077193	7 (5129819	6065510	9 (6235351	10 G235351	11 G256674	12 (3303248	13 (3317267	14 (3317507		16 G382131 17 G418721 18 G451229 19 G471800
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	Are the Franch Menso from the Menson Bales number for mixing the From Mensos Proveigative File mixing from the Mixing Fig. 7.		N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	VN N	N/A N/A	N/A N/A		No To-From	Investigative File. N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A		N/A N/A N/A N/A		N/A N/A	N/A - No To-from Memos in Investigative File. N/A	Y 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1/4 H/A
rison ninal Defense File	Are Handwicher Haten numbers for missing Handwritten Notes Notes Throat the Theoretize File Theoretize File Throat	<b>∀</b> ₩	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	NA NA	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	¥ 9	- No dwritten Notes	n Investigative File. N/A	N/A N/A	VA NA	VA NVA	N/A N/A	VN VN	N/A N/A	N/A - No Handwritter Notes in investigative File, N/A	NA N	*
Criminal Defense Attorney File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	the defense already in the Ref Elbs (row Hates numbers for mining GFRs). The defense already in the Investigation of the Great numbers for mining GFRs in white the Filter mining from inventory in the forestigation FIRe?	Š	N/A	NA NA	N/A N/A	N/A	S S	N/A - No GPRs in	investigative file         Investigative File         IN/A         i           NIA         NIA         NIA         NIA	N/A N/A	N/A N/A P	N/A N/A		NA NA	N/A N/A	N/A - No GPRs in in trivestigative File N/A		4 4/4
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	Has a Criminal 1s there my Bates numbers for miss Defense Attorney material Produced?* material Produced?* missing from the Defense Attorney File	NA	No N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	No NIA NIA	ki) No N/A	N/A	**************************************	THE STATE OF THE S	Yes         • RFC 04150           No         N/A         N/A	NO N/A N/A	No N/A N/A	No N/A N/A	No N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A	\$ \leq \frac{\leq}{2}	No N/A N/A	Yes No N/A	V.Z	Yes, but it is incomplete N/A N/A
Identifying Information	Year Defendant(s)	1996) Redictred	1986 Santiago Rendon 1986 Harry Cooper	1996 Redacted	Joseph Geist 1986 (Victim: Edward Sobolewsk	Joseph Geist 1986 (Victim: John Doe)	0805 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	Gregory Byndom	1986 Cynthia Lee 1986 Redacted	1986 Redacted	1986 Russell Harper	Willie J. Woods 1986 Raidard Melandez	1986 Danny Holmes	ZHJO Heni y Jumpan	1986 Redacted	1986 Jose Delvalle	1980 Pedro Martinez Mikrael Boyd Patricia Bas	Leari Harris 1986 Kevion Walton
Identifying	Records Division Number	20.5 A PG 5.5 A	21 H091575 22 H094573	23 H095844	24 H100760	25 H105557	2007-611-70	C0007711 07	27 H167635 28 H172729	29 H174403	30 H193697	31 H208106	32 H265414 33 H279780	33 HZ 73700 34 H3 16 198	35 H323287	36 H375595	37 H37881.4	38 H422157

Permanent Retention File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Report type and Bates Number	NA Medical Esammer Raport at REC 3707-3710, Toxicology, Report at REC 007115;	NA Noces Example Report at RFC 8802-8884, boccopy, Report at RFC 08885;	Supp. Report vilness interview at RFC 3889-99, Supp. Report of Interview with Defendant at RFC 03805-3906; Supp Report at RFC 03862-64	NA	Medical Examiner Report at RFO3/41/3-46, Toxicology report at RFC3/41/48	N/A N/A	Medical Examiner Report at RF 004265-69;	Medical Examiner Report at RFC 04338-39; Toxicology Report at RFC 04337;	Medical Examiner Report at RFC 04361-64; Toxicology Report at RFC 04365; Medical Examiner Report at RFC 04381-85; Toxicology Report at rFC 04386;	Medical Examiner Report at RFC G4415-18, hoxodogy Report at RFC to Modely where the Section at RFC to mining as RFC to Modely Whereas Selection at RFC G4415-42, Edemone Report in contriging at RFC O4446, 4483, Transcript of Whereas Selection at RFC G4445, and Selection at RFC G4454-63, Handwritten nobes GFP8 at RFC G44177.	VN		Mexical Examine Report of R (OLGZZZ), toxogong project of R (OLGZZ), toxogong project of R (OLGZ),
nanent Retention gative File Missin	Was there anything in the Investigative file missing from the PRF?	//A 1/05 1/05	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	ş	N/A	Yes
Pern Perns in the Investig	Is an Investigative File Inventory in the Permanent Retention File?	V/N	NA.	No No	4/A	ON.	4/A 4/A	Yes		97	oN	4)	V/A	QQ
In	Was a PRF produced?	Redacted, no comparison Yes.	redacted, no comparison	Yes	Redacted, no comparison		Redacted, no comparison Redacted, no comparison			Yes		иогиедина по сошрацеви	Redacted, no comparison	res res
	Bates numbers for To-From Memos	N/A N/A N/A	u/a	1/A	v/n	, ,	4/A 4/A	N/A		4/A	, V/V	RC 0433.2	)/A	V/A
	Are there To- From Memos in the file not on GPRs?	2 2 2	No	NO NO	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	ON.	No No	No		No No	No No	99	0	No Ves
	for	- RFC 0863 - RFC 0863 - RFC 08649 - RFC 0865 - RFC 0865 - RFC 0865 - RFC 0865 - RFC 0865 - RFC 0866	• RFC 03845	N/A N/A	• RFC 04127 • RFC 04133	N/A	N/A N/A	N/A		N/A N/A	• RFC 04480	0550	N/A	MA MECOLOGY 6 - RECOLOGY 6 - RECOLOGY 6 - RECOLOGY 6 - RECOLOGY 7 - RECOLUMN 7 - RE
Investigative File Information	Examples of Hems Missing from Inventory Are there Handwritten Note- In the file and	**GPR Notes* and "Notes" Listed in inventory* Arrest Report - Cable Schedule Guide * Subpoens NA NA NA NA NA NA	"CPN Notes" and "RD Notes" Liked in Invention*  Bb. Card * Subporent from ASA (not for streetfile)  * Postmorten/Toxicology Neport * Supplementary  Report	N/A NO NO NO NO	3.01 the 4 Subpoens/order for Streetfles     bedy Dagram     Pearly     Pearly		N/A NO NO NO	N/A		N/A NO	"Nandwritten Notas" Listed in Inventory - No GRIS Isted - subporens for Streetfiles (ASA) - General Isted sess Reports - Pentramerten (Toxodogy Report - supplemental Report (COD) + Rody Daggam - Ves	Subpoens for Streetlies (Defense)     Subpoens Not To Streetlies (Defense)     To-from Menno     To-from Menno     To-from Menno     Postmanner/To-cology Reports     Postmanner/To-cology Reports     Photogogy phylades for Photos: Person     General Offense Case Report     Supplemental Reports (COOs)     Supplemental Reports (COOs)	N/A. No	No popens from ASA and PD (not streetfies) popens from ASA and PD (not streetfies rement the rement from ASA and PD (not streetfies) popens and popens and
	Is the Inventory Complete?	O N N O O	ON	No No	S.	N/A	No No	No	No	No	No	o <sub>N</sub>	N/A	2 2
	Does the Bates Number for Investigative File Inventory (include an inventory?)	RFC 03.583	RFC 03798 - 03799	N/A N/A	RFC 04015 - 04016		N/A N/A	N/A		N/A N/A	RFC 04439	9820	N/A	N/A
	Does the Investigative Filt include an inventory?	No No No	Yes	NO NO	Yes	o <sub>N</sub>	No No	No	No	No	Yes	, es	O.	νο γes
formation	(ear Defendant(s)	1996 Redacted 1996 Redacted 1995 Anny Deckon	1996 Redacted	Joseph Geist 1986 (Victim: Edward Sobolewski) N Joseph Geist 1986 (Victim: John Doe)	1998 Redacted					1986 Danny Holmes 1986 Henry Johnson	1988 Juan Ortiz	1998 Redatted	1986 Jose Delvalle	. L
Identifying Information	Records Division Number	201-106-45.04 201-106-45.04 201-106-35.75 21-106-37.75	23 H09 S844	24 H100760 25 H105557	26 H12 68 65	27 H167635	28 H172729 29 H174403	30 H193697	31   H208106	32 H265414 33 H279780	34 H316198	3.HH33.22.87	36 H375595	3) H378814

Page 4 of 28

	Bates numbers for missing To-From Memos									
	Are To-From Bate Memos from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	N/A N/A	NA-No To From Memosi in investigate File NA	4/N 4/N 4/N	N/A N/A	N/A-No To-From Memos in investigative File. N/A	N/A N/A	N.A.	WA-No To-From Memosin Investigative File, IVA	W/A-No To-From Memos in Investigative File. W/A
se File	Bates numbers for missing Handwritten Notes	N	* REC 05207 * REC 05209 * REC 05209 * REC 05234 * REC 05234 * REC 05242	VAN	NA	* RFC 0607.2		4 N	* PFC 0523 * PFC 05323 * PFC 05332	RFC 06323; PFC 06433
oarison iminal Defen	Are Handwritten Notes from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	W/A	\$	N/A N/A	N/A	Yes	NA	N/A	Yes	Yes
Criminal Defense Attorney File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Bates numbers for missing GPRs									
riminal Defe	Are GPRs from Bat the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	W N	N A	NA NA	NA	0 N/A	A) N/A	N.A.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, N
C Items in the I	If Yes (i.e., Inventory in A the defense attorney file), does it match the inventory in the Investigative File?	N.A	N/A	V N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	N.A.A.	N/A	N.A.	Z V Z	יי איא	N/A
	Does the Defense Attorney File contain an Inventory Sheet?	۷.	ом	NA NA NA	×.	oNo	NA	<b>∀</b> ∌	NO	0)
	Butes numbers for missing material F	NA	86 - 623,8 (** C634.1, ** C635.1, ** (** C634.1, ** (** C634.1, ** C633.1, **	NA N		* NFC 06072 * NFC 0593 AFC 06074 - 06079 * NFC 0593 AFC 06074 - 06079 * NFC 0592 * NFC 06042 * NFC 06042		N/A N/A	C 0533 C 0534 C 0534 C 0534 C 0534 C 0534 C 0533 C	RFC 06323, RFC 06324-06325, RFC 06326-06327, RFC 06323, RFC 06321, RFC 06332, RFC 063322, RFC 063322, RFC 063322, RFC 063322, RFC 06
	Is there any investigative material missing from the Defense Attorney File	N/A	8	4 Z		Yes	ΚN	NIA	Yes	Yes
	Has a Criminal Defense Attorney File been Produced?*	2	Ves	8 8	2	Yes	2	2	594	Yes
mation	De fendant(s)	1988 Marcus Buchanan	Samuel Lee Michael Green Michael Green 1998 (Allawron Barafley	Manuel Feliciano Heyrans Perez Samuel Perez 1897 Frankie Mercado	1987 Redacted	1987 Samuel Slack	1987 Florentino Villanueva	1987 Leandro Rodríguez	зва) Дома Дотопез	1987 Bruce Andros
Identifying Information	ion Number Year		pri			H			7	7
	Records Division Number	39 H487637	40, AD 55070	41,0053513 47,0053513	43,075073	44 J0 809 25	45 1117497	46 1139200	47/209456	48 12 094 56

### Case: 1:12-ev-04029 Decument #: 513-59 Filed: 03/15/24 Page 131 of 433 PageID #:68382

<u> </u>	1:12 6	V 04420	Document #. 91		ea: 0 <i>31</i>		age	TOT (	91 433 1 age	$\pi$ .13
Permanent Retention File Comparison toms in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Report type and Bates Number	Medical Examiner Report at S117-19. Tocobogy Report at RFC 5120, Properly Inventor, NR PC 05544-24, S22, Decearcy Report at RFC 05542-24, S22, Defense Report at RFC 05542-24, S22, Defense Report at RFC 0558, Defense Report at RFC 0559-24.  Evidence Report in RPC of 1981, S87, REPORT 05159-24, Arrest Report at RFC 05140-24.	Hainouminen GPRs at SDR3. Transcript of defendant statement at S204-S297;	Aukesia (Eurome Report of EC (CRESLAL). December Special #15°C #51.1 CONTINUENT PROPERTY (EUROPE) (EU	NA	Medical Entime Report of 18 COURGE-0002 (NORM CONTROL	Medical Examiner Report at RFCO8141; Criminal History Reports at RFCO6178 (2012). Area (RSQ-22, Area RSQ-214 RFCO8182); Cellos Reports and Hardwritten Notes from 1988 muster that may have been committed by a more defined as RFCO8182-6198; CFRs at RFCO8208-6221; Photos at RFCO6226-6221.	Medical Examiner Report of TP CORSASZASCH Handwrith Withoress Statement at RFO08CP9-80; Handwrither Index 81 RFO08CP9-80; Handwrither notes at RFO08CP9-80; Handwrither notes at RFO08CP9-80; Handwrither notes at RFO08CP9-80; Handwrither Report at RFO08CP9-80; Handwrither Report at RFO08CP9-80; Report of Material Submitted for Use in the Daily Bullen at RFC 06CP9-Arrest Warrant at RFC 06CP0-Property Inventory at RFO08CP9-80.	The investment of FCCGS24.7 Cominal Febroy Company Seven to Perp 50 (Business Company Seven to Perp 50 (Business Company Seven to Perp 50 (Business of Perp	the transmission at PCODESS, the Team Strate Company Strate Director Reports at PCODESS, the Team Strate Director Reports at PCODESS, the Team Strate Director Reports at PCODESS, the Team Strate Director Reports and PCODESS, the Team Strate Director Direc
anent Retention	as there anything in the avestigative file missing on the PRF?	8	<u> </u>	65 V/A	, v	<b>3</b>	8	sa	83	53
Perm Perm	I han investigative File Wast there anything in the Investigative file missing Investigative file missing Permanent Retention File? from the PRF?	*	>		Z	>		۶	>	\$
Itom	Was a PRF produced? Is a Inv	Yes	≥ 30 × 30 × 30 × 30 × 30 × 30 × 30 × 30	Yes Yes Redacted no comparison Nes	Redacted, no comparison NA	<u>8</u>	, se y	Yes	000	o <sub>N</sub>
	Bates numbers for To-From Wass	Ves	\$53,	A Ves	A Reda	Ves	Yes	FFC 06296 Yes	534	res
	Are there To-Bat From Memos Me in the file not on GPRs?	ON ON	2	ON ON	ON.	o <sub>N</sub>	0 N	Yes	No No	, vo
	Bates numbers for Handwritten Notes	N/A	RFC 05405 RFC 05405 RFC 05307 RFC 05302 RFC 05312 RFC 05422 RFC 05	RFC 05 709  RFC 05 720  RFC 05 73  RFC 05 75 7  RFC 05 800  RFC 05 824	• RFC 05 92 1	• RFC 06044 • RFC 06072	N/A	N/A	RFC 063.23 RFC 063.32 RFC 063.34 RFC 063.34 RFC 064.20 RFC 064.22 RFC 064.22 RFC 064.23 RFC 064.23	RFC 06323; RFC 06332; RFC 06332; RFC 06343; RFC 0642; RFC 0642; RFC 0642; RFC 06429; RFC
Information	Are there Handwritten Notes in the file not on GPRs?	o z	99.A	Yes		<u>s</u>	2	<u>8</u>	SA.	Yes
Investigative File Information	Examples of Items Missing from Inventory	Postmorten/Toxicology Report     Subpeen 3 for Streetflies (ASA)     Subpeens not for Streetflies (ASA)     Forperty Inventiones     Popperty Inventiones     Supplemental Report (COD)     Body Dagram     Pordione Reports	* Letter from Sheriff * Loud * Statement of Banake * Statement of Banake * Subprement of Banake * Subprement of Banake * Subprement of Sheriffes PD * AF Shequest for Mentification Photos * AF Shequest for Mentification Photos * Photos—Persons * Photos—Persons * Photos—Persons * Areas Report	*Notes* Listed in Inventory • Suppoenss Not for Streeties of Suppoens for Streeties (ASA and beeins) e Arrest in Suppoens for Streeties (ASA progress Report • Supplemental Report • Postmortem/fostology Report	*GPR* and "Handwritten GPR Notes" Listed in Investory - Property Investory - Major Crime Incident Notification - General Olfense Case Reports - Supplemental Report - Body Jaggam	oths     Property Inventory     Request for Analysis Recipt for Exhibits     - Request for Analysis Recipt for Exhibits     - Redove Minutes Form 101     Subpoens for Streetflies     - Protoco-Person     Prostmorten/Toxicology Reports	Subpoena for Streetfiles (ASA and Defense)     Postmortem/Toxicology Report     Supplemental Reports     Body Diagram	**GPRS** Listed in inventory * Subpoena for Streetfiles (ASA and Defense) * Postmorten/Toxicology Report * Supplemental Reports (COD) * Body Diagram	Suignems for Streetfles PD Handwriten Notes PD Chimal Island Programme Community	11 Handwriten notes in [4e, 7 Listed in Inventory (See Ho OLUM) 1. DG Ris in [4e, 8 Listed on Inventory (RFC 05557- 10538, 05377-0531, 06421, 06428, 06430]
	Is the Inventory Complete?	o <sub>N</sub>	2	ON S	. No	<u>o</u>	o <sub>N</sub>	NO	o <sub>N</sub>	NO
	Does the Bates Number for Investigative File Inventory include an inventory?	RFC 05141	- RPC05189-05191	RFC 05676 - 05678	RFC 05919	• RFC 059 79 - 05980	RFC 06170	RFC 06272	**************************************	PFC 06324-06325
	Does the Investigative File include an inventory?	Yes	s).	Yes	Yes	, kes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ormation	nr Defendant(s)	1898 Marcus Burlanan	Samuel Lee Michael Green Michael Jackson 1997 Luwrence Beantley	Manuel Feliciano Heyrans Perez Samuel Perez 1987 Fankle Mercado 1987 James Nowsom	1987 Redacted	1987 Samuel Slack	1967 Florentino Villanueva	1987 Le andro Rodriguez	sauvid Drud (28)	1987 Bruce Andros
Identifying Information	Records Division Number Year	39 H487637	0.00 55 of the	41,033513	43,075.073	44 (108925	45,117497	46/139200	959-027 (#	48 (209456

Note	missing from Investigative File missing from the missing from the Attorney File?	Sheet III, been smart but be Filemsing from Investigative File? File? Annual Investigative File? File? Annual Investigative File?
	4/4	14,44 14,44
	, X	NA N
	N/A	NA NA NA
	4-	W-44
	N/A	NA NA NA
	N.A.	NA NA
	į	<u>\$</u>
	4774	774 474
		N/A - No GPRs in Investigative Fle.
	NA	
	:	
	N/A	N/A N/A

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Permanent Retention File Comparison tems in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Report type and Bates Number	the minimal and POCRASE AD VARIANCE CONTINUES STREET DESPITE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE POCRASE AD VARIANCE CONTINUES STREET FOR PROPERTY OF THE POCRASE AND VARIANCE PROPERTY OF CHIRAL PROPERTY OF THE POCRASE AND VARIANCE CONTINUES AND VARIANCE CONTINUES AND VARIANCE AND VARIANCE CONTINUES AND VARIANCE AND	Moses termine respons the rockets, moses of years at Property.  Invasigative it is index in RETORGE, Learney Report at RETORGE/3-3.  Invasigative it is index in RETORGE, Learney Report at RETORGE/3-3.  RETORGE, modern property (RECORGE), Marian Conformation Report Report RETORGE/3-3.  Retorge (RECORGE), RESPONS RETORGE/3-3.  Retorge (RETORGE/3-3.  Retorge (RETORGE/	Medical Exercise Report at 197 (2004), 0,044	1987 Lineup Report at 66.97, Nov 7 Supp Report at 6699; Nov 7 Supp Report at 6701.	weedgallow in the investory of the COMP 44.5; installows from a first COMP 4.7; weedgallow from a first COMP 4.7; weedgallow from a first COMP 4.7; we have a first COMP 4.7; the company of the company	Defendant Starment at IRTC 06046-51; Fleed Evidence Report at IRTC 06964, Defendant Starment at IRTC 06964, and office of the Property of the	N/A	Medical Examiner Report at PF 007153-86; Tokkodogy Report at PF 007157	NA	Associated Examen Forest at RC 07734-81, hoxology Report at RFC 07735-81, hoxology Report at RFC 07735, hoxology Report at RFC 07736, hoxology Report at RFC 07748, hoxology Report at RFC 07749, hoxology Report 07749, hoxology Report 077491.	N/A
rmanent Retention tigative File Missin	Was there anything in the Investigative file missing from the PRF?	Yes	V65	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A
Pe Items in the Inves	Is an Investigative File Inventory in the Permanent Retention File?	80	<u>8</u>	ON N	Yes	No.	8λ	on N/A	ON.	on N/A	o Z	on N/A
	Was a PRF produced?	59,4	Ves	Yes	Yes	Ves	89.4	Redacted, no comparison	Yes	Redacted, no comparison	0 Yes	Redacted, no comparison
	Memos	V/A	* PFC 06525	N/A	N/A	N/A	VA	N/A	A/N	N/A	RFC 07318, RFC 07320, RFC 07343, RFC 07388, RFC 07390	N/A
	Are there To- From Memos in the file not on GPRs?	No	Yes	ON	No	No	g	No	°,	No	Yes	No
	Bates numbers for Handwritten Notes	RFC 06323; RFC 06332; RFC 06332; RFC 06384; RFC 06422; RFC 06422; RFC 06422; RFC 06425;	• RFC 06:56 • RFC 06:497	RFC 0663.1	N/A	RFC 06870 R RC 06870 R RC 06748	• RFC 06939 • RFC 06931 • RFC 07014	RFC 07040; RFC 07118; RFC 07128	N/A	• RFC 07 276	RFC 07312, RFC 07325- 07326, RFC 07383	N/A
ormation	Are there Handwritten Notes In the file not on GPRs?	Yes			No	Yes	Yes	Yes	o <sub>N</sub>		Yes	No
Investigative File Information	Examples of Hens Missing from Inventory	11 Handwriten nobes in flee, 7 listed in Inventory (See H4 calum) 10 GNA in flee, 8 listed on Inventory (H7 C 06.33- 08.38, 06.377-06.38, 10.642), 10.6438, (6.63.0)	Supplemental Report Count Complaint Transmittal (Dard Complaint Transmittal (Pard Count) (Pard Memo	N/A	N/A	*Ricco/Backs of Pindos - Person *Request to Hold Past Regular Court Call *Arrest Information Card *Of Comman Histories *Of Comman Histories *Of Pindoms Histories *Arrest Report *Indoms Histories *Indoms H	"Handwritten Notes" Listed in Inventory* Inventory - CD Criminal Histories, Supplementary Reports Postmont Histories, Supplementary Reports Postmonterry Cacciogny Reports Request to held histories, Reports Reports Rest Court Coll. "A remail Reports - Reform Minntes - Form 201s, - Conent to Search Form - Subpose no Streenfiles (Defense) - General Progress Reports - Reidon Reports Report begans and the Streenfiles (Defense) - General Progress Reports - Reidon Reports -	2 Handwritten notes in file, Olisted on Inventory (RFC 07118; RFC 07128)	NA	Postmortem/ToxicologyReports     Subpoeria for Streetfles (PD)     GPR     Typed Note     Handwritten Note	7 pages of GPR notes (7 accounted for, cannot tell which ones are missing), 4 To-From Memos, Autopsy Report, 4 Handwritten Notes, Arrest Report, All Photos	Laboratory Report, S.A. Subpoena
	Is the Inventory Complete?	ON ON	O O	N/A	No	ON	<u>8</u>	No	N/A	No	No	No
	Does the Bates Number for Investigative File Inventory include an include an	AFC 063 24-06325	NFC 06.488	N/A	N/A	RFC 06744 - 06745	HFC 06942	RFC 07070-07071	N/A	RFC 07229 - 07230	RFC 07313-07314	RFC 07451
	Does the Investigative File include an inventory?	Yes	V es	O Z	No	y'es	Yes	Yes	O.N.	Yes	Yes	Yes
mation	Defendant(s)	1987 Marc Johnson	1987) Brry Buckner 1897 Albert Esamilia	1987 Orlando Gintron	1987 Thomas Choe	Larry Matthews (SAT) Anthony Mullins	Elseo Ortiz Elseo Ortiz 1807 Armando Perez	1987 Richard Sanchez	Adolfo Pacheco 1987 Elmer Madrid	1987 Juan Rivera	1988 Robert Dugar	Cannot Determine (heavy 1988 redaction)
Identifying Information	Records Division Number Year				02	t.	11					
	Recom	49 J209456	50 IZ15119 51 IZ52204	52 J353821	53 1355220	54 J369257	55 J388481	56 409858	57 1423347	58 478062	59 K103034	60 K176170

	ite numker for missing material Dees the Defense Attorney Pile contain an Inventory Sheef:	If Yes (i.e., Inventory in the defense attorney file), does it match the inventory in the Investigative File?	Ave GPRs from Bates numbers for missing GPRs the Investigative File missing from He Attorney File?	Are Handwriten Bat Notes from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	Ge. Huwettory in   Are GPRs from   Bates numbers for missing GPRs   Are Handwelturn   Bates numbers for missing Handwelturn   Are GPRs from   Are from the file in needing the flow to see it march to be flow that the flow tha	Are To-From Bates numbers for missing To-From Memos Memos from the Investigative File missing from the Matterney File?  Aftorney File?
e N	¥.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	**	4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	W W	WA
NA NA	VA	NA NA	V.	N.A.	VIN	W
VN NA	VM	A N	¥.	N/A N/A	VIN	VM
NA NA	VN	NA NA	N.A.	N/A	NA	N A
	THE CORPS AT CORPS CONTROL OF CORPS AT	N/A	N/A	V ves	N.A-1 NEC 06005-00006, PEC 06034, PEC 06052   Present	N/A- No To-From N/A- No To-From Investigative Tile, N/A
N/A N/A	VM	NA NA	₹N	NA NA	WH	VM
RFC 08153; R RFC 08174; R Yes 08183; RFC 0	RFC 08123, RFC 08124-08157, RFC 08158-08162; RFC 08174; RFC 08179; RFC 08180; RFC 08183, RFC 08213; RFC 08215	N/A NO	N/A	Yes RFC	N/A-1 Memor RFC 08213; RFC 08215 Invests	N/A-NoTo-from Memos in investigative File, N/A
N/A N/A	NA	N/A N/A	N/A	N/A N/A	NA	NA
RFC 08350 08346 RFC 08371 RFC 08371 RFC 0835; RFC 08373 RFC 0838; RFC 08380 0839; RFC 08458 PFC 0845; RFC 084546 Ves	FFC 083-04-083-4FFC 083-06-083-1; FFC 083-03-1; FFC 083-04-083-1; FFC 083-04-083-1; FFC 083-03-1; FF	N/A Yes	RFC 08389); RFC 08439	Yes	NA=- NATE ORSIS: PET 08-038: P	NA-No To-from Memos, Natural Salaria Investigate File, IVA

					0 0 0 / -		<del>. 9</del>			0.50.2
Permanent Retention File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Report type and Bates Number	Compute period of cerninal history (unreadable) at RFCOFS14, Medical Examine Report at RF COTS17, Court intendence in port at RFCOFS254, Medical Supp Report of 1018 staying the mes planticipation profit at Report and RFCOFS254, Supp Report of 1018 staying and conclusion was "Decoption histories".	Modella Estimate responsibility of the University of Modella Estimate responsibility of Modella Estimate of Mod	Copy of example on an EVCT/TZ.  24. ASS, Brobaggupo of vietro in RECOTTZ. Intelligent in Property in Proceedings in a RECOTTZ.  24. ASS, Brobaggupo of vietro in RECOTTZ. Reministry Found Exilteror Report in RECOTTZ. Reministry Found Exilteror in RECOTTZ. Assist Report in RECOTTZ. Reministry Found Exilteror in RECOTTZ. Assist Reministry Found Exilteror in RECOTTZ. Assist Reministry RECOTTZ. Assist Reministry RECOTTZ. Assist RECOTTZ. Assist RECOTTZ. Assist RECOTTZ. Reministry found in RECOTTZ. Assist Reministry found in RECOTTZ. Assist Reministry found in RECOTTZ. Assist Reministry for a RECOTTZ. Assist Report in RECOTTZ. Assist Report in RECOTTZ. Assist Report in RECOTTZ. Assist	Harbornine noses at RPC0079 Processpars as CPUSB, Investigates at RPC0080 Forest present and RPC0080 Forest present at RPC0080 Forest present at RPC00781. A forest people of RPC00782 Forest present and RPC00782 Forest present and RPC00782 Forest present presents by sapared at RPC00782 Harbornine GPR at RPC00782. Supplemention GPR at RPC00782 Supplements of sapared at RPC00782 Forest present and report at RPC00783 Forest presented of sapared at RPC00784 CPR Anneal Report at RPC00784, Command Institute of RPC00784 COMMAND INSTITUTE of RPC0078	Medical Examer Report at RFC OTROLOS, Statements of Delevolant at RFC OTROLOS, Statements of Delevolant at RFC OTROLOS, Statements of Delevolant at RFC OTROLOS, STATEMENT AT	VIV	Habrymenn Ness 8th CO2027 (1922): 1831; Properly inventory at RFC0220, 60, 60, 10, 2222; Premiss Report at RFC08070; Line Up Photo Report at RFC08070; Arrest Report at RFC08197-8200; Crime Lab Fred Evidence Report at RFC08198-8162.	Neural Ensuriner Report in RF 0825-0825-08. Neural Reports in RF 0825-0825-0834-0835-0835-0835-0835-0835-0835-0835-0835	Medical Cuminer Report at RF COSSA-SSR, Ameri Reports at RF COSST 1, COSSA-SSR, CARLES REPORTS 1, COSSA-SSR CARLES REPORTS 1, COSSA-SSR CARLES REPORT 1, COSSA-SSR CARLES REPORTS 1, COSSA-SSR CARLES REPORT 1
manent Retention igative File Missir	Is an Investigative File Was there anything in the Inventory in the Investigative file missing Permanent Retention File? from the PRF?	, kes	Yes	Ves	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
Per tems in the Invest	Is an Investigative File Inventory in the Permanent Retention File?	ġ.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Ŋ	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes
7	Was a PRF produced?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Redacted, no comparison	Yes	Yes	Yes
	Bates numbers for To-From Memos	<u>«</u>	HCO7633	HECO7780, HECO7772	V/A	N/A	RFC 08102	1/A		1/4
	Are there To- From Memos in the file not on GPRs?		(S)	rles	9	9	Yes		40	97
	Bates numbers for Handwritten Notes	N/A	NFC 07589, NFC 07596- 07598, RFC 07598-	NFC 07747, RFC 07767-	RFC 07801, RFC 07806, RFC 07838	RFC 08005-08006; 08034;	RFC 08143, RFC 08145, RFC	215	RFC 08265, RFC 08320, RFC 08322, RFC 08324, RFC 08326-08328	RFC 08388; RFC 08430- 08432, RFC 08437-08438; RFC 08440; RFC 08442
ormation	Are there Handwritten Notes In the file not on GPRs?	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	84	Yes		Yes	Yes
Investigative File Information	Examples of Hems Missing from Inventory	N.A	T Evidence Report, Stop Order, 3 Lab Reports, all Photographs (5 Spages - crimer scene, interup. magator to defendantal, labandwitten Notes (11 gagest), bits Subpromera, Cause of Death Supplementary and Pustimerer Report, Copy of Social Security Card, Medical Eligibility Card, Business Cards, Card Anderson Report, Card, and Research Card, Medical Eligibility Card, Business Cards, possibly GPR notes (inventory) just attack GPR 3).	Photos, copy of business card, Subpoena	All 3 Handwritten notes, all subpoenss	4 Handwriten notes in file, Oil sted on Inventory (PEC 0802-08005, 08034, 08052) 1 GPF in the Usted on inventory (PEC 8051), use "Totals" on inventory unclear	1 Property Inventory Sheet, 2 Evidence Reports, 4 Hardwarten notes, Frigerprint Examination Reports and To-From Memo regarding fringerprint examination, Lib Report, Exhibitories Report, Inschallate fringerprint resummation, Lib Report, Exhibitories Report, Torrisalization Report, both Suppores	2 Handwritten notes in file, Olisted on Inventory (RFC08213; RFC 08215)	6 Handwritten notes (heavily redacted), Postmortem report, all Subpoenas	11 GPRs in file, 2 listed on inventory (RFC 06380, 06414-06417; 08426-08429, 08433-08434; 08439; 08439, 08439, 08439, 08439, 08439, 08439, 08439, 08439, 08439, 08439, 08439, 08439, 08437-08437, 08439, 08429, 08420, 08420, 08420, 08420, 08437-08437, 08439, 08437-08437, 08439, 08437-08437, 08439, 08437-08437, 08439, 08439, 08437-08437, 08439, 08437-08437, 08439, 08437-08437, 08439, 08437-08437, 08439, 08437-08437, 08439, 08437-08437, 08439, 08437-08437, 08439, 08437-08437-08437, 08437-0
	Is the Inventory Complete?	4		۵	a	a		940	0	a
	Does the Bates Number for Is Investigative File Inventory Co. Inventory?	Z Z	IRC 07559 NO	RFC 07719-07720 No	RFC 07802 NO	RFC 07940-07941 No	RFC 08:097 NO	-08179	RFC 08263 No	RFC 08375-08376
	Does the Investigative File include an inventory?	No -file appears incomplete as there are only Supplementary Reports, G.O.C.R. and Post Mortem report in it	, es	8	Yes	d Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ation	Defendant(s)	Luis Rodríguez, Miguel 88 Rodríguez	Tommy Rchards	ozejoj pived jeses.	1988 Adolfo Rosario	1988 LaTonya Pitchfork/Pitchford	Javier Hernandez, Antonio 88 Valentin	1988 Orville/Orval Fain	1988 Christopher Gavirelli	David Ortiz 1988 Felipe Rodríguez
Identifying Information	Year	1988	381	361		198	1988	198	1961	361
Identifyi	Records Division Number	61 K19782.1	62) (202) (28	63 K22.767.5	64 K285989	65 K29 292.1	66 K X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	67 K417078	68 K419172	69 (45 593 2

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	Bates numbers for missing. To-From Memos									
	Are To-From Bates numbers for Means from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	NA NA	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	W.A Ng To-Fram Memos in Investigative File, M.A.	N/A - No To-From Memos in Investigative File. N/A	N/A - No To-From Memos in Investigative File. N/A	NA NA	NA NA	Y N
	Bates numbers for missing Handwritten Notes				HECORRO, HECORYSA					
Comparison he Criminal Defense File	Are Handwritten Notes from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	NA NA	NA MA	N/A N/A	Yes	N/A - No Handwritten Notes In Investigative File, N/A	N/A - No Handwritten Notes in Irvestigative File, N/A	NA NA	\leq \frac{\leq}{2}	A
Criminal Defense Attorney File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	8s from Bates numbers for missing GPRs stigative sing from	NA	N.A.	N/A.	V.	N/A	N/A	NA	<u> </u>	ž
Crim Items in the Inves	If Yes (i.e., Inventory in Ave GPBs from B the defense attorney the Investigative file, does it mate the File missing from inventory in the inventory in the	NA NA	N/A	N.A. N.A.	N/A	N/A NO	N/A NO	NA NA	NA NA	<u>81</u>
	Does the Defense Attorney File contain an Inventory Sheet?	NA	NA	NA	<i>چ</i> ب ی	NO		N.A.	×.	V.Y.
	Bates numbers for missing material	NA	NA.	N/A	HC 06734, HC 06742, BC 06742, HC 06745, BC 06772, HC 06776, HC 06775, HC 06779, HC 06779, HC 06776, HC 067	RFC 08844-08852; RFC 08862-08864 RFC 08880-08882	RFC 08896; RFC 08897-08902; RFC 08903; RFC 08904-08916; RFC 08936-08937	VV	NA NA	\$
	Has a Criminal St there any Defense Attorney investigative File been material missing from the Defense Attorney File	NA NA	No N/A	No NIA	Yes Yes			VN VN	¥ <u>×</u>	90
rmation	Defendant(s)	1988) James Marts, Erwin Feyrer	1988 Redacted	1988 Charles McCarty	1988 Amos Walker	1988 Michael Armstead	1989 Warren Robinson	1989 Shawn Betts, Cakin Davis	Manuel De Jésus, Angel Ocasio, Angel 1999 Ontz, Albert Oleda	1989 Mark Rosado
Identifying Information	Records Division Number Year	E0393N AC	71 (468422	272 K502173	3 (5.3091.7	74 K575912	75 M020288	76 MOZ 70 36	77 M079435	80V22008

<del></del>	0	0112020	Joanne	7116 77 .	010 10	1 110	а. о	07 107 1	. ago 101 01 1	00 1 agoib 11.10
Permanent Retention File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Report type and Bates Number	Medical Examer Report at 847-2/6-Hardwitten Notes at RFC108615, 852-30, Mortical Examerer Report 18472-96-Hardwitten Notes at RFC108615, 852-30, Mortical Examerary at RFC108612, Report Notes and RFC108612, Report Notes at RFC108624, Report 16-3-8-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4-4	NA	Codes Usus consentent to Victim and TRC 100919 From Co Deformation 18 PC 100919 From Internal Receipt and TRC 100919 From Code Code Code Code Code Code Code Code	Ameri Riport al PEC (DTTS-80), DTTS-80, Request for Laker Fragment of Companion and PEC (DTTS-80), DTTS-80, Request for Laker Fragment of Companion and PEC (DTTS-1), DTTS-1000, Recovered Velocity Recovered Velocity Recovered Velocity Recovered Velocity Recovered Velocity Recovered Recovered Velocity Recovered RECOVERS-1000, Report of RECOVERS-1000, Report of RECOVERS-1000, Report of RECOVERS-1000, Report of Recovered RECOVERS-1000, SERVICE RESPONSE AND RECOVERS-1000, Report of Recovered RECOVERS-1000, SERVICE RESPONSE AND RECOVERS-1000, Report of Recovered RECOVERS-1000, SERVICE RESPONSE AND RECOVERS-1000, RESPONSE AND RECOVERS-1000, RESPONSE AND RECOVERS-1000, RESPONSE AND RESPONSE AND RECOVERS-1000, RESPONSE AND RECOVERS-1000, RESPONSE AND RESPONS	Medical Examiner Report at RFC 08853-80; Toxicology Report at RFC 08881;	Medical Examiner Report at RFC 8897-8901; Toxicology Report at RFC 8902	Assignment sheet at RFC 8058-29. Medical Examiner Report at RFC 8940-42;	Assignment sheet at PC 6 8078, Medical Examiner Report at RFC (9225-50).	Addiction to be better investigation (REC 5022); Introduction Tile Investigation (REC 5022); Introduction Tile Investigation (REC 5022); Introduction Tile Investigation (REC 50224); Supplemental Case Recognition of the Tile Investigation (REC 50224); Supplemental Tile Investigation (REC 50224); Case Supplemental Tile Recognition (REC 50224); Case Supplemental Report (REC 50224); Case Supplemental Report (REC 50224); Case Supplemental Report (REC 50224); In case and edition (Case Supplemental Report (REC 50224); Asset Recognition (Case Supplemental Report (REC 50224); Asset Recognition (Case Supplemental Report (REC 50224); Asset Recognition (R
nanent Retentioi gative File Missii	Was there anything in the Investigative file missing from the PRF?	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	S),	Yes	VS.	Yes
Peri ems in the Investi	Is an Investigative File Inventory in the Permanent Retention File?	59 <i>)</i> .	N/A	Yes	Yes	ON.	o Z	√es	84	Мо
u u	Was a PRF produced?	\$59)	Redacted, no comparison	Yes	les	Yes	Yes	sea	SJ.	\$63.
	Sates numbers for To-From demos	HFC0833	v/v	AFC 08698	V/A	V/V	V/N	4	HF 09206	(4)
	Are there To- From Memos in the file not on GPRs?	- - -	\\	9 -	9	0	9	Ψ,	9	0
	Bates numbers for Handwritten Notes	RFC 08589, RFC 08606, RFC 08608, RFC 08510, RFC	N/A	RFC 08717 Y	RFC 08780; RFC 08784; RFC N838	Z/V	V/N	2	NFC 09.75, RFC 09.26, RFC 09.215, RFC 09.254, RFC 09.2	4
rmation	Are there Handwritten Notes In the file not on GPRs?	Pes 0	W W	Yes	Yes	o <sub>N</sub>		<	89	ov.
Investigative File Information	Kamples of Hens Missing from Inventory H H G	GPR notes (23 accounted for), 2 Arrest Reports, 2 Arrest Supplementary Reports, 1 Aggravate, attery Supplementary Report, 1 Evolution Report, copy to florations can Call and or for forth angular and report, 2 Perform Memory, 2 Perform Memory, 2 Perform Memory, 2 Perform Memory, 2 Perform Report, 2 Performance, 2 Performance, 2 Perform Report, 2 Performance,	N/A	Acopy of a Koop Employee Federal Credit Union Account, mugshot of defendant. I Handwritten note, Subpoera			Z	z	Statements of David Steinicki and Robert Frameb.  3 Inventory Reports, 2 Handwritten notes (5 accounted for 1 camer tell without most of the sea Statement on Report of Comman Histories, Subsecons, 1 page of animal contest, Histories, Subsecons, 1 page of animal most syll separation in open, or comman Histories, Subsecons, 1 page of animal most syll separation in Statement on Early Free Statement of Comman Histories, Subsecons, 1 page of animal most syll separation in Statement of Comman Histories, Subsecons, 1 page of animal most syll separation in Statement of Comman Histories, Subsecons, 1 page of animal most syll separation in Statement of Statement of Statement Statement of Statement Sta	
	Is the Inventory Complete?	0 1 2 0 0 0 1	1/v							(there are no no missing no the and no the and not wever there e 2 items to were listed the inventory in but missing no the file-file-file mination ults and ne Scene to single missing ne Scene toos)
	Sates Number for Inventory	RFC 08516-08517 No	N/A	RFC 08676 NO	RFC 08777-08778 No		N/A	N/A	RC 09096-09097 No	
	Does the Investigative File include an inventory?	/ es	No - file appears incomplete as there are only Supplementary Reports in it	Yes	Yes	ON ON	O <sub>N</sub>	No - file appears incomplete as incomplete as there are only Supplementary Reports, G.O.C.R. and Post Mortem report in it	· Ke	Yes
ıtion	Defendant(s)	ames Maris, Erwin Feyrer		loCarty	Amos Walker		1989 Warren Robinson	in Davis	Manuel De Jesus, Angel Monte De Jesus, Angel Oritz Albert Ogen	
Informa	Year	1988	1988	1988	1988	1988	1989	1989	1989	1989
Identifying Information	Records Division Number	70 (x-46-6033	71 K468422	72 K502173	73 K530917	74 K575912	75 M0 20 28 8	76 M027036	77 MOO9435	78 M127008

	Bates numbers for missing. To-From Memos										
	Are Te-From Bates num Memos from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	VN V	NA-Na To-From Memos Memos	N/A	NVA: No To-From Investigation file N/A	, NA	N/A- No To-From Memos in investigative File, IN/A	N/A- No To-From Memos in Investigative File. N/A	NA NA	N/A N/A	, NA
File	Bates numbers for missing Handwritten Notes I	V.Y	* REC19715***********************************	NVA.	PRC 09982, RPC 09984, RPC 09988, RPC 099897, RPC	NA	NA A	1/A	r's	N/A	χ. Σ
Criminal Defense Attorney File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Bates numbers for missing GPRs Are Handwritten Whee from the Investigative File Antonrey File?	V.	Yes	NiA	Ą	V.	N/A - NO Hardwarfen Notes in Investigatues Fie.	N/A - No Handwritten Notes in Investigative File, I	W.	<del>N/A</del>	W.
Criminal Defen e Investigative Fü	vre GPRs from he Investigative ille missing from he Attorney	N/A N/A	N 4/N	N/A N/A	0X 4/X	N/A	No N/A	No N/A	N.A. N.A.	N/A N/A	N.A.
Items in th	If Yes (i.e., Inventory in the defense attorney of file), does it match the inventory in the transcriptive File?	N.A.	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A - No inventory in investigative file	NA	***	NA
	Does the Defense Attorney File contain an Inventory Sheet?	Y.P.	92	W.A.	9	<b>Υ</b> .Ρ	ON	fes	NA	**	<b>۷</b> ٦
	Bates numbers for missing material	ν.	# FECONO 15 # FECONO 16 # FECO	NVA 1	68001, 6801, 6801, 681, 6801,	V	RFC 10158-10159; RFC 10160-10164; RFC 10165- 10168; RFC 10159; RFC 10150; RFC 10191; RFC 10193; RFC	•RFC10244-250, RFC 10258-259	NA NA	N/A	V
	Is there any investigative material missing from the Defense Attorney File	N.A.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		<u> </u>	N.A.	Yes 11	Yes	N/A	N/A	NA
	Has a Criminal Defense Attorney File been Produced?*	2	Yes	9	Ses.	ટ	Yes	Yes	ON.	Yes (investigative file incomplete)	2
Information	Year Defendant(s)	Christopher Cartage, Luis 13898 Ferez	1389 Francisco Benitez	Eduardo Morales, Carlos 1989 Roman	Curtis Krikland Curtis Krikland 1989 Michael Sargent	1889 Daniel O'Relly	1989 Clarence Roberts	1989)Warren Murdock	1989 Redacted	1989 Henry Robinson	1989 Johnny Flores
Identifying Information	Records Division Number	27 M 657	Grane SERVINO	81 M245807	22 M22 65.70	83 MZ642.19	M264641 in PRF/Street file 84 pumber M327641	85 M381429	86 M400227	87 M538914	88 M541953

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u	36: :	E:±2-6	W-94428	Bacament #	: 9±	3-43 FIIEH: 69/3	E9147 P	age ±9	9 91	499 Pa	gei	#:¥95
	Permanent Retention File Comparison tems in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Report type and Bates Number	Adaptiment inheir (BAS), Medical Examiner's Report (BAH 4-44), Toxicology of Properties (SA), Supplement Andrew Occidence and can adaptive from the Report (BAH 200) (SA) (SA) (SA) (SA) (SA) (SA) (SA) (SA	Medical Examiner Report (19619), Toucotogy Report (19623), Second Donodent's Medical Examiner Report (1962), Toucotogy Report (19623), Second Donodent's Medical Examiner Report (1962), However, Post (1962), Second Post (1962), Report with Instance (1962), Report with Instance (1962), Report with Instance (1962), Report (1962), Medical Report (1962), Report (1962), Medical Report (1962), Report	Medical Examiner Raport (9722-27); Court Attendance Report (9732)	Medical Examiner Report (1912-77), foundskip Report (1918), Lah Report (1917-77), foundskip Report (1918), Lah Report (1917-74), foundskip Rep	Assignment ells (1010), Medical Examen Raport (1016-2), Toxicotopy Report (1016-2), Toxicotopy (1016-2), Supplementation and paper and position to the disposal to the first to a figure to a filter than the first to the first t	Mescal activate report (1902-05). We resigned the referredly (100 at 80 at 180	Medical Examiner Report (10261-10257); Supplemental Report (10272); Supplemental Report (10283-10284); General Offices Case Report (10285).	NA	Medical Examiner Report (10324-28)	Medical Examiner Report (10557-40); Toxicology Report (10361)
	manent Retention igative File Missin	Was there anything in the Investigative file missing from the PRF?	Уes	Υœ	Yes	\$ <u></u>	Æ	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes
	Per Items in the Invest	Is an Investigative File Inventory in the Permanent Retention File?	<u></u>	Ves	×	02	Š	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes	O <sub>N</sub>
		Was a PRF produced?	S PA	Ves	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Redacted, no comparison	Yes	Yes
		Bates numbers for To-From Memos	RFC 09494, RFC 09497	V.	«	۷	<b>4</b>	Α/	<b>/</b> /	≪,	/A	<b>/</b>
		Are there To-B From Memos N in the file not on GPR s?	<u> </u>	N O	<u>N</u>	2	V V	N 00	N 0	N/A	N ON	NA N
		Bates numbers for Handwritten Notes in	RFC 09512, RFC 09561, RFC 09565, RFC 09565, RFC 09565, RFC 09573, RFC 09573, RFC 09573, RFC 09573, RFC 09573, RFC 09573, RFC 09577, RFC 09573, RFC 09585, RFC 09501	• RFC 0970.2 • RFC 0970.2 • RFC 0970.1	RFC 09871, RFC 09887, RFC	0996, PEC 09982, PEC 09984, REC 09986, PEC 09998, PEC 09998, PEC 09998, PEC 09998, PEC 009998, PEC 009998, PEC 000998, PEC 000998, PEC 000998, PEC 000988, PEC 000		N/A	V/A	V/A	N/A	N/A
	ormation	Are there Handwritten Notes In the file not on GPRs?	Si	Se S	Yes	×.	4	o <sub>N</sub>	ON	V/V	No	Z/A
	Investigative File Information	Examples of Items Missing from Inventory	All 7 Inventory Reports, 1 Arrest Report. Postmorter report, 3 GPN Rotes (9 accounted for- common lists with of news), 3 DPN Rotes and 2 of the  business acids, possibly bind written noises. Inventory just states pural Notes, without 7 yes	- Sulpoents – Streetfles – ASA - Sulpoents – Streetfles – PO - Gereal Offers & Case Report - Stop of Policy (Street Case Report - Count Deposition Letter (from ASA - Postmortern Toxicology Reports	Supplementary Lab Report, Supplementary Cause of Death Report, Postmortem report, all 3 Handwritten notes, Subpoena	5 GPR5 in the, 0 listed on inventory (RFC 1006); 1008; 1,0093, 1008-1009) 10 Handwritten ofts in High Stated on inventory as "neter (RFC 0980; RFC 10084; RFC 0986; RFC 10059; RFC 10075)	VN	10 Supplementary Reports in File, 5 listed on Inventory (RFC 10194-10205; 10211-10215; 10220- 10221)	N/A	W.A.	N/A	NA.
		s the Inventory Complete?	2	ON	97	9	V/V	97	V/A	A/A	Y/A	l/A
		Sates Number for Inventory	RFC 09484-09485		RFC 09773-09775	HPC 09986-09986		RFC 10190	N/A	ppears te as only only and a mid a em it N/A	N/A	ppears te as only antary antary em tr N/A
		Does the Investigative File I include an inventory?	 	√	, ke	A V	No - file appears incomplete as there are only Supplementary Reports and a Postmortem	Yes	ON N	No - file appears incomplete as there are only Supplementary Reports and a Postmortem report in it	N N	No -file appears incomplete as there are only Supplementary Reports and a Postmortem report in it
	formation	Year Defendant(s)	Ornstopher Cartage, Lils		Eduardo Morales, Carlos	Curris Kirkland 1399) Michael Siegent	1989 Daniel Offeilly		1989 Warren Murdock	1986) Redacted	1989 Henry Robinson	1989 Johnny Flores
	Identifying Information	Records Division Number	SPP	0 M 1849.9	81 M245807	0.2582.2W	89 M7264219	MZ64641 in PRF/Street file painumber NZ87641	85 M381429	886 M400227	87 M538914	88 M541953
			R	8	60	88	66	ø	86	8	80	66

	nksing To-From Memos										
	Are To-From Bates numbers form Memos from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	V.V	N/A	N/A	N N	N.A.A.	N.A.	NA	NA	<b>₹</b>	N.A.
	Bates numbers for missing Handwritten Notes Meer Meer Investment of the Meer Investment of	NW.	NA	VIN	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	N NA	NO N	, we	NIA	MA	NIA
Criminal Defense Attorney File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	numbers for missing GPRs. Are Handwrkten Bates m. Notes from the lowestigative FB lawestigative FB lawestiga	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	V N	AM A	Ves REC 200	NA NA	N/A N/A	V N	N/A N/A
Criminal Defense Atte Items in the Investigative File Miss	If Yes (i.e., Inventory in Ave GPRs from Bates numbers the defence atterney in the Investigative (IIE), does it match the File missing from inventory in the the Attorney in the Investigative File?  File?  File?	NA	NA NA	NIA.	VIV.	NA	No N/A	NA	N/A N/A	VIV.	NA MA
	Does the Defense Attorney If Yes File contain an Inventory the d. Sheet? file), inven	N/A	NA NA	N/A N/A	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	NA NA	N/A N/A	NA NA	NA NA
	Bates numbers for missing material	NA	NA NA	NA.A.	VA	V.V	HEC 10775, 10777, HEC 1088-10850, HEC 10767- 1077, HEC 10833-1083, REC 10768-	NA	NA	NA NA	NA.
	minal Is there any attorney investigative material missing from the Defense Attorney File	N/A	N/A	N/A	Ϋ́N	K/N	Yes	N/A	N/A	Ϋ́Z	N/A
	Has a Criminal Defense Attorney File been Produced?**	aul Nelson No	92	e (heavy No	2	2	Yes	uel Rojas, No	endrick Taylor No	ex Martinez No	ž
nformation	Year Defendant(s)	1999 Richard Ramos, Paul Nelson	1989 Jorge Narvaez	Cannot Determine (heavy	1989 George Murel	1989 Anthony Garza	1989 Ras Green	Jesus Juarez, Miguel Rojas, 1989 Jaan Juarez	Antoine Kelley, Kendrick 1989 Taylor, Lamonte Taylor	1990 Danny Estrada, Alex Martinez Na	1990 Ewis Sanchez
Identifying Information	Records Division Number	88 987 987 987 987 987 987 987 987 987 9	90 MS500.42	91, MSS 1461	0820 SSW   76	228823M E6	7699C.5SW 96	\$00885W   96	96 M599001	97 NO16905	96 NO18105

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	Permanent Retention File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Report type and Bates Number	Medical Examiner Report (10389-1040); Toxicology Report (10402); General	N/A	NA	File Investory (19535), mag abots and polosgipal (19534-44, 19578), hand free Investory (19535), mag abots and polosgipal (19534-44, 19578), hand (19545-44, 19578), hand (19545-44, 19578), and (19545-44), and (19555-44).	Plags 2 displacement litterior in study (1000 till comment report Charman (1005-54), litterior in study (1000 till comment report charman (1005-54), litterior of 1000 till comment (1002) till charman (1003). Detendant i statement (1004-57) kreat freed (1003 till charman (1003). Detendant i statement (1004-57) kreat statement (1004-50) kreat statement (1004-50) kreat statement (1004-50). Research statement (1004-50) kreat statement (1007-51-22) kreatoriem	Macked Exercise (Boot (1073-37), Suission Plegart (1073), Investigation than heart (1073-10) and the second of the	N/A	N/A	Probes at RFC 011094-ID, Request for ID. Probes at RFC 011005, Herdwrites No. Ass. at RFC 011005 CS 011001, Q-50, Duffwouth's attenuent at RFC 011005. Report at RFC 11005, 79-81, SD, Properly Inventory Report at RFC 11078, SA.	Defendablishment at HTCS-Arven Report ITES Environs Report at HTCS Properly Investory at HTCS 11164-1718. Environs Report at HTCS Properly Investory at HTCS 11164-1718. Environs Report at HTCS HTCS Arrend HTCS and Entern approval date (1017260) than the same Supe Report in SE at RFC HT46 (101480) and SE Fressor in SE at RFC HT46 (101480) and Ge Pressor in SE at RFC at HTCS and SE Fressor in SE at RFC at HTCS and SE Westorn in SE at RFC at HT55 and SE Westorn in SE at RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE at RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE at RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SE At RFC at HT55 and SE Fressor in SEA At RFC at HT55 and SEA AT
	rermanent ketention rue Comparison vestigative File Missing from the Crimin	Is an Investigative File Was there anything in the Investigative file missing Permanent Retention File? From the PRF?	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes
•	re tems in the Inves	Is an Investigative File Inventory in the Permanent Retention File	Yes	N/A	N/A	<u>0</u>	ON	ON	N/A	N/A	o <sub>N</sub>	NO
	7	Was a PRF produced?	Yes	Redacted, no comparison	Redacted, no comparison	Yes	Yes	Yes	Redacted, no comparison	Redacted, no comparison	Yes	Yes
		Bates numbers for To-From Memos	N/A	4/A	RFC 10480, RFC 10494	HC.10569, HC.20578	4/A	RFC 10795	N/A	V/V	×,	A/A
		Are there To-B From Memos N in the file not on GPR s?	N/A	N/A	es R	es «	N 07	res R	N ON	9	Z	07
		Bates numbers for Handwritten Notes	N/A	N/A	RFC 10478, RFC 10517	RFC 10549, RFC 10615	RFC 10702, RFC 10723	RFC 10775-10777, RFC 10834, RFC 10844-10846	υ υ	RFC 10982-10983	RFC 11052-11054, RFC 11097	RFC11105, RFC11135, RFC 11138, RFC11140-11143
	ormation	Are there Handwritten Notes In the file not on GPRs?	N/A	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
	Investigative File Information	Examples of Items Missing from Inventory	NA	N.A.	4 Supplementary Reports (cannot determine which ones), both leandwritten notes, Release of Person in Custody form, Febrny Minute Sheet, Crime Lab Report on guistotte resport, all prioris, Jordh Supplements.	3 General Offense Case Reports, 6 Supplementary Begonst (cannot determine which ones), Criminal History of Bederalta, Holds Request, 2 Arrest Begonst, Release of Person in Custody, report. Arrest Warman, Witness Statement, Dohn Subpensa, all pitots, possibly Gest (inventory plus states GPR, no information on how many pages).	Both Handwritten notes, 1 and only GPR note, Postmorten rejoct, both pions, both Subpoens.	All subpoents, 1 Supplementary Report (possibly cause of health, 1 Gen. Others Care Report of the district of a business and for a jewely wholese as from photos of deferrant, possible OPR and in Innovitation roles, additional roles; the inventory lists 3 Fortom Meron, however there was no such memorin the investigative file.	1 Progress Supplementany Report, 9 Inventory Reports, 20 American Alexander and 3 defendant American Engors, Commal Marzon of 1 defendant, magnotis of 14 geople involved in the investigation (they were all included in Supplementary Reports), boostby office and Hardwelform to the inventory just states of the January Hardwelform to the Inventory just states of the January Hardwelform to the Inventory just states of the January Hardwelform to the Inventory just states of the January Hardwelform to the Inventory just states of the January Hardwelform to the Inventory Just states of the January Hardwelform to the	2 Handwritten notes, possibly GPR notes (inventory just states GPRs), Subpoena	All 4 Handwritten notes, mugatos of defendant and 3 dribe persons (2 of them were not included anywhere edse in the file - Antonio Torres, George Maldonado, Suppens, possibly GRPS (inventory list, state General Poortes Reports)	3 Inventory Reports, 4 Handwritten notes (cannot determine which ones), Subpoeras, Postmortem report
		Is the Inventory Complete?	N/A	N/A	ON	<u>8</u>	o <sub>N</sub>	ON	o <sub>N</sub>	No	o <sub>N</sub>	No
		sates Number for nventory	N/A	N/A	RFC 10449-10450	RFC 10536	RFC 10671	RFC 10764 - 10765	RFC 10863	RFC 10984	RFC 11034	RFC 11106
		Does the Investigative File I include an inventory?	No - file appears incomplete as there are only Supplementary Reports and a Postmortem report in it	No -file appears incomplete as there are only Supplementary Reports and a Postmortem	Yes	, ∀es	Yes	, ∀es	Yes	Yes	sə,	
	nation	Defendant(s)	1989 Richard Ramos, Paul Nelson	1969 Jorge Narvaez	nine (heavy	Seorge Muriel			Jesse Juarez, Miguel Rojas, 1888 Rauf Juarez	Antoine Kelley, Kendrick 1989 Taylor, Lamonte Taylor	1890 Danny Estrada, Alex Martinez	
	Identifying Information	Records Division Number Year										
		Reco	89 M546558	90 M550042	91 M551461	92 M556260	93 MSS8552	94 MS79697	95 M588005	96 M599001	97 N01 6505	98 N018105

	tes numbers for missing To-From Memos			4		A	۷	4			*	
	Are To-From Ba Memos from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	N/A- No To-From Memos in Investigative File, N/A	N/A N/A	N/A - No To-From Memos in Investigative File. N/A	NA NA	N/A N/A	N/A- No To-From Memos in Investigative File. N/A	N/A-No-To-From Memos-in- investigative File: N/A	N/A N/A	NA NA	<del>***</del>	N/A N/A
File	Bates numbers for missing. Handwritten Notes	PEC1140, REC1140), REC1130-1125, REC1131, REC1130, REC1130-1125,	NA	RFC 11557	٧٨	N/A	RPC 12063	N/A	NA	VA	w.w.	NA
arison minal Defense	Are Handwritten Notes from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	N/A	Yes	₩	N/A	W.A.	***	NA
Comp re Cri	ates numbers for missing GPRs	N/A	, A	N/A	VIV.	N/A	NVA	N/A	N/A	YM	***	∀.
Criminal Der Investigative	Are GPRs from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	9	N.A.	9	N/A	N/A N	NO	No No	N/A	N/A	W/#	N.A.
Items in the	If Yes (i.c., Inventory in the defense attorney to file), does it match the inventory in the Investigative File?	<b>∀/</b> N	۷,۶	V/A	NA	N/A	N/A	W.A.	NA	N.A.	<b>∀</b> A	4
	Does the Defense Attorney If File contain an Inventory fit Sheet?	o <sub>N</sub>	NA N	O. N.	Z Z	N/A N	N ON	₩e	N/A N	Z V	***************************************	Z Z
	lates numbers for missing material	RECIAZO RECIAZO, RECIAZO, RECIAZO- 11325, RECIARO, RECIAZO, RECIAZO- 11281, RECIARDI-1183, RECIAZO- RECIAZO-11320, RECIAZO-11320, RECIAZO- RECIAZO-11230, RECIAZO-11279,	٧,	RFC 11524, RFC 11526, RFC 11557	VA	RFC 11904-11905, RFC 11884-11887, RFC 11890	RFC12063, RFC11955-11966	HFC-12096, RFC-12072-12076, RFC-12089-12082	NA	VM	WA.	V.
	Is there any investigative material missing from the Defense Attorney File			Yes	N/A	Yes	Yes		N/A	NA A	₩/₩	N/A
	Has a Criminal Defense Attorney File been Produced?*	Yes	QV.	Yes	2	Yes (Investigative file incomplete)	Yes	γes	2	2	Yes, butitis- incomplete	S
ıformation	Year Defendant(s)	1990 Jesse Swangan	1990 Andre Brown	1990 Pierre Mahone	1980 Bran Smith	1990 Allen Whittington	1990 Tomas Neves	1990 Tyrece Williams	1990 Efren Melchor	1990 Theor Jefferson	1990 David Delgado	1990 Reginald De Jesus
Identifying Information	Records Division Number	9528ZOW   66	100 NUSG13.3	101 NO53000	100 N114280	103 N133637	104 N162782	10s N176796	106 N192214	107 (001)	108 NZ03334	109 N237529

Permanent Retention File Comparison tems in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Report type and Bates Number	MOSCIAL ELEMENTE FROÇENT (LEGAL TAGG, DEPOTAMENTER PASSE). 172.0. 1726.1.1261.1262.1162.1162.1162.1162.116	Medical Examiner Report at RF C 11572-76, Toxicology 11577, Victim's LD.	Medical Examiner Report at RFC 11507-10, Toxicology at RFC 11511	Medical Exercise Recri at RFC 11834.2 Property trending at RFC 117.0. Thin 1710, 1710, 1712, 44, 64, 75 il Unique Report in severil less at RFC 1172, and a RFC 1173.0. Thin 23 and a RFC 1173, and a RFC 1173.0. Thin 24 and a RFC 1173, and a RFC 1173.0. Definition and RFC 1175, and a RFC 1173, and a RFC 1173.0. Definition at RFC 1175, and a RFC 1173, and a RFC 1173.0. Definition at RFC 1175, and a RFC 1175, and a RFC 1173, and a	Medical Examiner Report at RFC 11877-80;	OPPARIATIONIN NORMS IN EXP. (DVI. 7, 7000-1, 7000-1) CHORN OF A PROPERTY OF THE WARRY SIZE OF THE STATE OF TH	Modela Entimer Frequent Rev (2017/27): Googley Special set For 12070: Area Report at RC 07.108 Properly herency at RC 07.108 C1242-40 Statement Offices a United Central and RC 07.128 C2476-64 heranchister Model Resembly at RC 07.108 For Inc. 108 Central and RC 07.108 C2476-64 heranchister Model Revently at RC 07.108 For Inc. 108 Central Model Offices of Revently Universified as well-ensured and RC 07.108 For Inc. 108 Per Report Repetitory Victims Revent Areas to well-ensured as RC 07.108-07.	CPRS/Handwriten Notes: RFC 12185, 12187-82, 12185, Property Inventory at RFC 12199-12205, Handwriten Line-Lip Report at RFC 12186, Statement of Witness Ancermo Paredes at RFC 12178-79	invelligation in intentity of the CLAZ FA S. London (2004) gains at 18 CULZZO. possible intentity of the CLAZ FA S. CHARLON (2004) at 18 CLAZ FA S. CHARLON (2004) at 18 CLAZZ FA CHARLON	Medical Exercise report of ECTASA, de Traccisory proc RECTASA, backed Exercises on RECTASA, Chrome House, and ECTASA, traces procedure Innewary, a RECTASA, Chrome House, as RECTASA, traces planes not a RECTASO, Comman Innewary and release as RECTASA, the succession role at RECTASO, Chromal Indexed as RECTASA, benevitien admented of Members as RECTASA, and recovery (innewary at RECTASA), and as RECTASA, in RECTASA, in the succession of the Report of RECTASA, individual mode as RECTASA, Feature use report in early officers of the PRECTASA, RECTASA, RECTASA, and and the SEA SEA.	Average 1992 of 1992 CASA CASA CASA CASA CASA CASA CASA CAS
nent Retentior tive File Missin	Was there anything in the Investigative file missing from the PRF?								40			
Perma ms in the Investiga	Is an Investigative File Wis Inventory in the Permanent Retention File? fro	(a)	No ov	es Yei	, week	/es Yes	No Ve		es Ye	No	No ve	sa //es
He	Was a PRF produced?	Ves Y	Yes	Yes	Yes Y	Yes	Yes	, kes	Yes	Wes A	Ves A	Yes
	Bates numbers for To-From Memos	V.	<b>\</b>	/A	NC.11687	v/A	ψ,	«	1/4	¥	• RFC 12417 • RFC 12419	/A
	Are there To-Bs From Memos M in the file not on GPRs?	Ž ov	No	No No	Yes		ON N	ON.		Ž Q	Yes	No
	Bates numbers for Handwritten Notes	RFC 11275-11276, RFC 11328, RFC 1121283, RFC 11319, RFC 11334-11325, RFC 11343, RFC 11407, RFC 11409, RFC 11413, RFC	RFC 11630, RFC 11635, RFC	RFC 11546, RFC 11557	RFC 11698, RFC 11700, RFC 11702, RFC 115783, RFC 11765, RFC 11821, RFC	N/A	RFC 12060-12064	RFC 12103, RFC 12124	RFC 12168, RFC 12187, RFC 12189, RFC 12189, RFC 12195,	FFC1224-1224, RFC 12312, 12314, RFC 12313, RFC	• RFC 12 390 • RFC 12415	RFC 12465, RFC 12500- 12502, RFC 12518, RFC 12520, RFC 12527-12528
nformation	Are there Handwritten Notes In the file not on GPRs?	Y es	Yes	yes Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes		, Ves	Yes	Yes
Investigative File Information	Examples of Items Missing from Inventory	Suplementary Reports, several GPRs, ultpoenes, lefory minute sheet	5 Inventory Reports, 2 Supplementary Reports (camot tell winds ones), Postmortem report, types classmore for the defendant, Request for Friggerint Comparison, Reboy, Minute Sheet, south 28 Individual modes, Subpenss	Subpoena, 1 Supplementary Report (possibly car of death), autopsy report, possibly 2 sheets of handwritten notes	Crime Scene Processing Report, Towel Vehicle Coulomb C	N/A	2 felony minute sheets, criminal histories, autopsy report, State's Attorney, subpoena, all photos	V)	//A	Supplemental Report (not clear which one), Stop Order, Cime Lab Report, Felony Mintel Steet 1. Investory Report, Sectory Mintel Steet 1. All photosy (mugands, unclear of whom	of offine Lab Report  Coffine Lab Report  Evidence Report  Property Inventories  Postmortem  COD Supplemental Report  Handwritten notes	8 Handwriten Notes (camot tell which ones)
	Is the Inventory E	ON S	ON ON	S 0 0 No	0.59.5.6.0	N/A	No 2	N/A	Yes	S. S		No
	Does the Bates Number for Investigative File Inventory include an inventory?	RFC 11.277-11.279	RFC 11603	RFC 11526	RFC 11678	N/A	RFC 11953	N/A	RFC 12163	RC 12212-12213	RFC 12367	RFC 12438-12439
	Does the Investigative Fi include an inventory?	, kes	Yes	Yes	sa <u>≻</u>	No	× ×	o Z	Yes	sə ,	Yes	Yes
	Defendant(s)	1390) ksse Swangan	1980 Andre Brown	1990 Pierre Mahone	1990 Brian Smith	1990 Allen Whittington	1990 Tomas Nieves	1990 Tyrece Williams	1990 Efren Melchor	1990 Theon tefferson	1990 David Delgado	1990 Reginald De Jesus
Identifying Information	Records Division Number Year	95 28 ZON 66	100 M/50133	101 N053000	1007 111 42 80	103 N133637	104 N162782	96.734.N SOI	106 N192214	100/N2012.63	FEEOGN 801	109 N337529

	Bates numbers for missing. To-From Memos											
	Are To-From Bates numl Memos from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	WA- No To-from Mental and No Montal III	WA-No To-From Memos in Investigative File, N/A	NA A	NA NA	N/A - NO TO-From Memos in Investigative File. N/A	NA NA	N/A-No To-Fram Memosi Investigative Fig. N/A	***	Yes RFC13648	N/A- No To-From Memos in Investigative File, N/A	NA NA
	Bates numbers for missing. Handwritten Notes	RC 13646, PC 13648, PC 12725						3500		RFC 13552; 13620; 13649-13652		
parison iminal Defense File	Are Handwritten Bates n Notes from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	Ves RFC.12	NO N/A	ed ed	N/A N/A	o <sub>N</sub>	N/A N/A	Yes • RFC.15500	***	Yes RFC 133	NO N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A
Criminal Defense Attorney File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Bates numbers for missing GPRs	HC 12647						HFC 13390 – 13391				
Criminal Defen Investigative Fi	vre GPRs from he Investigative ille missing from he Attorney	Yes RFC	NO N/A	NA NA	N/A	ov NA	N/A	Yes • RF	***	No N/A	No N/A	
	If Yes (i.e., Inventory in the defense attorney the file), does it match the inventory in the Investigative File?	N/A	4/A	NA NA	<b>4</b> 7	N/A	<b>∀</b> <i>γ</i>	Α/Α	***	N/A	N/A	IA IA
	Does the Defense Attorney   File contain an Inventory   Estect?	2	ON	AN AN		e e	N/A	on on	***	ON	o <sub>N</sub>	
	Bates numbers for missing material	HECTSB47, RECTSB48, RECT2725, REC	6	V V V V	47	RC13116-13117	NA NA	**************************************		RFC 13502-05; 13506-09; 13510; 13512; 13513; 13514; 13515-22; 13551; 13552; 13533-54; 13555-56; 13557; 13588; 13592 & 94; 13614; 13600; 13639; 13647; 13648; 13649-52; 13559; 13660-71		A A
	Is there any investigative material missing from the Defense Attorney File		Yes	NA NA		Y		Yes	****	Yes	Yes	NIA NIA
	Has a Criminal Defense Attorney File been Produced?*	Yes	Yes (investigative file incomplete)	2 2	2	Yes	2	Yes	Yes, but it is	Yes	Yes	2 2
ing Information	Defendant(s)	Jose Montanez 1990 Jose Bez	1990 Timothy Lee Artioine Green, Darrell Jones,	1990 Hosea Bradin 1990 Dennis Gist	1990 Jose Colon	1990 Ricardo Miranda	1990 Malvin Washington	1990 Rolando Serano	1990 Соми Мссетоге	1990 Samuel Robinson	James Burnett 1990 Gien Miller	1991 Dale Phillips 1991 John Sullivan
	Records Division Number Year	110 N.6.2285	111 N267450	112 N 36 318 1 N 36 318 1 113 N 41 3608	114 M414150	115 M475910	116 NS1 3129	117 (857 787 5	118 (51 7875	119 NS81836		

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3C: I	: IZ-61	0-1-120 00	can	ICIII		0 10	i ilea:		nir i ag	C 149 01	400	i ageib	π:13
Permanent Retention File Comparison tems in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Report type and Bates Number	Windows Lawrence 1990 of 18 (1700-20), to London 18 (1700) of 18 (1700	N/A	N/A	None (just court attendance reports)	Modesal barmane steparal RF (2007) of threadshore in Counties (1964) at RFC (2005) Haddwarfen statements of poendia alibba is RFC (3005) 544, Areas (1964) Haddwarfen statements of poendia alibba is RFC (3005) Haddwarfen (2004) H	Instanction (1914, 1917, for exeminy different to mit own in the PROFICION (SAME AND ALTHOUGH AN	Medical Examiners Report (13169-1320); 13204-07); Toxozology Report (13203)	WA	N/N	NA	Investigative the memory (1922) supportmentary floor (1920-51). Supportmentary floor of (1950-51), Supportmentary Report (1950-51), Supportmentary Report (1950-52), Rep	Mocal Examer Report at PC USBDP 13813, investigative fraitmenting at INCRS but American and COLBEST & Property 1986 by a Ref OSBD INCRS COLBEST AND AMERICAN ASSET OF A COLBEST OF A COLB
manent Retentior igative File Missin	Was there anything in the Investigative file missing from the PRF?	Yes	N/A	N/A	ON	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	N.A. Yes
Peri tems in the Investi	Is an Investigative File W Inventory in the Permanent Retention File? fr	Yes	N/A	N/A	o N	, Yes	Yes	sə.∤.	N/A	X	N/A	OV.	No No
I	Was a PRF produced?	Yes	Redacted, no comparison	Redacted, no comparison	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Redocted, no comparison	Redocted, no comparison	Redacted, no comparison	Yes	Nedacted, no comparison Yes
	Bates numbers for To-From Memos	Y)	V/A	\A	٧	٧	4	٧/	Ø	٩	C 13648	×.	(A (A
	Are there To-Bs From Memos Min the file not on GPRs?	≥		N	, v	Ž	Ž	N/	₹	<u> </u>	2	Ž	Ž Ž
	Bates numbers for Fra Handwritten Notes in 1	RFC 12646, RFC 12648, RFC NA	RFC 12818 NO	RFC 12900, RFC 12918, RFC 12946-12948, RFC 12955 No	/A N/	RFC 13064-13066, RFC 13090- 13092 No	RFC 13174, RFC 13177, RFC 13128, RFC 13115 No	/A N/	• AFC 13438 • RFC 13500 NO	RFC 13498 RFC 33500 NO	• RFC13606 • RFC13649 • RFC13650 • RFC13651 • RFC13652 Yes	RFC 13730-13732 No	N/A No
rmation	Are there Handwritten File not on GPRs?	Yes 1	Yes	R Yes 1	V/A	R 1	Yes 1	//A					
Investigative File Information	Examples of Hems Missing from Inventory H	2 hwentay reports, autopsy report, lab report. Y finame eddence.	Supplementary Report - Cause of Death Report, 5 pages of GPRs (3 pages were accounted for)		N/A	Crime Lab Report, Crime Scene Processing Report, Postmortem report, 2 Handwritten notes (cannot Y	State's Attorney subpoena, 1 property inventory sheet, 1 arrest report, possibly a few GPRs and handwritten notes	N/A N/A		Fostmortem/ToxicdopyReport  Bay Oract  Bay Oract  Compared Information and  Compared Information Active  National Properties ASA  National P	i investigative file ntory list, 7 in		upplementary Reports on the inventory, 14 in roughly 2-3 reports are duplicates)
	s the Inventory Complete?	O <sub>N</sub>	No	No	٧/٧	ON	ON	//	0	o <sub>e</sub>	0	Yes	W 0
	ates Number for nventory	RFC 12623-12624 N	RFC 12771 N		N/A	RFC 13033-13034		N/A	• PFC 13383 – 13384 N		• RFC13553 - NFC13554 N		N/A N RFC13841
	Does the Investigative File I include an inventory?	/ es	Yes	/es	No - file appears incomplete as there are only Supplementary Reports in it	Yes	Yes	No -file appears incomplete as there are only Supplementary Reports in it	Sey.	94,			No Yes
nation	Defendant(s) In in in	y, see Montanez	1990 Timothy Lee	Antoine Green, Darrell Jones, Y	In In the state of		1990 Rtardo Miranda	in lin tt tt SS SS Malvin Washington RR		Олил Мсі етоге	samuel Robinson	James Burnett Glen Miller	
Identifying Information	Year	196	19)	19			190	19	191	191	961	198	1 60
Identify	Records Division Number	110 N362285	111 N267450	112 N363181	113 N413608	114 N414150	115 N475910	116 N513129	7117 NS 17875	3118 05278755	119 NS81836	120 NS92324	121 P02583-4 122 P025950

	Bates numbers for missing To-From Memos	N/A	NA NA	KA	NA NA	NA NA	NA	NA NA	NA
	Are To-From Memos from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	N <sub>O</sub>	N/A	o Z	o <sub>N</sub>	N.A. N.A.	NA	V/N	N/A
ie File	Bates numbers for missing Handwritten Notes	• RFC1391; RFC13943	N NA	W	RFC 14640; RFC 14650; RFC 1472; RFC 14758	NA NA NA	N.Y	NA	NA
arison ninal Defens	Are Handwritten Notes from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	Yes	N/A	° S	Yes	N/A N/A	ΝΑ	Y N	N/A
Criminal Defense Attorney File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Bates numbers for missing GPRs	A	(A)	*	<				
riminal Defe	Are GPRs from Ba the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	N/A	AN N	2	\ \frac{4}{2}	NIA NIA	ŠŽ.	N/N	A NIR
C <sub>1</sub> Items in the In	If Yes (i.e., Inventory in Anthe defense attorney the defense attorney file), does it match the Fil inventory in the Investigative File?	N/A NO	NA NA	2	X X	NA NA NA NA	NA ANA	NA NI	NA
	Does the Defense Attorney File contain an Inventory Sheet?	No	NA NA	ov.	ON	NA NA	NVA	V.Y	Υ/
	Bates numbers for missing material	inventory Usi: RCL3835 • Indivinition Notice: RCL3891; RFCL3947 • Court Order RFCL4028 • Interstate dentification Index: RFCJ4123 - RFCJ4127	N AM	Court Altendance Report: RECLASSE (RECLASSE)     RECLASSE (RECLASSE)     RECLASSE (RECLASSE)     Disposition Report: RECLASSE     Disposition Report: RECLASSE     Repearly twentory Sheets: RECLASSE (RECLASSE)     Reclasse (RECLASSE)     Court Montaction/Sheets: RECLASSE (RECLASSE)     RECLASSE (RECLASSE)     RECLASSE (RECLASSE)     Reclasse (RECLASSE)     Reclasse (RECLASSE)     Reclasse (RECLASSE)	14640; RFC 14650; RFC 14770-14774; RFC 14788- 3 RFC 14774-14788-3; RFC 9-14760; RFC 14643; RFC 14762; RFC 14763; RFC	NA NA NA	NA.	VN VN	NA
	Is there any investigative material missing from the Defense Attorney File		N/A	Yes		N/A N/A	NA	N/A	N/A
	Has a Criminal Defense Attorney File been Produced?*	Yes	2 2	ķes	Ves	2 2	2	2	92
ormation	Year Defendant(s)	1991 Richard Conner	1991 David Rivera	1991 Demetris Thomas	Robert Machine Robert Watchine Brown Styling 1999 Kerry Storn	1991   Timothy Hester 1999   Redacted	1991 Redacted	1989 Richard L. Goodwin	1991 Johnny Camper
Identifying Information	Records Division Number Yes		124 PO51734 125 PO54396	136/00/04	171 173806.7	128 Pt 29.569	130 P.175665	729057	132 (2.1801.9)
		123	124	126	127	128	130	131	

			0	110 771 020 20		37 I 1 OC	90	. 000 . 0	19012
Permanent Retention File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Report type and Bates Number	NA	NA NA	NA	Medical Examiner Report at PC CL450°L interview with person who was with votern meet the and or the closured at PC CL450°L interview with person who was with votern meet the range of the confidence of the CL450°L interview of the closured person at a major size of the closured of the closured person at a major size of the CL450°L interview of the closured between the closured person and PCC CL450°L interview of the CL450°L interview of the CL450°L interview of the CL450°L interview of the CL450°L interview floored by the CL450°L interview floored person at PCC cl450°L interview and PCC cl450°L interview and PCC cl450°L interview interview of the PCC cl450°L interview and PCC cl450°L interview and PCC cl450°L interview of the PCC cl	Moderal Examiner Report at RF CH4779-80; Toockoopy Report at RF CH4700. PF CH4714: A freed Report at RF CH4724 CH473, September 18 PF CH4744 CH4742 CH4744 C	V/A	Medical Externe regional for 1000-222, Cancedago Seperal for 10 (2002) freedigative field investory at REC (2006-647, Aver Report in REC (2007). Hardward from the separation of the separation of the separation of the separation for the separation of the separation for the separation of the separation for the separation for the separation for the separation of the separation for separation for the separation for separation for the sep	Investigate or list inventory at RFC15209. Supplementary Report for nated bounches in RFC15225.44. Intervent roses from releast formidas at RFC15235. The property of the pr
manent Retentio igative File Missi	Was there anything in the Investigative file missing from the PRF?	N/A	V K	ş	9∤	Yes	K A A	Ves	Yes
Per tems in the Invest	Is an Investigative File Inventory in the Permanent Retention File?	N/A	N NA	Š,	ŝ	9 N	V.	<u> </u>	O <sub>X</sub>
	Was a PRF produced?	Redacted, no comparison	Redacted, no comparison	Redacted, no comparison	594	Yes Redacted, no comparison	Redacted, no comparison	Yes	Yes
	Bates numbers for To-From Memos	RFC13938 RFC14002 RFC14014 RFC14020 RFC14064	N/A • RFC14343 • RFC14358	REC1477	HC 4667	- RFC14844 - RFC14908	7000	• RFC15079 • RFC15079	. RFC15210
	Are there To-Ba From Memos Mc in the file not on GPRS?			•	•				•
	Bates numbers for Ar Handwritten Notes in in on	• RFCI 3891 • RFCI 3947 • RFCI 4018 • RFCI 4031 • RFCI 4033 • RFCI 4034	NV/A • RFC14318 • RFC14345 • RFC14353 • RFC14377	- RFC 4552	6RC 24712 8RC 24712 8RC 24754	• RFC14819 Yes	o o	- RFC15073 - RFC15105 - RFC15114 - RFC1516	N/A Ye
ormation	Are there Handwritten Notes In the file not on GPRs?	Yes	S S	Yes			2		Q.
Investigative File Information	Examples of Items Missing from Inventory	• OTO-from Memos on Inventory list, 8 in investigative file - O Subpoenss on Inventory list, 3 in investigative file file	GGPR on inventory, 3 in file     GGPR on inventory, 4 in file     GPR on inventory, 4 in file     GPAndwritten notes on inventory, 4 in file		Request for Analysis/ Recept for Exhibits -Subpores for Streetflies – SA -Subporens for Streetflies – PA -Subporent Name -Subp	Osubpoens on inventory, 2 in file     NA Pandwritten notes on inventory, 1 in file     NA Pandwritten notes on inventory, 1 in file	* 4 on Inventory, 14 in file (some may be     * 4 on Inventory, 14 in file (\$ ome may be     * 0 inventory sheets on inventory, 4 in file (\$ may     be a duplicate)     * 0 General Offerse Case Reports on inventory, 4 in file	O Handwritten Notes on Inventory, 5 in file	4.Supplementary Reports on inventory, 11 in file (2. reports were duplicates)     • OTo-From Memos on inventory, 1 in file
	Is the Inventory Complete?	No	Q %	S		ON N	S S		No
	Does the Bates Number for II Investigative File Inventory Investory?	• RFC1393.5	• RFC14257 N		14642		• RFC14985		• RFC15209
	Does the Investigative File include an inventory?	Yes	× × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	\$ *	\$ ≻	Yes	2 3	; ,	Yes
lation	Defendant(s)	1991 Richard Comer	1991 David Rivera 1991 Redacted	1991 Demetrits Thomas	Robert Machine Robert Wachine 1993, lietry Skra	1991 Timothy Hester 1998 Redacted	per	1881 BEhard L. Goodwin	1991 Johnny Camper
Identifying Information	Records Division Number Year								
	Records	123 P049272	124 POS1734 125 POS4396	126 P060434	127 P 128 06 7	128 P129569	130 P175665	131 P190627	132 P218019

	s numbers for missing in-Front Memos							
	Are To-From Bare Menos from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	NA NA	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	NIA NIA	NA NA	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	MA. No to From Memors to make and an analysis of the Investigation tile MA. MA. MA.
; File	Bates numbers for missing Hands effere Notes	V.V	444	NA NA	WA.	NA NA	YA YA	• PFCE6395; PFCE6397; PFCE6398 • PFCE6400 NA. N/A
parison riminal Defense	Are Handwriten Notes from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	N/A	4/4	N/A	N/A N/A	NA	N/A	V N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
Criminal Defense Attorney File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Sates numbers for missing GPRe	YP Y	444	KI KI	418.	, m.	14 YE	V))
Criminal De Investigative	Are GPRs from 1 the Investgative Elemissing from the Attorney File?	N.A.	***	NIA NIA	N/A	A A	NA NA	N N N
Items in the	If Yes (i.e., Inventory in ) the defence attorney the defence attorney the development of the control of the co	NA NA	N/A	4 A	< × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × × ×	٨	z z	<b>&amp; &amp;</b> &
	Doe the Defeate Attorney H File contain an Inventory 10 Sheef	Z VN		Z Z	N N	X Y	Z Z	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
	hite number for missing material	VA		NA NA	NA NA	-	VA VA	unt Attendance Report: RFCI6.277 - RFCI6.282 (2016) - RFCI6.311; (2017) - RFCI6.311; (2017) - RFCI6.311; (2017) - RFCI6.311; (2017) - RFCI6.312; (2017) - RFCI6.313; (2017) - RFCI6.313; (2017) - RFCI6.314; (2017) - RFCI6.314; (2017) - RFCI6.316; (
	Is there any investigative material missing from the Defense Attorney File	∀. Z		NIA NIA	N/A	N	N/N	V ES
	Has a Criminal Defense Attorney File been Produced?**	2	Yes, but it is incomplete	2 2	2 2	2	2 2	No N
mation	Defendant(s)	1991 Leondo Mancilla	1991 Demetrius Johnson	1991 Darren Cross 1991 Ruben Sanchez	1991 David Colon	1991 Anthony R. Powell	1991 Reducted 1991 Reducted 1991 Reducted	1.991 Mejuel Borrotto 1.985 Angel Depos 1.985 Angel Depos 1.985 Torres
Identifying Information	Records Division Number Vent							KTH FILES BEGIN
	Records I.	133 P251800	134 P272087	135 P310965	137 P342256 138 P348565	139 P372509	140 P40264 1	11.2 P5.5682.2 REANOR 11.2 P5.5682.2 REANOR 11.3 P5.7133.3 P1.4 P5

## Case: 1:12-ev-04029 Decument #: 513-59 Filed: 03/15/24 Page 149 of 433 PageID #:63806

<i>-</i>	3e:	±:±2-0	84-84459 BA68	Ш	ent#:	9±3	9-49 I	-116	: 491±915	E7 P8	198 ±49 91	499 Pageib #:	<b>499</b>
	Permanent Retention File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Report type and Bates dumber	wwestigative if all inventory at REC 18227. Letter from Telephone company of a water strain and a second company of the CORCO-64. Howeverteen in American the man and a second company of the CORCO-64. Howeverteen addresses and rocke at REC 18227. However of supports?  A hardward mackens and REC 18222 Per 19 House of supports and REC 1822. A hardward and REC 1822 Per 1922	Medical Examiner Report at R15448-51; Toxicology Report at RFC15452; Line up Report at RFC15470-71	Paracylination of the palling of HC DGRS, transplaint the Barnolina yall PRC10464 Supplementary Piporol at 1947 292. Chamal history of eyembers at RC10464 Supplementary Piporol at 1947 292. Chamal history of eyembers at RC10442. Chamal billion of the Piporol at 1947 293. Chamal history of eyembers and Even at RC10472. Chamal billion of the Piporol Inventory Demonstration of the RC10472. Chamal billion of the RC1042224 and RC104224. All also Chamal history RC105402. Handwalein GPR at RC1042244. All also Chimal Yorking RC105402. Chamal billion of the RC104244. All also Chimal Yorking RC1044024. Programment of the RC104244. All also Chimal Yorking RC104404. Programment of the RC104404. All also Chimal Yorking RC104404. All also RC104404. All also RC104404. All also Chimal Yorking RC104404. All also RC104404. Al	Medical Examiner Report at RF C15504-63; Toxicology Report at RF C15564; Investigative FRC15582; Probagnaghs at RPC15582; Princest Report at RFC15598; Property Inventory Shees at RFC15605-69; Stop Order at RFC15607; Criminal history and phobagnaph of suspect at RFC15609.	Tourney Report at RF CLS (2018). Report Extremer Report at RF CLS (2018).  Tournology, Report at RF CLS (2018). Investigative File Inventory at RF CLS (5018).  Reventigative File Cuttorial at RF CLS (2018). Annest Report at RF CLS (2018). Evidence Report at RF CLS (2018). Evidence Report at RF CLS (2014). Proparty Inventory Steels at RF CLS (2018). Material Structure for Use in the Cuttorial at RF CLS (2018). Annest at RF CLS (2018).  Handwritten or CLS (2018). Proparty Inventory Steels at RF CLS (2018). So Order at RF CLS (2018).	NA	The CORRESPOND AND COLUMNING IN THE CORRESPOND AND COLUMNING AND COLUMNI	V.V	Medical Extrame report at the Colosistic International Processis of Techniques in mentions at MCD (1872). Because for Latent's ingegrind Companion at 197 CELOSIS, 2019. Supported Colosistic International Processis in the CELOSIS of International Internat	Mexical Exercise Report in ECIDISS-Bit Pages 23 of ament troot at the CIDIS-LGZ. Investigation of the Internetion at ECIDISS-Bit Pages 23 of ament troot at the CIDISS-LGZ. Investigation of the Internetion at ECIDISS Programment of unknown means at REP CISISS-3, the contemporary (CIDISS Programment Application at REP CISISS-3, the contemporary (CIDISS Programment Application at REP CISISS-3, the contemporary CIDISS-Bit States Republication for CIDISS-Bit CIDISS-Bit States (CIDISS-Bit STATES-BIT S	N/A N/A
	manent Retentior igative File Missin	Was there anything in the Investigative file missing ? from the PRF?	Yes	Yes	, kes	Yes	Yes	N/A	, kes	N/A	ķe.	9).	N/A N/A
	Per Items in the Invest	Is an Investigative File Inventory in the Permanent Retention File?	N O	No	<u> </u>	° N	Ŷ.	n N/A	ĝ	A/N	2	Q.	N/A N/A
		Was a PRF produced?	9,0	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Redacted, no comparison	Yees	Redacted, no comparison	, ,	Ves	No No
		Bates numbers for To-From Memos	HEC133.4 HC153.14	N/A	PFC15486	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Α/N	RFC16130	v <sub>γ</sub>	N/A N/A
		Are there To- From Memos in the file not on GPRs?	Yes	No	Yes	ON N	No	No	ON	NO NO	, Ves	Q	No No
		Bates numbers for Handwritten Notes	HC15507 - HC15273 HC15278 - HC15275 HC1528 HC1528 HC1538 HC15377 HC15377 HC15377	N/A	• RFCI 5483 • RFCI 5499 • RFCI 5503	• RFC15586 • RFC15610	• RFC15669 • RFC15672	N/A	- RFCL583 - RFCL5804 - RFCL5823 - RFCL5823 - RFCL5822 - RFCL5822	• RFC15978 • RFC16022	* RFCL6038 * RFCL6038 * RFCL6050 * RFCL6116	• RFCIGSO, RFCIGSO, RFCIGSO, RFCIGSO, RFCIGSO - RFCIGSO	N/A N/A
	Investigative File Information	Kamples of Hems Missing from Inventory Are there Handwriten Notes In the file and on GPRe2	O Handwritten notes on inventory, 22 in file from may be duplicated in file from may be duplicated.  Yes	No	Eamples of Hens Missing from Inventiony Yes	entory, 15 in file Yes	inventory, 6 in file Yes	OGPRs on inventory, 2 in file     Osubpoenas on inventory, 3 in file	• O Subpens on inventory, 2 in file type memory Reports on inventory, 2 in file form may be objected.	3 GPRs on inventory, 2 in file     5 Subpress on inventory, 4 in file     2 Suppress on inventory, 4 in file     7 Suppressing reports on inventory, 10 in file     7 Sec.	, sy	ory let. 4 in 5 in investigative 'ves	WA NO NO
		Ser for Is the Inventory E	No	N/A	Q.	ON.	NO	No	N	°,	2	2	N/A h
		Does the Bates Number for Investigative File Inventory include an inventory?	Nes +RFC15257		Yes • RFC15484			Yes • RFC15748	Yes • RFC15784	Yes • RFC15973			
	formation	(car Defendant(s)	1990 (searce Marcila	1991 Demetrius Johnson	1991 Darren Cross	1991 Ruben Sanchez	1991 David Colon	1991 AC Wilson	1880 Authory R. Povell	1991 Redacted		1999 Miguel Borretto	1985 Angel Dieppa Jesus Hernandez, Hipolito 1985 Torres
	Identifying Information	Records Division Number Ye	139 251800	134 P 272087	135 P310965	136 P317758	137 P342256	138 P348565	139 9 77.509	140 P402 64 1	141 P4748894	140  958682	AREA NORTH FILES BEGIN 143 (G077193 144 (G235351

	The state of the comparison
177 NO.5937 1 5990 Junes Fletcher No N/A	MA M/A M/A M/A M/A M/A M/A M/A M/A M/A M

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Permanent Retention File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Was a PRF produced: It am Investigative File. Was there anything in the Report type and Baten Number Investigative File. Investigative file insisting.  Permutati Retendion File? from the PRF?	N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	8/12	N/A	N/A N/A N/A			N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A			N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A			N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A			N/A N/A N/A		N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A	MA NAMA INAMA	v/r	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A	AVN AVN	N/A N/A
	for To-From Was a P	No	No	QX	No	No	No No		90	ON N	ON CA	2	1072 NO	CM	No	21493 No		No	NO NO	ON ON	21950 No	Q ;	NO	No	Š.	NO	2	NO	ON	No	ON.	Š		ON	No	Ž	NO NO
	Bates numbers Memos	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	N/A	N/A		RFC 021069-02	N/N	n RFC 021231	RFC 021432; 021493		N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	RFC 021943; 0;	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/N	N/A	N/A	N/A	K.W.	M/A	With	N/A	N/A	Α/Ν	N/A N/A
	Are there To- From Memos in the file not on GPRs?	No	No	Q	N ON	No	0 Z	1	ON O	No	No No		NO 1061 Yes	ON A	res - With an incorrect RD#	Yes		No	NO NO	O N	Yes	ON I	ON N	No	o Z	No		No	No	No	2	Ç	21	No	NO	ON	238 No No
	Bates numbers for Handwritten Notes	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N/A	47.4	N/A	N/A	N/A		N/A RFC 021051, 021060-021061 N/A	N/A	RFC 021357; 021362	RFC 02 13 96		RFC 02 1584; 02 1589	RFC 021712; 021747 N/A	N/A N/A	RFC 02 1935	N/A	N/A	RFC 02 21 26-29	RFC 022242; 022263; 022308; 022313	N/A	RFC 022420-22; 022442; 022447-48: 022452	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	REC 02 2841: 02 2843	NTC Made 123, common 12	RFC 02 2966	N/A	RFC 023033-34; 023037; 023134: 023136	RFC 023226; 023228; 023231; 023235-36; 023238 RFC 023253-54; 023340
formation	Are there Handwritten Notes In the file not on GPRs?	No	No	ON O	No	No	No No	1	9	No	No No		Yes	No.	Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes	No No	Yes	d No	No	Yes	Yes.	No		No	No	No	92	š		Yes	No	¥,	
Investigative File Information	Examples of Hems Missing from Inventory	N/A	N/A	9	N/A	N/A	N/A N/A		Victim Drivers Likerise, LEADS Responses	N/A	N/A		Subpoenas, Preliminary Fired Evidence Report N/A N/A	N/A	N/A	Mug Shots, Cold Case Exceptionally Cleared Open Report, 1 to-from memo listed, 2 in file	Hospitalization Case Report, Property Inventories	Sheets, CPD Lab Reports	N/A N/A	N/A	N/A	Report of Postmortem Exam, M.E. Body Chart, Stop Order printout, Evidence Report, Property Inventory Sheets, Photos	N/A	Court Attendance Reports, Inv. File Control, Criminal History Sheets, Property Inventory Sheets	Court Attendance Reports, Subpoena, Complaint for Preliminary Examination, Handwritten Statement (Rodgers)	N/A	Inv. File Control, Misdemeanor Case printout, Subpoena, Crime Scene Processing Report, Requer for Identification Record Cards	N/A	M.E. Follow-up Investigation Report, Moving of Arrestee Report,	N/A	N/A Request for Identification Photo card, Mug Shots, Baking company Business Cards, Request for	Temporary Release of Inmate, ARDC card and Drivers License, Crime Scene Processing Reports, Property Inventory Sheets, GPRs, handwritten nortes.	Court Attendance Reports, Report of Postmortem	Exam, Crime Scene Processing Report, Property Inventory Sheet, Subpoenas, Handwritten Notes	Inv. File Control, To-From, Crime Scene Processing Report	Photos, Mug Shot, Handwritten Notes, Telephone Control Log. Letter to FBI. Request for Analysis	N/A N/A
	Is the Inventory Complete?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	NO.	N/A	N/A		N/A N/A	N/A - Inventory	different case.	No		No	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	No	N/A	No	o N		o <sub>N</sub>	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	Ç		No	No	Q	
	Does the Bates Number for Investigative File Inventory include an include an	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	200000	7 70070	N/A	N/A	S. A.	N/A	N/A	RFC 021143-44	RFC 021402-03		RFC 021498-500	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	RFC 021964	N/A	RFC 022081	RFC 02 2241	N/A	RFC 022365-66	N/A	RFC 022498	N/A	K/N	REC 022768	No very	RFC 022845-46	RFC 02 297 3-74	RFC 023038-39	N/A N/A
	Does the Investigative Fil include an inventory?	No	No	C <sub>N</sub>	No	No	NO NO	,	S .	No	ON ON		No No	NO.	incorrect RD#	Yes			NO NO			Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	9	š		Yes	Yes	Yes	NO NO
nformation	Year Defendant(s)	1985 Regina Ross	Maurice Person, Darnell 1985 Person	Daniel Padilla, Edward	1986 Terry Baker	1986 Xavier Thomas	1986 Ricardo Wall		Jerry Amett, Howard	1987 Sandefer David Ouinones, Bruce	1987 Andras, Marc Johnson	Ronald O'Neal, Joseph	1987 Pecoraro 1987 Badartad	1997 Redacted	1987 Richard Sutton	1988 Dennis Lee		1988 Prentice Phillips	1988 James Maris, Erwin Feyrer 1988 Amos Walker	1988 N/A	1989 Evelio Rodriguez	1989 Gilberto Cordero	1989 Joseph Mierwa	1989 Jonathan Washington	1989 Rayford Rodgers	Marcos Gonzalez & David 1989 Sanchez	1989 Johnny Flores	1989 George Muriel	1989 Jamie Munson	Ricardo Miranda, Jose Rivera 1990 & Luis Castaneda	1950 Aritedo Johnson	1990 James Elercher	As do period The server	Ishman Jackson, Zuri Turner, 1991 Dwaswald King	1991 Erma Hollingsworth	1991 Juan Cortes	1991 Charles Rivers 1991 Eddle Browley
Identifying Information	Records Division Number	145 G340106	146 G509718	147 H064504	148 H423351	149 H443180	150 H487765 151 H545062	***************************************	155/800001	153 1159731	154 J209456	0.44.04.04	159 12 23 88 5	1581304177	159 438040	160 K060188		161 K289224	162 K466033 163 K530917	164 K552960	166 M089396	167 M152823	168 M269013	169 M285781	170 M473320	171 M531098	172 M541953	173 M556260	174 M421725	175 N475910	1/6 N48 20 / 1	177 NF0 3937	The state of the s	178 P327313	179 P015235	180 P051659	181 P090216 182 P096838

Identifying Information	nformation					C Items in the D	riminal Del <i>vvestigative</i>	Criminal Defense Attorney File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	ırison ninal Defense	File		
Records Division Number	Year Defendant(s)	Has a Criminal Defense Attorney File been Produced?*	Is there any investigative material missing from the Defense Attorney File	Bates numbers for missing material	Does the Defense Attorney File contain an Inventory Sheet?	If Yes (i.e., Inventory in A the defense attorney the file), does it match the inventory in the the Investigative File?	Are GPRs from B the Investigative File missing from the Attorney	Bates numbers for missing GPRs	Are Handwritten Notes from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	Butes numbers for missing, Handwritten Notes	Are To-From Bi Memos from the Investigative File missing from the Attorney File?	Bates numbers for missing To-From Memos
183 P118133	George Laureano & Daniel 1991 Rodriguez	ON.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.	N/A	ধ
184 P129569	ster	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N	N/A N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N/A	A
185 P343428	1991 Parris McCoy	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N/A	A
186 P359579	Vernard Glover, Frank Glover, 1991 Brian McMillan	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N/A	A
187 P452272	1991 Rodolfo Mendez	O.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	A/A	V/N	N/A A/N	4
188 P45443.2		No	N/A		N/A					N/A		T.
189 P487544	1991 Clifford Armstrong	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N	N/A N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N/A	A
190 P500893	ی	No	N/A		N/A					N/A		A
191 P560732 192 P601562	1991 Adolfo Mercado 1991 David Alexander	ON ON	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A N	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A N/A	A A
193 P612885	1991 Robert Ramos	° Z	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	٧/٧	N/A	V.V.	A X	4
194 M247681	nado	No	N/A		N/A							4

Permanent Retention File Comparison Items in the Investigative File Missing from the Criminal Defense File	Report type and Bates Number	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A.	N/A
nanent Retention gative File Missin	Was there anything in the Investigative file missing from the PRF?	N/A	N/A	N/A	V/N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	V/N	N/A	N/A
Perr tems in the Investi	Is an Investigative File Was there anyth Investigative file Investigative file Permanent Retention File? from the PRF?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Was a PRF produced?	Ŷ.	No	No	No	<u>8</u>	No	No	No	No	No	NO No	No
	Bates numbers for To-From Memos	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1/A	RFC 024740	(A
	Are there To-Bs From Memos Min the file not on GPRs?	ON ON	No N	No No	N ON		No No	No No	No No	No N	No N	Yes	No N
	Bates numbers for Handwritten Notes	RFC 023470; 023565-66	RFC 023656; 023661-62; 023667; 023669-70	RFC 023714; 023790	N/A	RFC 024013; 024062; 024067 No	RFC 024140; 024142; 024175; 024303; 024315	RFC 024485; 024495	RFC 024519	N/A	RFC 024663-66	RFC 024702; 024706-08; 024710; 024717-18; 024722- 23; 024741; 024744-46; 024793; 024829; 024831-32; 024836-38; 024902	RFC 024919-20; 024927-29; 024942; 025121; 025608; 025611; 025716; 025721
formation	Are there Handwritten Notes In the file not on GPRs?	Yes	Yes	Yes	ON	Yes	Yes			No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Investigative File Information	Examples of Items Missing from Inventory	Court Attendance Reports, Interview with Jason Rivera Report, Report of Postmortem Esam, Subpoenas, Crime Scene Processing Report	N/A	Inv. File Control, CB Record Summany, Handwritten Notes, Report of Postmortem Examination,	SAD Disposition Reports, Subpoenas, Request for Identification Photos Cards, CPD transcript of statement	Inv. File Control, Arrest Report Acevedo, Subpoenas, Crime Lab Report - Fireams Evidence, Evidence Report, Request for Evidence, MugShots	Investigative Alerts, Investigative Alerts Status, Arrest Reports, Stop Order or Cancellation Request	N/A	Subpoena, Court Attendance Reports, Report of Postmortem Examination	N/A	Inv. File Control, Criminal History sheet, Crime Laboratory Report	Handwritten Notes, Vehicle Tow Report, Property Inventory Sheets, Polaroid Photos, Mug Shots	Daily Major Incident Log, GPRS, Inv. File Control, Photographs
	Somplete?	<u> </u>	N/A	No No	oN on	2 0 2	No	N/A	No	N/A	No No	No A	No
	Bates Number for Inventory	RFC 02.3476	N/A	RFC 023711	RFC 023801	RFC 02.3978-79	RFC 024137-38; 024210 (1 page wrong RD#)	N/A	RFC 024507	N/A	RFC 024598	RFC 024840	RFC 025610
	Does the Bates Num Investigative File Inventory include an inventory?	Yes	No	Yes	ر ۲es	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
ıformation	Year Defendant(s)	George Laureano & Daniel 1991 Rodríguez	1991 Timothy Hester	1991 Parris McCoy	Vernard Glover, Frank Glover, 1991 Brian McMillan	1991 Rodolfo Mendez	1991 Salatiel Bautista	1991 Clifford Armstrong	1991 Theron Carruthers	1991 Adolfo Mercado	1991 David Alexander	1991 Robert Ramos	1989 Antonio Maldonado
Identifying Information	Records Division Number Y	183 P118133	184 P129569	185 P343428	186 P359579	187 P452272	188 P45443.2	189 P487544	190 P 500 893	191 P560732	192 P601562	193 P612885	194 M247681

### Michael Brasfield and Associates, Inc.

641 Olele Point Road Port Ludlow, WA 98365 Phone: 360-301-4465 E-mail: brasfield@commandscene.com

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Jacques Rivera v. Guevara, et al. No. 12 CV 4428

## **ATTACHMENT H**

### Michael Brasfield and Associates, Inc.

641 Olele Point Road Port Ludlow, WA 98365 Phone: 360-301-4465 E-mail: brasfield@commandscene.com

# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Nathson E. Fields v. City of Chicago, et al. Cause: 1:10-cv-01168

Report of Plaintiff's Expert – Michael D. Brasfield

March 15, 2016

#### Introduction

The law firm of Loevy & Loevy, representing the plaintiff in this matter, contacted me in December of 2015 to review the Chicago Police Department's (the "CPD") policies and practices related to the creation, maintenance, storage, preservation, and disclosure of investigative materials in homicide cases, as concerning the *Fields v. City of Chicago* case discussed below, and more broadly. To that end, I reviewed documents regarding CPD's policies and practices governing homicide investigative files. I also reviewed numerous files created by CPD detectives during homicide investigations and compared those files to defense attorneys' files to assess whether relevant investigative material was disclosed or withheld. I have concluded, to a reasonable degree of professional certainty, that the CPD's policies and practices related to the creation, maintenance, storage, preservation, and disclosure of investigative material deviated substantially from generally accepted police practices and resulted in the routine failure to disclose important investigative materials to criminal defendants.

Police departments have long recognized the need to ensure that information and evidence collected during a criminal investigation is properly documented, stored, and ultimately disclosed for use in the criminal trials. The standard practice is relatively straightforward, and consists of a few key components: (a) requiring investigating officers to document the information they learn during the course of an investigation; (b) collecting, inventorying, and maintaining all of the investigative materials and information, in one central location; (c) applying policies or guidelines to ensure that the investigative material in the central file is disclosed to prosecutors and criminal defendants in response to formal requests for information; and (d) administering training around all of these issues to ensure the policies are followed.

CPD did not comply with these standards, instead allowing detectives and other investigating officers to utilize multiple, parallel files for each investigation. The use of parallel files itself creates a significant risk that important investigative materials will not be disclosed, but that risk was exacerbated by the CPD's failure to provide any training or policies regarding proper response to subpoenas and discovery requests. The result is predictable: a routine failure to disclose all relevant investigative materials to criminal defendants.

CPD's problem of failing to turn over all relevant materials was brought to light by two federal cases in the early 1980s, but despite being acutely aware of the problem, CPD did little to address the practice. The policies it issued were a superficial attempt to resolve the problem and were deficient on their face – as they still allowed, and even required, multiple, parallel files to be created for each investigation. Moreover, CPD took almost no steps to train, supervise, or implement those policies. Finally, the policies did nothing to ensure that there was a system in place to properly respond to subpoenas and discovery requests.

I have reviewed numerous Chicago homicide files, including criminal defense files and corresponding police investigative files. My review confirmed that because of, the deficient policies and widespread practices described above, criminal defendants were routinely denied substantive and relevant investigative materials related to their criminal cases, and that the written policies did little to alter the ingrained practice of keeping clandestine, parallel files. Finally, I reviewed the files that were withheld from Mr. Fields during his criminal trial and concluded that those files were withheld as a result of the same set of practices and policies (or lack thereof), and contained relevant and important investigative materials that should have been disclosed under standard police procedures.

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### **Expert Witness Qualifications**

I began my 40-year law enforcement career in 1968 as a patrol officer with the City of Mercer Island, Washington. In 1969, I joined the Seattle Police Department and served Seattle as a police officer, detective, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, major, and assistant chief. In addition to uniformed patrol, my investigative assignments as a detective included traffic, homicide investigation, burglary and theft, and vice (gambling and prostitution). As a sergeant, I served in patrol, the tactical squad, and internal investigations. As a lieutenant, I served as a watch commander in charge of 50 patrol officers, and later as the commander of the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission's Basic Law Enforcement Academy for 2 years. This academy was responsible for developing and providing the initial law enforcement training for all commissioned law enforcement officers in Washington State. As a captain, I served as commander at both the downtown and north precincts, with responsibility for over 125 officers at each location. I also served as the commander of the Internal Investigations section of the Seattle Police Department for 2 years. I was the commander of the inspectional services division for 4 years. This division was responsible for developing, implementing, and monitoring departmental policies and procedures. This division was also responsible for developing and administering a budget in excess of \$120 million. My last 5 years with the Seattle Police Department were served as assistant chief in command of the support services bureau. I was responsible for, and oversaw the activity of, nine uniquely different divisions including: internal investigations; training; personnel, intelligence; crime prevention; communications; records & evidence; data processing; and fiscal, property, & fleet management. In this capacity I routinely served as Seattle's acting Chief of Police. I retired from that agency in 1995.

I was selected by the City of Fort Lauderdale as its Police Chief in 1995. The 33-squaremile city has a full time resident population of 165,000. An estimated additional 60,000 "snow bird" residents return to second homes in the city during the 6-month winter season. Fort Lauderdale serves as the seat of government for the county of 1.5 million and is in the heart of a diverse tri-county (Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach) population of 4 million. As one of the premier tourist destinations in South Florida, over 12 million passengers come through the airport each year. The ocean port handles the second largest number of cruise ship sailings in the world. Fort Lauderdale serves as the governmental and business hub of the County. The Fort Lauderdale Police Department had a budget of \$60 million and consisted of 500 sworn positions and 300 civilian positions. In 2000, the department received 600,000 calls for service, dispatched over 200,000 of those calls, made over 20,000 arrests, and issued 65,000 traffic citations. The Department is now nationally recognized as an innovative leader in the field of community policing and was one of only a handful of cities nationwide to be selected as a Community Policing Demonstration Site by the Department of Justice. I oversaw the operation of the only municipal jail in the state of Florida. Under my tenure, Fort Lauderdale became the first major agency to obtain accreditation. After over 6 years as the police chief of Fort Lauderdale, I retired from law enforcement a second time and returned to the Seattle area in the fall of 2001.

After retiring as Chief of the Fort Lauderdale Police Department I returned to my retirement home in Washington State. About a year later I chose to run for, and was elected to, the office of Jefferson County Sheriff. I served in that capacity for over 6 years, and retired from active-duty law enforcement for the third (and final) time in the spring of 2009.

As both a Police Chief (6 years) and Sheriff (6 years), I have reviewed and approved policies and procedures of every kind. These included (but are not limited to) policies and procedures on criminal investigations, maintenance of police records, complaints against police officers, training, supervision, and discipline. I believe that of specific relevance to this case is that I was the chair of the Washington State Board on Law Enforcement Training, Standards, and Education. Through that position I regularly examined and reviewed issues and criteria that define standards and norms related to the practice and administration of law enforcement practices and operations. I also served 2 years as Commander of the Washington State Basic Law Enforcement Academy in Burien, Washington. In that position I was responsible for the administration of the training program provided to all Washington State Law Enforcement Officers. This was also my role as the Assistant Chief of the Seattle Police Department responsible for in-service and advanced training at the Academy over a subsequent 5-year period. Finally, for 6 years, I was the Commander of the Seattle Police Department's Inspectional Services Division and responsible for the development, formulation and updating all police policy and procedures, including those involved in proper investigation procedures.

As an independent consultant and sub-contractor, I have completed on-site visits to analyze 6 major U.S. city police agencies (Boston, Baltimore, Memphis, Oxnard, Cleveland & Seattle) to evaluate community policing in public housing. I have also served as a visiting management assessor for the cities of New Orleans (LA), Columbus (OR), Portland, (OR), San Francisco (CA), Bremerton (WA). Upon my return to Seattle in 2001, I provided contract professional services as a consultant and program director for the non-profit South Downtown Foundation. I had responsibility for administering several million dollars for improving public safety in the International District, SoDo, and Pioneer Square neighborhoods of Seattle. In this capacity I coordinated efforts with the City of Seattle, the Seattle Police Department, and various interest and civic groups in the area.

As Sheriff of Jefferson County, I held a gubernatorial appointment to the Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission, serving as the only law enforcement official on this body of judicial, legislative, and executive-branch representatives. I also chaired the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission's Board on Law Enforcement Training, Standards, and Education. Members of this board monitored and evaluated the training of police officers and participated in law enforcement decertification hearings.

Over the last 40 years I have received extensive, specialized professional training in nearly all areas of law enforcement. There has been particular emphasis in the areas of training, internal investigations, criminal investigations, traffic homicide investigations, use of force, ethics, and police liability. I was awarded "life member" status with the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 2005. I was also awarded "life member" status with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs in 2009. I am also a "life member" of the National Sheriffs Association. I have also been a member of the Washington State Sheriffs Association and served on the executive board of that organization.

During my career, I have been required to investigate and/or review hundreds of internal investigations. I have supervised hundreds of officers, and have had to review their compliance

with standards of behavior and integrity. As both a supervisor, and later a commander of internal investigations with the Seattle Police Department, I have reviewed and evaluated the thoroughness of well over hundreds of such investigations. As a police chief and as a sheriff, I have had the ultimate responsibility of passing judgment on such actions by law enforcement officers in situations ranging from traffic stops to fatal shootings.

I have had the opportunity to conduct audits and systematic reviews of police departments throughout my career. As the commander (Major) of the Seattle Police Department's Inspectional Services Division, I conducted both periodic performance inspections of various Departmental units, as well as special audits of high liability units, divisions and bureaus.

As a police practices expert, I was part of a team that performed audits of police department service delivery provided by municipal agencies in 6 major U.S. cities (Boston, Baltimore, Memphis, Oxnard, Cleveland & Seattle).

While working for the Seattle Police Department, I was part of a management assessment team for the cities of New Orleans (LA), Columbus (OH), Portland, (OR), San Francisco (CA), and Bremerton (WA).

As an appointed board member of the Washington State Attorney General's Homicide Investigation Tracking System (HITS), I participated in audits of ongoing and cold case homicide investigations throughout the State of Washington.

In addition, when appointed as the Police Chief in Fort Lauderdale (FL) and when elected Sheriff of Jefferson County (WA), I initiated and oversaw the audits of high risk units and functions within those agencies.

I received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminal Justice from the University of Washington in Seattle. I also am a graduate of the Senior Management Institute for Police (SMIP) of the Police Executive Research Forum.

I have been retained in over 65 lawsuits as a police practices expert witness - approximately 66% for law enforcement defendants and 33% for civil rights plaintiffs or individuals claiming injury by law enforcement officers. These include federal district courts in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Florida, Washington State, Idaho, Oregon, Colorado, and Louisiana, and state courts in Washington, Alaska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Florida, Wyoming, Texas, and Kentucky.

# I. Standard Police Practices For Maintaining And Disclosing Investigative Files Requires A Single, Comprehensive File

Every police department in the country must address how to properly document their criminal investigations. All information and evidence from an investigation must be properly collected, documented and preserved so that it can be disclosed to prosecutors and criminal defendants for use in criminal trials.

The standard police practice, across the country, is relatively straightforward: a lead detective is assigned to every major investigation, and that lead detective is in charge of compiling all investigative materials in a single centralized location. Although multiple detectives may work on an investigation, all information must be centralized and organized. These standards are in place to help police officers effectively solve crimes: they ensure that, during the investigation, information is not lost because it is dispersed among various detectives and that the information is organized and stored so that a supervisor or other detectives can locate and understand the evidence collected by their colleagues. This standard police practice also ensures that once charges are filed, everything that does exist from the investigation is complete, identifiable, inventoried, and maintained in its entirety in a central location. Whether it is referred to as an investigative file, a "murder book," a completed investigation, an open investigation, or something else, everything should be in one package that can be located and produced – for whatever reason it is needed.

Standard police practices also require the disclosure of all investigative material in the police file, whether centralized (standard, and preferable) or not. There should not be picking and choosing. Performing these disclosure requirement is not an informal practice; it is done pursuant to written policies and procedures, in conjunction with training on those policies and procedures, to ensure compliance to this crucial step in ensuring fair trials. As a practical matter, this disclosure for use in a criminal case usually occurs in one of two ways: either the police fulfill their obligations by disclosing their entire investigative file to the prosecutor (rather than picking and choosing which parts of a file to disclose), who in turn disclose it to the criminal defense attorney; or, in some cases, independently and as a safeguard, the criminal defendant or his counsel will subpoena the police investigative materials directly. In response to the subpoena, all investigative materials should be disclosed.

It is also standard police practice to keep and catalogue every document or piece of information pertaining to an investigation. The police investigative role is to search for and document facts – all facts regardless of where those facts fit into some pre-conceived theory of the investigation. Not all facts, information, or individuals will necessarily enhance the prosecution of an identified suspect. Nonetheless, those facts have to be included in the investigation— to help prevent tendencies like tunnel vision, and also in fairness to the victims, the prosecutor, the defense, the court, and the jury. The judge will eventually rule on what is relevant and admissible. And investigators routinely offer explanatory information that puts that information in perspective, or explains why the detectives gave it little weight. But based on my experience, police officers are expected to, and are specifically trained on the importance of preserving all investigative materials and including those materials in a centralized location. Police departments typically emphasize this point because, in order to meet the needs of police agencies and the courts, case files must be maintained in a manner that make them secure but accessible, and the case contents should be arranged in an orderly and consistent manner.

As a corollary, all of the information must be inventoried, indexed, or documented in such a manner as to be easily located and so that the content of the inventory is clearly understood. To that end, a copy of the investigative file inventory will typically be placed in an official police department file so that the department can maintain a single, accurate list of all

available material, and that inventory is typically disclosed to prosecutors and criminal defendants so that they can ensure that they have everything. In this way, it serves not as a solution to the problem of ensuring that all investigative material is disclosed, but as a necessary backstop to try to prevent the possibility of non-disclosure despite the existence of other policies and procedures.

My knowledge of these standards is based on my extensive experience with police practices, including my familiarity with the policies used by other police departments nationwide, as well as industry standards established by organization like the International Association of Chiefs of Police. These standards have also been documented in homicide guides and reference materials for decades. For a summary of these texts, please see **Attachment E.** 

### II. Jones and Palmer litigation highlight Chicago's "Street File" problem

In the early 1980s, two federal court cases highlighted the fact that the Chicago Police Department had no systems in place to ensure that investigative materials were collected centrally and disclosed during criminal cases, and in fact important materials were consistently withheld from criminal defendants.

#### A. The George Jones Prosecution

In 1981, twelve-year-old Sheila Pointer was raped and bludgeoned to death; and her 10-year-old brother Purvy was beaten unconscious in their home. George Jones – a senior at a nearby high school, who edited the school newspaper and was nicknamed Bookworm was ultimately arrested and prosecuted for the crime. During the CPD investigation of the Pointer murder, detectives gathered evidence that undermined the witnesses who had implicated Jones, and which Jones could have used to help defend himself, but this information was placed not in the police department's regular files but in its street files. These were files that the police did not turn over to the state's attorney's office as they did with their regular investigative files.

After George Jones had been charged, a detective, Frank Laverty, who was investigating the case interviewed the victim's brother, Purvy, who told Laverty that there were two assailants and both were wearing stocking masks. Laverty also documented other strong evidence that Jones was not the perpetrator. That information was also placed in the street file.<sup>3</sup> Laverty was told that, in light of these facts, the prosecution of Jones had been abandoned. However, in the spring of 1992, Detective Laverty read in the newspaper that George Jones was on trial for the Pointer murder.<sup>4</sup> Laverty went to his Commander to tell him that an innocent person was being prosecuted, but his Commander took no action. Laverty then went directly to Jones' criminal defense attorney and told the attorney about the information in the street file. After the court

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Jones v. City of Chicago, 856 F.2d 985, 988 (7th Circuit 1988)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Ibid (at 988-991)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Ibid (at 990-91)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Ibid (at 991)

declared a mistrial, the State's Attorney dropped all charges against Jones.<sup>5</sup>

The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit described the CPD's reaction to these events as follows:

Laverty should have been commended for his adherence to the principles of honesty, decency, and justice, instead the police department charged him with a disciplinary infraction for having failed to advise the state's attorney that he planned to testify for the defense in George Jones's criminal trial should that become necessary. He was also transferred out of the detective division, ostracized by his fellow officers, and assigned to a series of menial tasks culminating in the monitoring of police recruits giving urine samples. None of the defendants has been disciplined for misconduct in the arrest and prosecution of George Jones.<sup>6</sup>

After the charges against him were dismissed, Jones filed a civil lawsuit. He was awarded a substantial amount in damages for the violation of his rights. Notably, among other things, the jury found that the City was liable to Jones for its custom of maintaining "street files" that were withheld from the State's Attorney and therefore unavailable to Jones and the rest of the criminal justice system.<sup>7</sup> The Seventh Circuit explained that the practice of "retaining records in clandestine files deliberately concealed from prosecutors and defense counsel cannot be tolerated."

### **B.** The Palmer Litigation

On April 16, 1982, shortly after Jones' prosecution, a class of plaintiffs filed a lawsuit in federal court to prevent the use of street files. The plaintiffs immediately moved for a temporary restraining order (TRO). A TRO issued on April 20, 1982, and amended on September 24, 1982, required the CPD to preserve all street files and documents formerly placed in street files. The TRO was amended because of allegations that detectives were continuing to keep investigative materials as their personal property and therefore not subject to CPD control.

District Judge Milton Shadur oversaw the preliminary injunction hearing. Based on the evidence presented by the plaintiffs and by the City of Chicago, Judge Shadur found the following (among other things):

• The CPD does not provide its detectives or other personnel with guidelines as to the extent to which "official reports" (which Judge Shadur defined as case reports,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ibid. (at 991)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Ibid. (at 991-92)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Ibid. (at 995-96)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Ibid. (at 995).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> Palmer v. City of Chicago, No. 82 C 2349

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Ibid (at NF-L 005606-07)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Ibid (NF-L 005607)

supplementary reports, closing reports, etc.) have to embody information in "unofficial reports" (defined as notes, witness interviews, worksheets, memoranda, etc.) In particular, Judge Shadur found that "Official Reports have sometimes been prepared from the perspective of what fits the preparer's concept of the crime, so they omit information that – though highly relevant and sometimes exculpatory of the defendant charged with the offense – the preparer does not deem 'pertinent.'"

- The existence and use of unofficial reports is well known throughout CPD. Parallel files containing these reports are referred to as "street files," "running files," "office files" or "working files."
- Potentially relevant information contained among the CPD's various investigative files and materials for a particular crime is not necessarily included in official reports. There has been and is no police rule, regulation, procedure, or practice that requires all relevant information to be placed in official reports or to be transmitted to the CPD's Records Division for permanent retention. <sup>13</sup>
- the CPD responds to requests for documents as follows:
  - o In response to a subpoena, CPD produces only official reports maintained at Records Division along with photographs and lab reports. CPD does not produce unofficial reports maintained at the Area or unofficial reports in the possession of individual detectives. 14
  - o In response to a defendant's discovery motion, Assistant State's Attorneys (ASAs) order official reports by phone. CPD Records Division employees respond to these requests by producing official reports and do not contact individual Areas or other units or divisions of the CPD for unofficial documents. 15

Judge Shadur found that the exclusion of relevant information from official reports "was not random or infrequent." <sup>16</sup> In fact, by the City's admission, there were hundreds street files in active use during the *Palmer* litigation itself. In granting the injunction, Judge Shadur found that the use of street files created a "grave risk" of non-disclosure of exculpatory information, including information that could be used to impeach witnesses.

On appeal, the Seventh Circuit reversed Judge Shadur in part, although it did order the CPD to preserve and produce street files for those plaintiffs who had been convicted of felonies. <sup>17</sup> It vacated the preliminary injunction in all other respects because the court found that the plaintiffs either lacked standing or should have asked for relief in the state courts. It did not revisit the factual findings that Judge Shadur made.

# III. CPD personnel routinely use multiple, parallel files during a criminal investigation, and fail to disclose all relevant materials to criminal defendants.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Ibid (NF-L 005609-10)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> Ibid (NF-L 005612)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Ibid (NF-L 005614)

<sup>15</sup> Ibid (NF-L 005614)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Ibid (NF-L 005615)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> Palmer v. City of Chicago, 755 F.2d 560 (7th Cir. 1985); CPD Special Order 83-2A.

As the *Jones* and *Palmer* cases highlighted, the CPD has a long history of using multiple, parallel files during the course of a criminal investigation, which are frequently withheld from criminal defendants.

# A. Multiple Files Are Created For A Single Investigation, Creating A Serious Risk That Investigative Materials Are Not Disclosed.

From at least 1977<sup>18</sup> to as late as 2006, the Chicago Police Department has maintained multiple, parallel files relating to a single investigation and has had no system in place to ensure that all important investigative materials from these multiple files are collected and provided to the prosecutors and criminal defendants.

The only "centralized" repository of investigative information maintained by CPD is the "permanent retention file" maintained by the Records Division. But the CPD policy and practice is to only include the official reports in the permanent retention file. This practice of having an "official" file that does not include all of the investigative notes, documents, and materials deviates from standard police practice, which would have one single repository with all the information.

Instead of utilizing the permanent retention file as the central repository of information, CPD practice is to use multiple, parallel files while an investigation is ongoing. These multiple, parallel files have been variously referred to at different times as "street files" "working files," "running files," "Area files," or "investigative files," among other terms. These files are used by detectives and other investigating officers, while an investigation was ongoing to gather relevant investigative materials; to communicate steps taken and steps to be taken in an investigation; and to record the personal opinions of the officers investigating a crime. The files contained notes (sometimes handwritten on scraps of paper), memos, reports, photographs, and various other forms of information about the case that were developed as the investigation unfolded. Among other things, information in these various, parallel files included details about the crime and the physical evidence, information about the observations or statements of witnesses, identification of potential leads and suspects, and items obtained from victims or witnesses (e.g., a victim's telephone book or a witness's telephone messages). The files also contained other criminal history information and police reports pertaining to other cases, which were utilized in suspect identification and elimination.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> The City's designated witness, in this and other cases involving the City's practice regarding maintenance and production of investigative files, James K. Hickey, testified that the practice of using street files started at least as early as 1977, when he arrived at Area 1 homicide. Similarly, during hearings on the use of street files in *Palmer v. City of Chicago*, John Stibich, a former commanding officer in Area 4 homicide, testified that during his time there, from December 1974 to December 1977, Area 4 homicide had a practice of using street files. Following Hickey's sampling of the various violent crimes units in 1982, Hickey determined that each of the Areas used street files.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition [2015] 22-23, 95-96

Detectives working a case necessarily take notes during witness interviews and must communicate that information to other detectives. That is an inevitable and important part of an investigation. The problem with the Chicago Police Department's practice is that these notes are stored across multiple files—both during and after an investigation—and are never consolidated into the official file which is permanently maintained by the CPD. Thus, even after an investigation concludes, there are still multiple files containing different sets of investigative materials scattered in various locations, and which are regularly withheld from criminal defendants.

There are a variety of reasons that multiple, parallel files are created within the CPD environment:

- Multiple detectives working on the same case, each take notes, resulting in multiple sets of investigative materials, but there is no formal place for detectives to keep these notes, and as a result they are kept on tables, coat racks, in cars, in filing cabinets, or desk drawers in the Areas and are never collected in a central repository. <sup>20</sup>
- In 1980, the CPD was re-organized, and the Detective Division was split into six geographical areas (Areas One through Six) and two subject matters (Violent Crimes and Property Crimes). Detectives from different divisions or units of CPD often investigate a case together, but report to different supervisors, and work out of different units or Areas, resulting in multiple files kept at the different geographical locations throughout the City.
- In addition to detectives, there are many others involved in investigating major crimes such as homicides, including patrol officers as well as specialized unit officers like Gang Crimes and Bomb & Arson. No set of policies or practices governed the investigative practices of these additional investigators or required them to coordinate with the Detective Division, resulting in the creation of yet more files, unknown to and uncoordinated by CPD.
- There is no centralized log of the various parallel files created for each investigation, and thus no way to know how many files exist or where they are located.
- Files that are kept in an Area may be moved during CPD re-organization or are relocated to a storage warehouse. If multiple files for the same homicide are stored at an Area, they are not necessarily stored or moved together, and there is no system in place, or documentation, for tracking the movement of these files. <sup>22</sup>
- The documents in the files at the Area are never consolidated into the permanent, official files stored in CPD's centralized Records Division.
- Detectives also do not routinely not transcribe all information obtained during an investigation into an official report, resulting in different information maintained in the official and unofficial documents.
- The permanent file, kept in the Records Division, therefore, does not contain all the relevant and important investigative materials.

<sup>22</sup> Loughran Deposition 43-44.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> Palmer v. City of Chicago, 562 F. Supp. 1067, 1071 (N.D. Ill. 1983).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> James K. Hickey Deposition in *Kluppelberg v. Burge* at 64 (NF-L 001004).

This practice of using of multiple, parallel files creates an unacceptable risks that information will not be discoverable in response to a subpoena and will, therefore, be withheld from prosecutors and defendants. Where detectives keep their own files, or files are kept at multiple areas or units throughout the City, there is no way for any detective or supervisor to know how many parallel files have been created for a particular case, or whether they have all been collected. This is why standard practice is to have a lead investigator responsible for keeping a single, known repository of information.

### B. The CPD's Ad Hoc Response To Subpoenas Exacerbates The Problem

In Chicago, the risks created by using multiple files are exacerbated by the fact that the CPD Subpoena Service Unit, which is responsible for responding to requests for records, is untrained and lacks any policies governing how it responds to subpoenas and requests for files.

According to Hickey, when a request for investigative documents is made to the Chicago Police Department, that request goes to the Records Division, Subpoena Service Unit.<sup>23</sup> A sergeant was in charge of the Subpoena Service Unit, and that sergeant reported to the assistant director and director of the Records Division.<sup>24</sup> It was the Record Division director's responsibility to set policy at the Subpoena Service Unit.<sup>25</sup>

The Chicago Police Department had no written policy that Hickey was aware of dictating how the Subpoena Service Unit should search for documents responsive to a subpoena or request for records. In addition, there were no directives addressing "policies, safe checks, [or] procedures . . . to ensure that when a request came in either by a subpoena or by an informal request from and Assistant State's Attorney . . . that all of the necessary information including exculpatory information was provided by the subpoena services unit in response to that request."

The subpoena service unit was staffed by non-sworn personnel with the title "clerk." There was no formal training of personnel assigned to respond to subpoenas. Whether all of the different units that worked on a given investigation were searched for documents responsive to a subpoena depended in large part on the discretion and experience of the personnel searching for the documents, such that a subpoena for all documents under a certain records number

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Dep 358(NF-L 001299)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> Hickey, *Rivera v. Guevara, et al.*, No. 12 C 4428, pages 146-47 (NF-L 000312-13)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Ibid, pages 159-60 (NF-L 000316)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> Ibid, pages 36-37 (NF-L 000273-74); City of Chicago's Amended Response to Plaintiff's Seventeenth Set of Requests to Produce Documents to the City of Chicago, p.2-3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> Ibid, page160 (NF-L 000316)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> Ibid, pages 147-48 (NF-L 000313)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> Ibid, page 39 (NF-L 000274)

number<sup>30</sup> would not necessarily result in the production of all documents corresponding to that particular investigation.<sup>31</sup> Hickey described the Subpoena Service Unit's effort to respond to document requests as an "art." He acknowledged that it is possible in a case with multiple units working on the same investigation that the subpoena could only go to one of those units.<sup>3</sup>

All of this was true as well with respect to requests for documents made by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office to the Chicago Police Department.<sup>34</sup> This system was in place before Mr. Fields' conviction and continued in force until 2009.<sup>35</sup> In fact, the City's expert on the CPD's policies in 2009 explained that, even if a subpoena is forwarded to an Area or unit, there is no system or procedure to follow up if the Area or unit fails to respond.<sup>36</sup>

This system, or lack thereof,<sup>37</sup> for responding to requests for documents and producing investigative materials, including important investigative information, is deficient. Because there are multiple files in multiple locations pursuant to the special orders and CPD's design, there is an acute need for policies, practices and training to ensure that all relevant information was produced to prosecutors and criminal defendants. The lack of such safeguards represents a significant departure from accepted police practices.

#### IV. Criminal Defense Files Show That Important Investigative Materials Are Regularly Withheld From Criminal Defendants

From a police practices perspective, criminal defense attorney files contain all of the documents disclosed and made available to the attorneys that provided counsel to defendant(s) in the homicide cases that I reviewed. By standard police policy and practice, criminal defendants should get everything that was available from the police investigation to aid the defendant in presenting his or her defense at trial. It would be a dangerous departure from standard police policies to permit a practice of picking through police files to select which investigative materials to turn over.

As a practical matter, this disclosure of information usually occurs in one of two ways: either the police fulfill their obligations by disclosing their entire investigative file to the prosecutor (rather than picking and choosing which parts of a file to disclose), who in turn disclose it to the criminal defense attorney; or, in some cases, independently and as a safeguard,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> A Records Division number is a unique identifier assigned to a particular criminal investigation. The letters represent the year that the investigation began and investigations are assigned the numbers sequentially as they had.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> Ibid, pages 43-46 (NF-L 000275-76)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Ibid, page 162 (NF-L 000316); Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 362-63(NF-L 001303-04)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 362-63 (NF-L 001303-04)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Hickey, *Rivera*, page 125(NF-L 000296); Loughran Deposition, page 50.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid, pages 151-53 (NF-L 000314); Loughran Deposition 14.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> Loughran Deposition 15.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> Hickey, *Rivera*, pages 36-37 (NF-L 000273-74); City of Chicago's Amended Response to Plaintiff's Seventeenth Set of Requests to Produce Documents to the City of Chicago, p.2-3.

the criminal defendant or his counsel will subpoena the police investigative materials directly, rather than relying exclusively on what was provided by the prosecutor. In response to the subpoena, all investigative materials should be disclosed.

The basic principle is that a criminal defendant is not supposed to be tried in the dark. He is entitled to understand the full breadth of the evidence against him; and he is entitled to any evidence that may help him prove his innocence. As a matter of police practices, a well-trained detective would understand that information should be disclosed even if it is only supportive – but not conclusive - proof of innocence. As long as information known to the police or prosecution might contribute to doubt about the defendant's guilt in the mind of a reasonable person, it is relevant and must be disclosed.

Based on the criminal defense files reviewed in this case, as explained below, it is clear that these standard police practices are not followed in the Chicago Police Department, and as a result investigative materials that should be disclosed under normal police procedures are routinely withheld from criminal defendants. Moreover, these documents were withheld even where defendants issued subpoenas specifically requesting those documents. And finally, the material withheld was often relevant, exculpatory investigative information that should have been disclosed under generally accepted police practices. I discuss each conclusion in turn below.

### A. Background On The "Basement Files"

In 2011, years after Mr. Fields' criminal trials and multiple subpoenas by his trial and appellate attorneys for all files related to his case, the City of Chicago turned over during this civil case a new file to Mr. Fields for the first time. As discussed below, in Section VII, (pages 39-44) that file consisted of more than 100 pages of documents related to the police investigation into the crimes of which Mr. Fields was convicted, and it contained numerous highly relevant pieces of evidence, including witness statements and a number of alternate suspects.

Mr. Fields' attorneys then investigated the filing cabinets where the new file was found. They discovered that it contained hundreds of homicide files containing investigative material, from multiple Areas of the CPD, spanning several decades (hereinafter, the "basement files"). Mr. Fields' attorneys asked to investigate the other files in those cabinets, and they were given access to all of the "cleared" cases—that is, those where at least one individual had been charged with the homicide at issue—from 1979 through 2006.

For the purposes of this report, I was asked to focus on files from two time periods: First, files concerning homicides committed between 1983 and 1989, the period of three years before and after Mr. Fields' first criminal trial in 1986; and, second, files concerning homicides committed between 1999 and 2006, the set of basement files nearest in time to his 2009 re-trial.

Mr. Fields' attorneys provided me with a spreadsheet that served as an index of basement files pertaining to those two time periods, which I reviewed and double-checked extensively. That spreadsheet is attached to this report as **Attachment G.**<sup>38</sup>

The basement files came from multiple Areas throughout the City of Chicago. Specifically, in the time period between 1983 and 1989, there were 89 files: 48 from Area One; one from Area Two; nine from Area Three; and 31 from Area Four. In time period between 1999 and 2006 there were 340 files: 308 from Area One; one from Area 2; 28 from Area Four; and three from unknown locations.

### B. Criminal Defense Files are Missing Pages from the Basement Files

I also had access to criminal defense attorney files that corresponded to certain of these basement files. Mr. Fields' attorneys attempted to locate defense attorney files for as many of these homicide investigations as possible. Through their efforts, they located 51 files for 50 different homicide investigations. Seach CPD homicide investigation is assigned a "Records Division" (RD) number that is used to identify materials corresponding to a particular investigation. I reviewed all of the criminal defense attorney files counsel was able to obtain; none were withheld from me. 40

The 51 defense attorney files covered cases from both time periods: For the first group of basement files, in the time period from 1983 to 1989, I compared a total of 28 criminal defense files<sup>41</sup> to 27 corresponding basement files and 27 corresponding permanent retention files. For the second group of basement files, in the time period from 1999 to 2006, I compared a total of 23 criminal defense files to 23 basement files.<sup>42</sup>

I conducted a case-by-case analysis of what documents are included in basement files but are missing from criminal defense files. I did not make any inferences about what documents were turned over to criminal defendants - I based my conclusions on observations about actual differences between files. The results of my file-by-file comparison are contained in **Attachment F.** 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> I intend to rely on the spreadsheet included as Attachment G at trial to help explain the differences between the particular files to the jury.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> Plaintiff located two defense attorney files for the 1985 investigation assigned RD G-468726, one for defendant Albert Spraggins, and one for defendant Maurice Spraggins

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> In a few instances, there were sparse criminal defense attorney files indicating that the case had been turned over to another attorney. In those instances, the defense attorney file would almost certainly be missing substantial investigative material in the police file. Rather than count those cases against the City, they were excluded from the review.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>41</sup> These 28 files concerned 27 separate cases. Plaintiff located two defense attorney files for the 1985 investigation assigned RD G-468726, one for defendant Albert Spraggins, and one for defendant Maurice Spraggins.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> There were no permanent retention files for the second timeframe, 1999-2006.

My comparison of the Area 1<sup>43</sup> basement files to corresponding defense attorney files revealed that more than 90 percent of defense attorney files are missing investigative material that was contained in the basement file.

The documents missing from the defense attorney files are important investigative materials. For example, the following significant discoverable items were routinely absent, and are precisely the kinds of documents that should be routinely disclosed to a criminal defendant under normal police practices.

Handwritten Notes: More than 40 of the criminal defense files (or approximately 80%) reviewed above were missing handwritten notes that were present in the basement files (some Bates examples at 3844, 5024, 5572, 6053, 7160, 8992): These are often found on backs of official forms, on plain sheets of paper, on the margins of official forms, and on scraps of paper, none of which were the official GPRs on which such information was supposed to documented. There were hundreds of handwritten notes contained in the basement files reviewed that were not in criminal defense files. They are often not inventoried, or if they are, they lack any type of specificity to assist in investigation and discovery. They are documents recording the type of information— from alternative suspects, to witnesses, to vehicle information, to alternative theories of the crime — that should be disclosed to defendants under normal police practices.

General Progress Reports: Almost half (23 of the 51 files) were missing General Progress Reports that were present in the basement files. Like handwritten notes, GPRs contain the information regarding witness interviews that should be routinely disclosed to criminal defendants according to normal police practices.

**To-From Memos:** Approximately 20% of the criminal defense files were missing to-from memos that were present in the basement files: (see cases G-165272; G-215280; G-248336; G-321886; G-468726; G-032399; HH-749335; HK-416661; HK-470751; and HK-639684) Handwritten and typed to-from memos, not on GPRs, are another classic type of document typically contained in "street files" that were supposed to be prohibited during the relevant time period from 1983-1989 and 1999-2006. I saw numerous examples of to-from memos contained in the basement files that were not in the criminal defense attorney files. Like handwritten notes, they contain a wide range of information – from alternative suspects, to witnesses, to vehicles, to alternative theories of the crime.

**Investigative File inventories:** only 18/51 of the criminal defense files that I reviewed included any type of inventory to serve as an index of documents in the police investigative files.

As discussed above in Section I, pages 6-8, normal police practices and procedures require the creation and dissemination of an inventory that serves the purpose of providing a compilation of all of the investigative materials related to a criminal investigation. The inventory sheet was apparently designed to be used as an index of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> Area 1 became Area Central in 2012.

documents in an Investigative File. Even when an inventory sheet is available, they were often incomplete (i.e., missing entries that were listed on the investigative file inventory or not listing handwritten notes or other documents) or were so generic as to be worthless (e.g., including overly generic entries, such as "GPR," with no date, number of pages, or author).

**Crime Laboratory Reports** (some Bates examples at 8941, 9007, 14792, 20830): These reports are of critical importance in the judicial process. They form objective analysis of everything from fingerprints, to blood, to ballistics. Over 15 defense attorney files were missing reports that were included in the defense attorney file.

**Photographs:** Approximately half of the files are missing photographs, either crime scene photographs or identification photographs. Photographs are relevant investigative information that should always be disclosed to a criminal defendant. Particularly, whenever there is a dispute about identification, photographs of the suspect and alternate suspects are materials that are disclosed under normal police practices.

As discussed below in Section VII, (page 42), these same problems infected the Fields files as well.

### C. Issuing a subpoena does little to ensure disclosure of all relevant materials

Even in cases where a criminal defense attorney went out of his or her way to send a subpoena requesting the "investigative" or "street files," my analysis reveals that there was no guarantee that a defense attorney would receive all the relevant investigative materials beyond the official reports in the permanent retention file. In fact, in at least one case that I reviewed, (RD # E-010765, Defendant Cecil Robinson) the criminal defense attorney issued a subpoena for all investigative material other than official reports, asking the CPD to search all of the various locations and types of parallel files (including, as stated in the subpoena, "any and all police reports, notes and memoranda contained in the Chicago Police Department 'street files' also known as 'office, unit or working files or running files'). CRIM.DEF FILES - FIELDS 037044. The defense attorney's file contained a memo in response to the subpoena claiming that no investigative file or other investigative material existed, when in fact there was a basement file containing relevant investigative information. CRIM.DEF FILES - FIELDS 037110.

In many other instances, the defense attorney issued a subpoena specifically for "street files," and that subpoena appears in the basement file, but not all the documents in the basement file were disclosed in response to a subpoena: For example, subpoenas specifically for "street files" were issued by defense counsel in the following cases, but as described in **Attachment F**, not all the documents were turned over in response: **G-108642** (subpoena at ACB 010444); **G-148403** (subpoena at ACB 011197); **G-248336** (subpoenas at ACB 014370, 014378, 014416); **G-321886** (subpoena at ACB 016656-57); **G-468276** (subpoena at ACB 20877-78); **G-159857** (subpoena at ACB 011767); **J-418229** (subpoena at ACB 047015); **M-690700** (subpoena at ACB 047759-60); **M-568343** (Subpoena at ACB 048117); **M-569727** (subpoena at ACB 048157); **M-580592** (subpoena at ACB 048240-243); **M-587998** (subpoena at ACB 048376-77, 048403-05); **G-570120** (subpoena at ACB 023352).

These subpoena responses suggest deficiencies with regard to the two most basic requirements of a process to ensure complete disclosures to defendants: (1) the City did not know what files it had and where (not centrally located or indexed); and (2) it did not have policies or procedures to ensure that whatever investigative material was found was turned over in its entirety. The latter finding is particularly troubling: it suggests that CPD personnel were picking and choosing which investigative materials in the files to turn over.

## D. The Missing Pages Contain Important And Relevant Information That Should Have Been Disclosed to Criminal Defendants

Finally, entirely consistent with the findings above, in the majority of cases I reviewed investigative material in the basement files was not disclosed to criminal defendants, included significant amounts of relevant information that would have aided the defendant and therefore should have been disclosed under standard police procedures. In my experience, given the volume of investigative material that was not disclosed, it was inevitable that relevant information helpful to a criminal defendant would be withheld. That is exactly what I found.

Below are some examples from the comparison of the defense attorney files and the corresponding basement files that demonstrate this problem:

**D-192218:** Dion Dorn and Steven Spears allegedly participated in the fatal shooting of Telly Howell, a stick-up man who had previously robbed their gang. Police were informed of Spears' and Dorn's participation in the incident by an anonymous caller. Spears, who was 16 at the time of the murder, pled guilty and was sentenced to 25 years. A GPR that is missing from the Public Defender's file contains names, contact information, and handwritten notes of past arrests and convictions for four individuals (John Barlett, Leola Barlett, Jamie Gordon, and Paul Lamont Jones) and whose connection to the case is unexplained. (ACB 003844)

**D-322218:** Rodolfo Garcia was convicted for the murder of Pablo Gomez. After his arrest, Garcia participated in a lineup and gave a videotaped statement. At trial and on appeal, Garcia moved to suppress the statement, alleging that he had asked for his attorney, GiGi Gilbert, who was at the police station shortly after his arrest, but was denied access. Garcia did not have any records to prove that he had actually retained Gilbert prior to his arrest, or that Gilbert was present at the police station, but the basement file contains a copy of Gilbert's business card, ARDC card, and Sheriff's ID card. (ACB 004441; 004504)

**D-579065:** Defendant Jimmy Velasquez allegedly fatally shot victim Raul Herrera after a drug deal went wrong. Officers arrived on the scene around 1:20 p.m. and eyewitnesses described the escape vehicle as a white 2-door car. The license plate from the white car was tracked to Velasquez's sister. At trial, there was a question about which car Velasquez drove. He testified that he had his own working car at the time of the incident, a blue Camaro. In the basement file, a handwritten note (not on a GPR form) documents the statement of Tamonie Bustamantez. (ACB 005024). She reported that around 2 pm the day of the shooting she saw Velasquez was with "another guy" in a 4-door blue car. The same page of handwritten notes also includes the name "Hector Gonzalez" with no additional explanation. Detectives recorded

a statement from Hector Gonzalez in a GPR that was also withheld from Velasquez (ACB 005022). That handwritten note corroborating Velasquez's testimony that he was driving his blue Camaro, and identifying potential alibi witnesses, was missing from the defense attorney's file.

**F-048933:** Christino Garcia was convicted of shooting and killing Carlos Vasquez after an argument in a bar on February 9, 1984. The officers listed a series of cars and license plates found at the scene on a GPR at CRIM.DEF FILES - FIELDS 038408, 038410, 038412. But in a handwritten note, not contained in the defense attorney file, there is a description of a "Yellow T-bird ZKW987." (ACB 006096). There is no mention of a Yellow T-Bird in the defense file.

**G-011889**: Earl Stademeyer and James Turner were arrested for beating and stabbing a man to death. Stademeyer was charged and Turner was released without charging. A Lab reports give serological analysis of the blood recovered at the scene. Given that there were two men arrested, the blood types of all those involved could have provided evidence about who was involved. (ACB 008941-942)

**G-014815**: Guy Johns was charged with the murder of Gregory Tucker on January 12, 1985. A Laboratory report documented serology tests on blood found on multiple exhibits that could have excluded Johns or implicated someone else. (ACB 00 9007-9009). This lab report was not included in the defense attorney's file.

G-165272: William Goodin was convicted of stabbing and killing his boyfriend Ronald Anderson. The defense attorney file contains only official police reports. It does not include any handwritten notes, GPRs, or to-from memos from the basement file. A to-from memo (ACB 089330-31) describes efforts to locate Goodin, and notes that a neighbor who was shown a picture of Goodin said she hadn't seen him around for some time. A Supplemental Report (ACB 089363-89365) was missing from the defense file. In that report, officers document an interview with Kim Lee Duckett, where she reported that "Frosty" was one of the offenders. A Supplemental Report that was not included in the PD file identifies a man named Tony Murray as "Frosty." (ACB 089411-089412, 089414). It also includes statements from individuals named Gene Pendleton, Robert Brown, and Jack Thomas, whose names and statements are not included in the file.

**G-257089:** Freddy Brown was charged with stabbing a man after an argument about a locked gangway gate. A GPR missing from the defense attorney's file states that 'a bunch of kids were down there by [illegible] stabbing" (ACB 014811). The kids are not referenced elsewhere and are significant because they are potential witnesses.

G-267826: James Walker was charged for shooting 4-year-old Angel Hendrix after Walker and Fred Williams allegedly got in a fight in front of his home. Three GPR contain information that was omitted from the defense attorney file. First, a GPR describing an interview with Fred Williams states that "He had an attitude" (ACB 015426). The substance of Williams' statement was present in the defense file, but not the officer's impression of Williams' "attitude." Another GPR lists the name "John Dawson" who reported hearing the arguments and someone say "kiss my ass." (ACB 015428) Only the witnesses that were near the shooting heard

this statement. But Dawson's name and contact information were not included in the defense attorney's file. Finally, another GPR lists a potential witness who was not disclosed (ACB 015421). That GPR lists the name "Hawkins, Jarita" contact information, and a note that states "went in car." As a potential witness, this name and contact information should have been disclosed.

G-284291: Lucille Pye was charged with stabbing and killing Lenita Williams with a fingernail file on July 24, 1985. Pye and Williams were fighting over a man, Michael Jeffery. Information from several witnesses was missing from the defense file: Officers described statements from John Jenkins and Denise Williams (ACB 16220-21), in a to-from memo and included contact information for both witnesses that does not appear in the defense attorney's file. Officers also wrote a handwritten note with the names Jean Jenkins, Debra Thomas, and Lucille Jeffery that was not included in the defense file. (ACB 16270)

G-321886 – James Crockett, Manuel Rios, and Willie Mullen were charged with murder. GPR list names and interview notes from potential witnesses that were not disclosed in the defense file. (ACB 16774-75; ACB 16836)

**G-326467:** George Frison, Edward Ware, and Anthony Mason allegedly shot and killed Kennedy Brooks. The basement file contains information regarding a potential witness, named Monique Kizer, who is not mentioned in the Public Defender's file. Handwritten notes at ACB 017185 include Kizer's name and contact information. Officers also investigated Kizer's arrest history, keeping a printout in the file. (ACB 017275).

G-468726: Albert Spraggins & Maurice Spraggins were charged with shooting and murdering Albert Black on November 22, 1985. Police relied on eye-witness testimony and the confession of Maurice Spraggins. Plaintiff's attorneys obtained copies of the defense attorney files for both Maurice and Albert. Neither file contained identification pictures of the defendants that were in the basement file (ACB 02865-02868, ACB 020914-020915

G-570120: Crisino and Filberto Bravo were charged for fatally shooting Juan Olmeda based on eyewitness identifications. The basement file also contains details about a possible alternate suspect. A handwritten GPR includes a statement from Antonio Vasquez, a witness to the shooting, that the shooter "looked like Spade." (ACB 23421). According to a Supplemental Report, contained only in the basement files, officers showed Vasquez photographs of men who use the nickname "Spade" and asked him to identify the man he saw shooting. Vasquez identified a man named Alonzo Velasco. (ACB 23456). Velasco was brought in and participated in a lineup, and Vasquez again identified Velasco. The defense attorney's file contains a report listing Velasco as a participant in a lineup, but it does not include the fact that Vasquez identified Velasco as "Spade." (*Id.*)

Police also recovered a gun and casings and submitted them for testing. The ISP Forensic Reports (ACB 023470-47) finding no latent fingerprints suitable for comparison on the gun or the casings were withheld from Crisino Bravo.

G-705434: Norman McIntosh allegedly killed Devon Hobson in a gang-related shooting and in retaliation for a robbery earlier that day. Hobson was with his brother, James, and his

cousin Darius Thompson, and a friend Aaron Smith walking down the street. Police reports in the Public Defender's file state that Darius Thompson saw man in a gray car "driving slowly in their direction." McIntosh was identified by James Hobson and Darius Thompson. A GPR, at ACB 027247, however, records an interview with Thompson, suggests that the car was following them from behind, undermining the witnesses' accounts of what they saw.

HH-175723: Maurice Brown was charged for the fatal shooting of Antonio Willis. Police questioned Stanley Foots as an alternate suspect, but he was apparently ruled out because his girlfriend served as his alibi witness. (CRIM.DEF FILES - FIELDS 008064, 008118). A handwritten note that was withheld from Brown, however, states "Stanley confronted with Girlfriend's contradiction." (ACB 049385). There is no reference to a contradiction between Stanley and his girlfriend's statement in the Public Defender's file. The same note also identifies potential alternate suspects. The note states "Martez Haywood and Lil Arthur did it on 3519 S. Federal. White dude? found as well." (*Id.*) Neither name appears in the Public Defender's file.

HH-358668: Christopher Peoples, Marcel White, and James Mitchell, allegedly shot and killed Brian Campbell, the husband of Ninner Powers, during an attempt to forcefully collect on a debt Powers owed to White. Powers recognized and identified White and Mitchell, but she did not recognize the third offender. The basement file identifies possible alternate suspects in documents that are absent from the Public Defender's file. Lawrence Harper was an acquaintance and neighbor of Powers and the victim Campbell. According to supplemental reports, Harper was across the street at the time of the shooting, witnessed one man jump off the porch of the victim's home, and then went to the victim's home and stole a watch and ring from the victim's body. (ACB 031348; 031464-65). Harper also reported that the man he saw running from the porch may have been "Squirt" and, from photographs, identified two other individuals he knew with that nickname. (ACB 031465; 31491). It does not appear that Harper, or the two men he identified, are referenced in the Public Defender's file.

HK-211174: Lakesha Collins, Laquita Calhoun, Terrence Jones, and Jeanette Daniels were charged with the kidnapping and murder of Alonzo Jones. Jones was found in an alley and had apparently been beaten and run over by a car, apparently in retaliation for molesting Laquita Calhoun's children. Police reports indicate that several people beat Jones and put him in the trunk of a car, and but that at one point during the incident, Collins tried (unsuccessfully) to help Jones escape. In Collins' statement, she asserted that, though she got into the car, she got out before Jones was killed. Illinois State Police lab results included in the basement file, but which are absent from Lakesha Collins' Public Defender file, provide corroboration for that statement: those reports exclude, Collins as the source of DNA on several cigarette butts found on the scene. See ACB 038172-175 and ACB039216-217. ISP reports at ACB 038171 and 038232, which are again absent from the Public Defender's file, state the no latent fingerprints were found on a knife and other pieces of evidence. Finally, the basement file states that neighbors may have seen part of the brawl. A GPR states that "1st floor neighbors of Jeanette see dude hit victim cause they come out of Apt. Came home for 1/2 hour then left for work" (ACB038292), but the Supplemental Report corresponding to those notes, which is included in the Public Defenders' file, states that officers interviewed "1st floor residents about the beating and murder of Alonzo Jones. The occupants were highly intoxicated and uncooperative with the

investigation. they denied all knowledge of any crimes and refused to give an person information" (ACB038265-86).

J-418229: Officers were investigating a shooting at a motel in room 114. There are a number of witnesses who heard the gunshots. A GPR lists the name "Andre Woods," a phone number, and the phrase 'out with P.O. Tuesday.' On the next page a handwritten note reads 'PO Keith Calloway 5256'- Neither Andre Woods or this officer are mentioned elsewhere. (ACB 046940-941). Two other witnesses are listed in GPRs in the basement file, but not in the supplemental reports in the defense attorney file. First, a note that "B.U. →I didn't see nothing/I didn't hear nothing/I didn't do nothing." The note includes a large red 'x' over it. (ACB 046944). Another witness named Russell Bolden, who "Heard Shot Saw Nothing" was omitted from the supplemental reports (ACB 046966). All potential witnesses should have been disclosed to the defense.

In several of these cases, there are handwritten notes, or GPRs that list names and contact information of individuals without additional context or explanation of their relationship to the investigation. In my experience, it is likely that these were individuals whose names came up during the investigation as possible suspects or witnesses that a detective would want to remember and follow up on. And in fact, as explained below, several similar notes in the Fields basement file listing names without any explanation, were in fact referring to important alternate suspects. These examples emphasize how important it is to disclose all investigative materials, because the importance or relevance of certain pieces is not always apparent looking at a document in isolation.

Moreover, the fact that the relationship of various names is not explained elsewhere in the basement files is indicative of the practice of using multiple, parallel files for an investigation: there is no evidence that explains where the names came from, or evidence of any follow up to investigate those names. That suggests that detectives continued to store that information in separate files, that were not ultimately stored with the basement files.

# V. CPD's Policies after *Jones* and *Palmer* Don't Ensure Disclosure of All Relevant Investigative Materials

All police officials are aware of the challenges of ensuring that, over the course of an evolving criminal investigation involving multiple investigators developing evidence at different locations and times, that investigating officers document their findings and that such investigative material is collected, preserved, compiled and disclosed. In the CPD's case, it was acutely aware of these challenges since 1982, at the time of the *Jones* case, and the problems created by using multiple, parallel files. Yet, it has made only superficial attempts to resolve its "street files" problem. It issued written directives, but they were incomplete and insufficient in their scope, and beyond that they were not supplemented with the training, auditing and monitoring necessary to ensure that the necessary changes in practice occurred. Unsurprisingly, then, the street files problem continued.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> See Section VII, pages 42-43, describing CITY-NF-001062; CITY-NF-001076; CITY-NF-001085, which list names of alternate suspects without any additional information

- 1. A department-wide teletype issued during the *Palmer* litigation;
- 2. Detective Division Notice 82-2 (Detective Division Notice File Control);
- 3. Special Order 83-1 (Detective Division Special Order File Control);
- 4. Special Order 83-2 (Detective Division Special Order Investigative Files);
- 5. Special Order 86-3 (Detective Division Special Order Investigative Files); and
- 6. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) 1988

Instead of using the *Jones* and *Palmer* litigation as an opportunity to reform its practices and implement standard police procedure of creating one single, centralized file for each investigations, those directives actually instructed detectives to create multiple, parallel files, each with different information and did nothing to address the fundamental problems regarding: (1) allowing officers discretion about what to document in the official reports; and (2) the absence of any system or training for responding to subpoenas and ensuring complete disclosures of investigative material. Moreover, the CPD provided only minimal training on these orders, and failed to conduct any audit, supervision, or oversight to ensure that detectives were following these new directives.<sup>45</sup>

### A. The Policies are Insufficient to Remedy the "Street Files" Problem

### 1. The Teletype and Detective Division Notice 82-2

In April 1982, after a Temporary Restraining Order was issued in the *Palmer* litigation, CPD issued two documents: (1) Detective Division Notice 82-2<sup>46</sup> and (2) a 1-paragraph teletype to commanding officers alerting them to the TRO. As Hickey explained, Notice 82-2 was "a quick and dirty document" designed to implement the TRO but was "not very workable." 48

Notice 82-2 and the corresponding teletype were concerned only with preservation and were silent about procedures to collect or inventory their notes, memos, or other documents. Although it coined the term "Unit Investigative File," it did not require detectives to put notes or memos into Unit Investigative Files; and it did not specify whether detectives had to preserve notes or memos that were not in the file.<sup>49</sup>

Even with Notice 82-2's limited requirements and scope, the CPD showed little commitment to implementing that Notice. There is no evidence of training to implement the Notice, and six months after its implementation, Commander Stibich testified that it was still the prevailing view that if a detective kept his own personal notes or memos – or considered those to be his personal property – then Notice 82-2 did not require the detective to put those notes or

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> Hickey *Fields* Dep. at 10, 43.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> NF-L 008751

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> NF-L 008754; Hickey, *Kluppelberg* Deposition 201 (NF-L 001141)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 221-22, 224; (NF-L 001161-62, NF-L 001164); Brzezcek Test. NF-L 007517

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> NF-L 008751-53; Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 212-13 (NF-L 001152-53)

memos in the file and detectives felt they could do whatever they wanted with those notes or memos, including destroying them.<sup>50</sup>

Based on this and other testimony, Judge Shadur found that Notice 82-2 responded to the TRO in "an improperly restrictive and grudging manner, under which detectives could consider their investigative writings as their personal property (and thus not 'under Detective Division control') and therefore outside the preservation requirements of Notice 82-2." The comments of Commander Stibich and the findings of Judge Shadur make clear to me that the practice of keeping information in parallel files that were not shared with prosecutors or criminal defendants was an ingrained problem within the police department, and one that would require the sort of dramatic change in attitude and culture that could only be achieved through extensive training, monitoring, and discipline.

### 2. Special Order 83-1

On January 3, 1983, Detective Division Notice 82-2 was replaced by Special Order 83-1. Special Order 83-1 applied only to the field investigations of detectives assigned to Violent Crimes. Special Order 83-1 defined certain terms and created procedures for documenting and preserving investigative documents. Special Order 83-1 defined the term "Investigative File" and created something called an Investigative File Case Folder to secure documents relating to a criminal investigation. According to the terms of Special Order 83-1, an Investigative File Case Folder was to be created either when certain categories of violent crimes occurred or when a violent crime investigation resulted in an arrest and approval of felony charges. Pecial Order 83-1 also created an "Investigative File inventory sheet," which was supposed to identify each document placed in the Investigative File. The inventory sheet was to be forwarded to the Records Division anytime felony charges were lodged. Finally, Special Order 83-1 created General Progress Reports ("GPRs"). The GPR forms were to be used by detectives whenever they were taking handwritten notes or writing memoranda to other detectives.

Unlike Notice 82-2, Special Order 83-1 created an affirmative obligation for detectives to submit handwritten GPRs or investigative materials for review and inclusion in the basement file. It also mandated that detectives transcribe relevant information previously recorded on a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> Stibich Test. (NF-L 007468-70)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> NF-L 005615-16

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup> NF-L 007223-27

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>53</sup> Those categories of violent crimes were identified in Special Order 83-1, V(A)(1): Homicides/Medical Examiner Cases; Police-related shooting incidents; Batteries likely to result in death; Rapes and Deviate Sexual Assaults, and Any other major violent crime field investigation that the unit supervisor deems appropriate.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>54</sup> Special Order 83-1, V(A)(1) & (2)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>55</sup> Special Order 83-1 IV(D)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>56</sup> Special Order 83-1, IV(D)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>57</sup> Special Order IV(E); Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 170 (NF-L 001110)

GPR or other miscellaneous documents on an official CPD case report form (general offense case reports, supplementary reports, etc.). 58

In reviewing Special Order 83-1, Judge Shadur identified several deficiencies, including:

- Unless the crime being investigated fit one of the specified of violent crimes, there was no obligation to create an Investigative Case File Folder unless and until the offender was arrested and felony charges were approved. According to Judge Shadur, and in line with standard police practices, this continued to pose the same type of risk that information would not be retained and disclosed because there was nothing to prevent against selective retention while the case is investigated;<sup>59</sup>
- It only required detectives to include "relevant" information in the official reports and offered no guidance about what information a detective should deem "relevant," leaving discretion for detectives to withhold information based on their assessment that it was not relevant. 60
- It did not include information to ensure that any detective who has or receives information relating to a violent crime field investigation not assigned to him will forward the information to the assigned detective for investigation and inclusion in the Investigative File Case Folder; 61 and
- It omits any provision defining how the CPD responds to a criminal subpoena or request by the State's Attorney to produce information relating to a criminal proceeding. 62

Moreover, the training on 83-1 was inadequate. Hickey testified that he provided a one-time training to about 1,000 detectives. He said each training session was done in groups of 30-40 people, and lasted approximately 3 hours. During that three-hour training session, he went over Special Order 83-1. One training session was wholly insufficient to try to change a decades-long practice, especially one so ingrained in the culture of the police department.

### 3. Special Order 83-2

On May 2, 1983, Special Order 83-2 was issued. Three of the changes in Special Order 83-2 were (1) a requirement that detectives create records reflecting all relevant information, V(B)(1); (2) a requirement that where a detective receives information about another crime, he or

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup> Special Order 83-1 V(B)(1) & (2), NF-L 008772-73

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>59</sup> NF-L 005620

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>60</sup> Special Order 83-1 V(B) (NF-L 005620); Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 238; (NF-L 001178); Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition [2015] 20.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>61</sup> NF-L 005621

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>62</sup> NF-L 005621

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>63</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 308-309 (NF-L 001249-50); NF-L 008808

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>64</sup> Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition 309 (NF-L 001250); NF-L 008808

she pass that information along to the detective investigating that other crime, V(B)(6); and (3) that a copy of the Investigative File Inventory Sheet will be transmitted to either the Office of Legal Affairs (in case of a subpoena from a criminal defendant) or the State's Attorney's Office (in case of a discovery motion) so that the inventory sheet is disclosed to defense counsel in a criminal case, V(B)(6). Hickey also testified that Special Order 83-2 also created the Investigative File Control Card, IV(F). This Control Card was supposed to act like a library card so that the Investigative File could be accounted for.

Despite these new requirements in 83-2, there is no evidence that CPD provided any additional training to update detectives on the differences between 83-1 and 83-2.

Moreover, even if detectives had been adequately trained on Special Order 83-2, it was still deficient. Here are some of the deficiencies that should have been apparent to CPD policymakers.

- Special Order 83-2 still did not comply with standard police practice to require a single repository for all investigative information maintained by a lead investigator.
- Special Order 83-2 applied only to detectives, and it explicitly excluded from its directives all other officers involved in investigating major crimes, such as gang crimes officers, officers from bomb and arson, and officers from patrol, among others.
- Special Order 83-2 provided no guidance about what information a detective was required to include in a supplementary report beyond information deemed "relevant." Relevance is of course subjective and, as Commander Stibich testified, what is relevant to one detective may not be relevant to another. In fact, Hickey testified that a detective would only have to put information in a supplemental report if the detective deemed it pertinent at the time that the detective wrote the supplemental report, regardless of whether the detective considered the information relevant when he or she received it. For example, Hickey testified that CPD policy did not require suspects who had been eliminated through investigative activity to be documented in any way. Based on my experience, this is inconsistent with standard police practices. Alternate suspect information, for example, is highly relevant information and its documentation and disclosure to criminal defendants is critical.

66 Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 228-29 (NF-L 001168-69)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>65</sup> NF-L 008746-50

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>67</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 238; (NF-L 001178); Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition [2015] 20

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>68</sup> Stibich Test. NF-L 007474

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>69</sup> Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition [2015] 24-25, 33

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>70</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 237-38 (NF-L 001177-78)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>71</sup> This does not prevent an investigating officer from also documenting information explaining why the suspect was eliminated.

- Special Order 83-2 provided no guidance about how information should be communicated or documented among detectives, for example when one detective learned something about a crime being investigated by another detective; or when one unit learned something about a crime that is also being investigated by another unit. While section V(B)(6) of Special Order 83-2 codifies the obligation to "forward" information about a crime to the assigned detective, it does not require either detective the detective passing along information or the receiving detective to document that information. Similarly, even where the detective passing along the information may have created a document memorializing that information e.g., a memorandum or GPR there is no requirement in Special Order 83-2 that the resulting memorandum or GPR be distributed to other detectives or units investigating that crime.
- Nowhere does Special Order 83-2 state that an investigative file should must be disclosed in response to a discovery motion or subpoena, or provide procedures for doing so. Despite the underlying circumstances of *Jones* and Judge Shadur's admonishment about the failure to "defin[e] the CPD's duty or procedure in responding to a criminal subpoena or request by the State's Attorney to produce information relating to a criminal proceeding," Special Order 83-2 included absolutely no policy directive or procedure to ensure production of investigative files. This is a straightforward requirement of any policy regarding maintenance and disclosure of investigative materials, and, as explained above, standard practice is to simply provide the single investigative file to the prosecutor or directly to the defense attorney to ensure all documents are disclosed.
- Special Order 83-2 relies on inventory sheets instead of actual disclosure of the files. special orders 83-1 and 83-2 introduced the inventory sheet, which was apparently designed to be used as an index of investigative materials so that members of the CPD and other actors in the criminal justice system had a way to determine what information existed in police files. Special Order 83-2, required "whenever a subpoena or discovery motion is received in any case, two copies of the Investigative File Inventory Sheet will be forwarded to the Office of Legal Affairs . . . .so that one of such copies may be transmitted to the attorney for the defendant." But the Order does not require that the actual documents in the file be disclosed, nor does is require that documents maintained in other units not covered by the Order (e.g. gang crimes unit) be turned over.
- Inventory sheets are an inadequate mechanism for ensuring disclosure of documents generated during the police investigation. While the investigative file inventory sheet is designed to be used as an index of documents in the file, there is no guidance about what level of detail is needed in the inventory sheet to ensure that it

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>72</sup> Hickey 236-37 Kluppelberg Deposition (NF-L 001176-77)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>73</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition [2015] 39, 43, 46

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>74</sup> Special Order 83-2, V(B)(6), NF-L 008832

serves its purpose. Indeed, my review of the records demonstrates that the inventories are largely useless because the entries are too general, often missing dates, descriptions and numbers of pages, such that one cannot tell whether they have the document referenced. In addition, that sheet is only distributed beyond the Area or investigating unit if felony charges are placed IV(D); V(B)(6). This creates multiple problems:

- o If an inventory only has to be filled out and sent at the issuance of charges as opposed to filled out as the investigation proceeds there is a risk that documents will be left off the inventories that the detective no longer deems relevant or that are potentially harmful to the prosecution's case. That leaves the individual detective far too much discretion about what to include on the inventory once charges are filed;
- o If any additional investigation is done after charges have been lodged (for example, if there are multiple offenders) there is no provision that requires anyone to fill out or distribute an updated inventory;
- o Inventories do not contain the substance of information obtained during an investigation;
- It assumes that inventories would have to be complete, accurate, and consistently turned over; as discussed below, my review of files shows that this rarely occurred.
- Finally, there is no provision in Special Order 83-2 requiring an audit or oversight to ensure compliance with the special orders.

#### 4. Special Order 86-3

On May 29, 1986, the CPD issued Special Order 86-3. Special Order 86-3 largely replicates its predecessor with some minor adjustments, most of which actually limited, rather than expanded, to policies governing disclosure of investigative materials to prosecutors and defense attorneys. For example, Special Order 86-3 more explicitly limits the creation of Investigative File Case Folders to homicides or felony investigations where charges have been approved, or an arrest warrant issued; it eliminates the requirement that the inventory sheet be forwarded when a criminal subpoena or discovery motion is received; it eliminates the requirement that handwritten notes or other investigative materials be submitted "promptly (normally at the end of each tour of duty)" and instead only states that such notes must be "submitted."

In these ways, Special Order 86-3 actually deviated further from standard police practices than the special orders that came before it:

- It still did not comply with standard police practice to require a single repository for all investigative information maintained by a lead investigator.
- It permitted detectives to maintain their handwritten notes as personal files for longer periods of time, by removing the requirement that they turn in the notes and investigative materials "promptly (normally at the end of each tour of duty)." Thus,

even if detectives retained their handwritten notes on their person, or in their locker for extended periods of time, it would not clearly violate the Order. In my experience, that level of discretion is a gross deviation from standard police practices, especially in light of the ingrained problem in CPD.

- It still provided no guidance about what information a detective was required to include in a supplementary report beyond information deemed "relevant."
- Finally, it removed even the inadequate stop-gap measure of providing the inventory sheet to defense attorneys, leaving defense attorneys with no mechanism to determine whether they had received all the relevant investigative materials.

Special Order 86-3 included a section VI, titled "Inspection." That section requires "[e]xempt members of the Detective Division" to "conduct periodic, unscheduled inspections of the subject files to ensure compliance." According to Stibich, however, he had no idea if, when, how often, or in what manner such inspections were conducted. Likewise, the City has produced no documentation that any such inspections were ever conducted. Hickey testified that no audits were done subsequent to Special Order 82-2 and detectives were not routinely disciplined for failure to comply with the special orders. Nor is there any evidence that detectives were trained on this new policy. In short, I have not been presented with any evidence that policymakers trained, reviewed, or supervised subordinates to ensure that Order 86-3 was implemented or followed.

### 5. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) 1988

In 1988, Chief of Detectives John Townsend wrote standard operating procedures to govern the work of detectives. Chapter 18 deals with investigative files. Chapter 18 contains "no substantive changes of any kind" from Special Order 86-3.<sup>77</sup>

#### 6. Summary

The policies implemented by the CPD were inadequate to remedy the "street files problem" and deviated from standard police practices regarding documenting and disclosing investigative materials.

First, none of the policies required a single repository for all investigative information maintained by a lead detectives. In fact, in reviewing the materials provided, I identified at least three different files that would be created relating to any criminal investigation pursuant to the special orders. First, there would be a permanent retention file in the Records Division, containing only supplementary reports, general offense case reports and the arrest report filed under the accompanying RD number. Second, there would be a unit RD file: Hickey testified that this was a slim file kept in the homicide drawer at the Area to identify that there is a case

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>76</sup> Hickey *Fields* Dep. at 10, 43. Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 213. (NF-L 001153)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>77</sup> Hickey *Rivera* Deposition pages 250-51 (NF-L 000338-39)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>78</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition [2015] 22-23, 95-96.

open.<sup>79</sup> Like the permanent retention file, it would contain all the known official police reports: original case offense report, supplementary reports, and reports sent to the investigative unit from support units.<sup>80</sup> Third, there would be the investigative file maintained by the area or any specialized unit.<sup>81</sup> This file would contain documents that individual detectives assigned to investigate the case have determined should be in there.<sup>82</sup> As noted above, none of the files had to have the same documents in them: In fact, by design, they did not.<sup>83</sup> Likewise, Hickey admitted that the files did not even necessarily have the same *information* in them.<sup>84</sup>

Moreover, additional files would also be created by other units of the Chicago Police Department, because the policies only applied to the Detective Division. So, in addition to the multiple files above, Gang Crimes officers, other special unit investigators, and patrol officers, could each have additional sets of files related to a homicide investigation, and the special orders are silent as to those additional files.

This was an apparent omission. In fact, Hickey testified that he raised the fact that Special Order 83-1 was only addressed to the Detective Division and that the Department might want to look beyond the detective division to see if the problem extended to other units. And at some point, Hickey suggested that perhaps Research and Development and Auditing Internal Controls Division should get involved because there may be department-wide implications to the use of street files. But there was no response from the chain of command to Hickey's concerns and CPD never looked to see if the problem of street files went beyond the Detective Division. This failure to look beyond the detectives – notwithstanding the fact that they worked closely with other units in investigating crimes – was deficient and allowed yet more parallel files to be created in other parts of the Department.

The problems created by such an unwieldy system are obvious: It creates the potential for information and documents to go missing because they are not centrally controlled. Moreover, because the files are designed to be different and to be retained in different locations, there is no way to ensure that the complete investigative file is produced during any criminal prosecution.

Second, the policies also left detectives with far too much discretion about what information to document in official reports and when to turn in investigative materials. This is particularly true because the status quo had previously been not to record or document information – at least not on official documents that would be maintained by CPD and disclosed to the prosecution and defense. As a result, to overcome this culture – and this citywide practice

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>79</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 115-16 (NF-L 001055-56)

<sup>80</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 115-16 (NF-L 001055-56); S.O. 86-3

Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition 297-300 (NF-L 001238-41)

<sup>82</sup> Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition 297-300 (NF-L 001238-41)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>83</sup> See for examples Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition [2015] describing documents that would go in the investigative file but not in the permanent retention file at 71-72, 81, 91, 94, 100, 103, 105, 108-110

<sup>84</sup> Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition [2015] at 100

<sup>85</sup> Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition 207-208 (NF-L 001147-48)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>86</sup> Hickey Kluppelberg Deposition 208 (NF-L 001148)

- CPD had to be explicit in its requirements and provide direct guidance about what did or did not have to be documented; it is not enough to leave it up to the individual officer.

The most egregious example of the problems of officer discretion relate to the lack of a requirement to document elimination of suspect. Indeed, Hickey testified that it was not the policy of the CPD to require detectives to document suspects who were eliminated. To the contrary, it was permissible and consistent with the special orders not to document the identity or investigative steps taken to eliminate a suspect if a detective did not think that information was relevant or if the detective discounted it for some reason. This is a significant departure from standard police practice, which calls for officers to err on the side of documentation and disclosure of such information, which is often crucial to other investigators on a case and highly likely to contain exculpatory information.

# B. The City failed to provide proper training and oversight to ensure compliance with the special orders

On a department-wide scale, there was no action taken whatsoever to ensure that the special orders were being followed. The only training provided was one three-hour session after 83-1 was issued. But, as explained above, one three-hour training session was wholly insufficient to try to change a decades-long practice. In fact, Hickey testified that the years after Special Order 83-1, he learned that unit detectives were reverting back to carrying their own files on the street separate and apart from the file maintained by CPD. Nothing, however, was done about this.

Hickey also explained that although he did a sampling prior to the special orders being issued, he did not do one at any time after Notice 82-2 and was not aware of anyone else conducting such an audit. On a more individual scale, Hickey testified that members of the police department were supposed to conduct inspections pursuant to Special Order 83-2 but Hickey could not identify any instances of audits or investigations. Similarly, Commander Stibich testified that supervisors were supposed to review files but he had no idea how often, when or the manner in which that review was conducted.

In fact, it appears that there was no oversight to ensure that the special orders were being enforced and that the street files practice was eliminated. This is particularly troubling given the importance and scope of the problem and is certainly deficient. You cannot expect a department-wide, decades-long practice to be eliminated by simply issuing an order that was read at roll call a few times. Based on my experience, this requires extensive and ongoing training (not a one-time session of a couple of hours), careful auditing and monitoring, and meaningful discipline

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>87</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 237-38 (NF-L 001177-78)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>88</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 339 (NF-L 001280); Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition [2015] at 66-67.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>89</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 321, 327 (NF-L 001262, NF-L 001268)

<sup>90</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 160-61, 166, 167 (NF-L 001100-01, NF-L 001106-07)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>91</sup> Hickey *Kluppelberg* Deposition 375-76 (NF-L 001316-17)

<sup>92</sup> Stibich Testimony NF-L 007461-62

when the new special orders were not followed. Based on my review of the record, almost none of this occurred. Accordingly, CPD leadership either knew or was deliberately ignorant of the fact that the street files problem continued unabated after issuance of the special orders.

#### VI. The Basement files show that the directives were not properly implemented

## A. The basement files from the 1983-1989 time period show that the special orders were not followed

I reviewed the 89 basement files from 1983-1989 to evaluate whether the basement files, standing on their own (i.e. without comparing to a permanent retention file or defense file) demonstrated compliance with the 1982, 1983, and 1986 special orders. The files show that the special orders were not followed in several ways:

## 1. Handwritten notes, not on General Progress Reports, are still routinely used

As discussed above, the special orders directed officers to use GPRs to take notes, and were intended to eliminate the use of handwritten notes on loose sheets of paper without any context of who wrote the note and when. Reviewing the 89 basement files from 1983-1989 demonstrates that detectives consistently used handwritten notes despite the direction in the special orders. 73 out of the 89 contained handwritten notes not on GPRs.

#### 2. To-From memos are still being used

As discussed above, the special orders also directed officers to stop using to-from memos to communicate investigative information, and to instead include that information in GPRs and Supplemental Reports. The 89 basement files from 1983-1989, however, show that detectives continued using to-from memos: 38 out of the 89 files contained to-from memos not on official police forms.

# 3. All relevant information in unofficial documents is not transcribed in official reports

The special orders state that all relevant information must be transcribed into an official report, in an effort to ensure that the permanent retention file, which contains only official reports, provides a complete picture of the investigation.

But, the case files I reviewed are replete with examples of handwritten pages and informal memos between detectives containing potentially exculpatory information. These handwritten notes contained critical investigative information, including: 1) Leads on different or additional avenues of investigation or suspects (Bates 048422); 2) Names or descriptions of additional witnesses found in at least 50% of the basement files); 3) References to other CPD or outside law enforcement involvement in the investigation (Bates 06139-41; 011669); and 4) Handwritten diagrams, scene and area maps, evidence locations (Bates 020928; 016773; 015652; 031512). These citations are examples only, and not an exhaustive list of instances where these trends were seen.

In the vast majority of the cases that I reviewed, there is no companion entry on official

CPD forms that documents this critical information, leaving this potentially exculpatory information solely in handwritten notes or in informal memos contained in the Investigative Files. By not transcribing it into an official report, it is less likely to get into the permanent retention file, and as observed above, to criminal defendants. Some examples of these omissions include:

- In custody detention log (G-266841A Bates 05194-95) shows suspect detained in stationhouse from 6/27/01 @ 3:00 PM until 6/28/01 @ 10:55 PM nearly 32 hours (time of last entry nothing to show when he was booked or released). Log is written on a GPR all in the same hand and appears to be done after the fact, all entries made at one time.
- In handwritten note (M-587998 Bates 48422) on a plain piece of paper provided by CPD Officer William Freeman on 1/9/90 @ 1930 hours, is the following:

To whom this may concern Dalmar Milton in 141 N. Wolcott #301 Andrew in 141 N. Wolcott #305 an (sic) another boy that lives in 1850 #603 Killed Fat Ed behine (sic) the boys club on Christmas night they beat him to death with a golf club. Someone saw it but they are afraid to come fort (sic). Thank you?

The permanent retention files that I reviewed similarly demonstrate that the official reports that become part of the Permanent Retention File provide an incomplete picture of an investigation.

If the special orders were being followed, this should not happen. Under the special orders, all relevant information learned during the investigation is supposed to be transcribed into an official report, and so the official reports contained in the permanent retention file should for all intents and purposes contain all of the same information (although not necessarily all of the same document) about the investigation, including any exculpatory and impeaching information developed during the investigation.

#### a. Review of Permanent Retention Files

I reviewed the investigative and permanent retention files (permanent retention files) for the years 1983-1989 and intends to rely on all the permanent retention files produced in that period to demonstrate the City's failure to train, follow, or implement its special orders.

I was provided with digital copies of 27 permanent retention files, corresponding to 27 basement files from the time period 1983 - 1989. I examined, compared and contrasted the 27 permanent retention files with their corresponding basement files (IF). **See Attachment F** 

Although all of the basement files had the required inventory sheet, only approximately 15% of the permanent retention files contained the required copy, a violation of the special orders.

In addition, for the 15% of cases where inventory sheets were included in the permanent retention files, they were often incomplete or the description of the documents were so generic or general so as to be unusable. Items in the Investigative File routinely missing from the permanent retention file version of the Investigative File inventory sheets included:

Handwritten names, addresses, vehicle license plates, phone numbers, physical descriptions, dates, unknown abbreviations, symbols, other case numbers, and miscellaneous notes found throughout most of the Investigative Files. These types of items were found written across official forms, on plain paper, and on file folder covers. Most were not referenced or located in any permanent retention file inventories, and may have had value for discovery purposes.

## 4. Inventories are Missing or Incomplete

I also noted that documents were often added to the inventory sheet long after they were initially created. In some instances, some inventory sheet entries were not created until after an offender had been charged. In other files, the dates are either illegible, or do not appear at all. In other instances, there are stamped dates, but nothing shown as entered. In other instances, an item is shown as entered, but not date or individual entering. In other instances, a large quantity of GPRs and supplemental reports were entered all on the same date. Some limited examples:

D-1922128 F-048933 F-380662 M-587998 G-268444

The delay in creating an inventory sheet reveals three problems. One, it again demonstrates the amount of discretion that officers could exercise when deciding what to put into an Investigative File: if an inventory sheet is only created after an individual is charged, detectives can exercise discretion over what they deem relevant at the end of an investigation. Second, if the documents are not logged on the inventory sheet until after the charges are brought, that indicates that documents are being stored in other, undisclosed locations during the course of the investigations, which was precisely the problem the special orders should have addressed. Finally, if detectives obtain additional information after charges are brought, there is no mechanism in place to update the inventory sheet in the Records Division, or in the inventory sheet disclosed (albeit rarely) to criminal defendants.

# 5. The basement files show that the "Investigative Files" did not serve as the central repository for investigative materials

The files I reviewed demonstrate that the basement files were not the central repository

for information. My review of the files revealed numerous cases where information that should be included was absent from the basement file, suggesting that it may have been lost or stored in separate files. Examples of such missing information include:

- No explanation on photographs, such as when or where the photo was taken, who/what is depicted in the photograph or why the detectives believe it is relevant to the investigation. (e.g. Bates 07182; 006121; 008989; 011312; 046887-91). The missing information suggests that the paperwork, notes, or other investigative materials that led to the photograph were maintained separately from the basement files.
- Missing reports including ballistic reports, AFIS reports, crime lab reports, CAD and 911 reports. In some basement files there are reports indicating that the lab was unable to find evidence (i.e., fingerprints) that would tie the suspect to the murder (Bates 0000047); or notations that the case has been cleared do not resubmit (Bates 0000046); or no comparisons (Bates 006082).
- Missing forms, such as missing property inventories and Major Crime Worksheets. For example, M-566742 contains no Major Crimes Worksheet and is representative of many of the basement files
- Other missing forms or documents including missing medical records, missing property inventory forms, or missing search warrant affidavits, and missing search warrant returns. (e.g. F-229039; G-165272; G-176242; G-259321)
- Some cases have investigatory computer generated phone records (Bates 006142-47), in others they are hand written by an unknown investigator but not included in official reports, suggesting that the original source for the phone records was stored separately or not properly retained.
- Blank or missing chain of command homicide review forms (e.g., Bates 211174; 065188)
- Many basement files are missing crime scene photos, suggesting that the reports from Crime Scene technicians were not included in the basement file. For example, the investigation under M-566742 includes an Evidence Report at Bates 047630 that documents many different photographs taken of the crime scene. Those photographs do not appear in the basement file.

In some instances, the basement file specifically referenced a piece of evidence, a statement, or other information, but the corresponding evidence or statement was not documented in the file.

• References in handwritten notes or documents in file as to the involvement of other units or outside agencies, but not included in official reports, and involvement not described (e.g. FBI business card – Bates 006149; Letter (in Spanish) from Mexican Consulate – Bates 06139-41; Assistant U.S. Attorney business card – Bates 011669)

- No live lineup photos, where there are lineup reports. For example, at Bates 027279-027281, lineup documents indicate 3 separate lineups 3 separate witnesses for the investigation under G-705434, but there are no photographs in the basement file. In another case, G-570120, there are lineup photos at Bates 023000-07, but no lineup documents appear in the basement file.
- Reference to other units or outside agencies processing evidence, but no documentation in official reports, no results, and no chain of custody.
- Cryptic handwritten notes with no explanations as to source, relevance, or why included. Notes such as "50,000.00 checking acct." (e.g. Bates 0000091; 2 paragraphs 0000059) referring to individuals that may/may not have relevant information. Similarly, descriptions of vehicles (Bates 006096).
- Numerous Xeroxed handwritten spacer/filler pages with A/4-VC; A/1-VC; A/3-VC which would indicate other sources for relevant documents that may, or may not, have been included (Bates 0000044; 020156; 011326; 011688). Other examples include listing detective's names and unit numbers on Plain pages - or officers from other agencies suggesting that information is coming from other, unidentified sources. (Bates 005586; 005630; 005701; 006051; 006106).

The basement files contain only a portion of the investigative materials that, based on my experience would typically be included in a comprehensive homicide investigation file. 93 And, as the examples above demonstrate, in many instances, documents in these basement files make explicit reference to documents, notes, or information that are not included in the basement files.

This is evidence that parallel files related to these investigations were maintained and contained additional investigative materials, regardless of what terminology is used to describe the files: If the City contends that the basement files are supposed to be Investigative Files as defined under the special orders, then, the files demonstrate that other, parallel files were maintained containing additional investigative material. If the City contends they are not Investigative Files as defined under the special orders, then the basement files are themselves examples showing that the parallel file system continued unabated after issuance of the special orders.

Finally, these repeated and consistent failures to properly document and include all investigative information within the basement files, demonstrates the CPD's top down pattern and practice of failing to seriously try to correct bad practices or overcome the harmful outcomes shown in prior relevant successful litigation against CPD.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>93</sup> Attachment E provides background materials regarding what kinds of investigative documents should appear in a homicide investigation, including examples of checklists used during criminal investigations.

# B. The basement files from the 1999-2006 show that the special orders were not followed and that the problem has continued unabated into the 2000s

According to the spreadsheet provided by Plaintiff's counsel, there were 340 files in the Area 1 Basement filing cabinets from the time period 1999-2006. Based on the spreadsheet, the same problems that I observed in the 1980s files were present in this second group of files.

- 1. Handwritten notes not on GPRs: 209/340 (approximately 61%) files contained handwritten notes, not on GPRs, and without any context about who wrote the note and when, which was prohibited by the special orders
- 2. To-from memos: 59/340 (approximately 17%) of the Investigative Files from this time period contain to-from memos, which were likewise prohibited by the special orders
- 3. Inventories: 334/340 (approximately 98%) of the Investigative Files contained incomplete or missing inventories.

Unsurprisingly, the street files problem did not solve itself. The City's failure to meaningfully address the problem in the 1980s allowed it to continue unabated into the 2000s. And as described above, in Section IV(D), pages 19-23, the continued use of parallel files and failures to follow CPD policy resulted in repeated failures to disclose important and relevant information to criminal defendants throughout the 2000s.

## C. The basement files confirm that there was no training, auditing, or oversight to ensure compliance with CPD's policies

These consistent failures to follow the requirements of the special orders reveal that detectives were not properly trained on the special orders and that there was no proper supervision or oversight to ensure that these special orders were followed.<sup>94</sup>

Had there been any systematic audit or review of these files, these trends would be immediately apparent. 95 But a review of the 89 basement files from 1983-1989 also shows no signs of an audit or review. Though the CPD had forms designed to facilitate oversight and supervision, those forms were routinely missing or blank in the files I examined:

Homicide File (Chain of Command) Review (some Bates examples at 15511, 41049, 49240, 65188): This form is designed to document that the chain of command responsible for overseeing the investigation and compliance with relevant departmental policies and procedures has actually done so. Most of the files that I reviewed either were missing the form, had only a single signature, or in the example had no signatures as all. That is, there is essentially no documentation of supervisory review in the basement files. This demonstrates a willful disregard among supervisors for ensuring that detectives were following the policies.

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<sup>94</sup> See Section V(B) above, page 32

<sup>95</sup> See Section VI(A)-(B) above, pages 33-38

Investigative Case File Control (some Bates examples at 5756, 6214, 8990, 1539): Over 35 of these are missing from criminal defense files. This form is designed to maintain case integrity and chain of custody of investigative files. It is common during an investigation for a file to be routinely removed for a multitude of legitimate reasons (crime lab, consultation with other units, review by prosecutor, court appearances, etc.) The case file control form documents the file's movements so that it is clear whether and when information may have been copied or removed. In most of the cases that I reviewed they are either missing, have so few entries as to be unbelievable, or have not entries at all – an impossibility. This is another critically important form for discovery purposes because it should reveal all the individuals that may have contributed to the file, including from other divisions or units. The failure to systematically utilize them properly, and the concurrent institutional failure to enforce compliance, indicates a pattern and practice of indifference to the policies for maintaining Investigative Files.

**Detective Division Personnel Form**: This sheet is designed to quickly track and identify detective division employees, where they are assigned, working hours, and equipment. It does not necessarily account for officers from other units. Regardless, in the majority of the cases reviewed, this form is missing altogether.

Case Assignment Slip (some Bates examples at 5573, 7077, 16653, 20863): The Case Assignment Slip is designed to document initial detective(s) assigned and conclusion status. These are key individuals to seek out in discovery for depositions. Again, enough of these forms are missing to demonstrate a clear pattern and practice of disregard for the policy.

As discussed above, without ongoing monitoring through audits and other means to ensure that the new special orders were being followed and that prosecutors and criminal defendants were receiving complete disclosures, it was almost certain that the ingrained practice of using street files would continue.

My review of records in this case and others shows that the continuation of the practice, including the failure to follow the special orders, was so rampant that it would have been confirmed through even a cursory auditing of files. As discussed above, 100% of the Investigative Files I reviewed contained evidence that the special orders were not being followed, and 90% of defense attorney files were missing information from the Investigative File; even superficial audits of small samples of records would have revealed these problems.

The failure to audit or discipline for non-compliance with the policies signals that the old ways – the ways of "street files" that the CPD should have been trying to correct – are acceptable. It is not only that best practices require enforcement of special orders to give them teeth, but also, in my experience with Internal Affairs, given the circumstances here, strict adherence was necessary to create a new culture and practice so that detectives would not continue with the ingrained practice of keeping parallel files.

# VII. The failure to turn over files in Nathson Fields' case was a direct result of these practices and inadequate policies

Nathson Fields was convicted of the double murder of Jerome Smith and Talman Hickman in 1986. Fields' conviction was thrown out after a court granted his petition for post-conviction relief, but he was re-tried in 2009 and acquitted. He then filed a civil rights lawsuit against the City of Chicago in 2010, and during discovery for the civil lawsuit, a file "of over a hundred pages of police reports concerning the Smith/Hickman murders were located in a nondescript file cabinet at the Area 1 police station, along with files relating to other murders." <sup>96</sup>

The original arrest, trial, conviction, appeals, re-trial, and eventual exoneration of Nathson Fields spans a 30-year time period. The volume of police reports, criminal and civil court records, and litigation filings pertaining to the matter form tens of thousands of pages. For my purposes, it is best summarized by the following:

Nathson Fields and Earl Hawkins were convicted at a 1986 bench trial before Cook County Circuit Court Judge Thomas J. Maloney of the murders two years earlier of Jerome Smith and Talman Hickman, members of the Goon Squad, an offshoot of the Black Gangster Disciples street gang. Fields and Hawkins requested a jury at the sentencing hearing. At the sentencing hearing, prosecution witness Randy Langston recanted his trial testimony and admitted that he never saw the faces of the shooters. The jury concluded that both men were eligible for the death penalty and Maloney sentenced them to death.

A year later, a federal prosecutor negotiated a deal under which Hawkins would be removed from death row in exchange for testifying against other gang members in unrelated cases. Fields remained on death row. Then, in 1993, Judge Maloney was convicted on federal charges of, among other things, accepting a \$10,000 bribe from a corrupt lawyer named William Swano to acquit Hawkins of murdering Smith and Hickman. When Maloney learned that he was under investigation by the FBI, he returned the money to Swano and proceeded to convict Hawkins, as well as his co-defendant Fields.

In light of Maloney's conviction, a state court judge ordered a new trial for Fields in 1996. 104 While the retrial was pending, a second key witness in the case named Gerald Morris recanted. Along with Randy Langston, Morris had testified at the 1986 trial that he had seen Fields and Hawkins shoot Smith and Hickman outside a public housing project on April 28, 1984. But in their new affidavits Morris and Langston stated that police and prosecutors had

 $<sup>^{96}</sup>$  Fields v. City of Chicago, Memorandum Opinion and Order, [Document # 483] page 2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>97</sup> Ibid. p. 2-3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>98</sup> Ibid p. 3-4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>99</sup> Ibid p. 4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>100</sup> Ibid p. 4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>101</sup> Ibid p. 4-5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>102</sup> Ibid p. 3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>103</sup> Ibid p. 4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>104</sup> Ibid p. 5

coerced them to falsely identify Fields and Hawkins. According to the affidavits, Morris and Langston had no idea who killed Smith and Hickman because the killers had worn masks.

Despite the recantations, rather than dropping the charges prosecutors made a deal with Hawkins under which he would testify against his former co-defendant. got Randy Langston and Gerald Morris<sup>105</sup> to recant their recantations. Fields remained in custody until 2003 when he was released on bond.<sup>106</sup>

On-going appeals by the prosecution delayed the Fields retrial another six years, <sup>107</sup> but when it finally occurred Judge Gaughan found Hawkins and the two other witnesses unworthy of belief. Fields was acquitted. <sup>108</sup>

I have familiarized myself with the underlying facts in the *Fields* case, and have reviewed the various sets of police files produced to Mr. Fields at different times during his criminal case and during this civil litigation, including (a) the permanent retention file (CITY-NF-07531-07558), and the two new files disclosed to Mr. Fields in 2011 during this litigation: (b) the file produced by the City, which was located in a CPD warehouse (CITY-NF-07559-07652) (hereinafter the "warehouse file"), and (c) a file found in the filing cabinet in the basement of Area 1 (CITY-NF-001023-CITY-NF-001117) (hereinafter the "basement file").

The City has admitted that it "does not know where the [basement file] was maintained after June 1984 until it was located in Area 1 after the filing of this case in 2010." In fact, Mr. Fields filed an earlier lawsuit in 1988 looking for additional files related to the Hickman/Smith murders, and the Chicago Police Department opened an internal investigation. But the investigator assigned to the case wrote a memorandum stating that, although he received the "complete investigative package which was recorded under RD number F-151922 which concerns the Talman HICKMAN and Jerome SMITH Homicides . . . it was noted that the 'Street Files' were not included in the investigative file." Ultimately, this CPD investigation was "unable to establish the existence of any 'Street Files' connected with the HICKMAN & SMITH homicides."

Then, in response to a 1991 subpoena requesting all documents related to the Smith/Hickman murders, Fred Miller, Commander of Area 1 stated 'There are no documents on file at Detective Division One pertaining to the above subject." <sup>113</sup>

Nonetheless, over 100 pages were located in 2011 in the basement file found at Area 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>105</sup> Morris later recanted yet a third time and provided an extensive affidavit outlining the years of coercion by police and prosecutors to obtain his cooperation in testifying against Fields.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>106</sup> Fields v. City of Chicago, Memorandum Opinion and Order, [Document # 483] page 5

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>107</sup> Ibid.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>108</sup> Ibid p. 6

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>109</sup> City's Third Amended Answer to Interrogatories 4 and 5, page 2.

<sup>110</sup> City's Third Amended Answer to Interrogatories 4 and 5, page 8-9.

City's Third Amended Answer to Interrogatories 4 and 5, page 9.

<sup>112</sup> City's Third Amended Answer to Interrogatories 4 and 5, page 9.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>113</sup> City's Third Amended Answer to Interrogatories 4 and 5, page 8.

Those files were disclosed to Mr. Fields for the first time in this litigation. <sup>114</sup> It is clear, then, that the undisclosed Fields basement file is caused by, and additional evidence of, the street files problem, that is, a parallel file unaccounted for by CPD and not disclosed despite repeated, specific requests.

The documents newly produced in the basement file, which were not contained in any of the earlier files, include handwritten notes, memos, and other documents identifying multiple alternate suspects and potential leads demonstrating that Nathson Fields was not involved in the Hickman and Smith homicides. In fact Nathson Fields name was never mentioned as a possible suspect in any of these documents. Below are some examples of documents in the basement file, which were withheld from Mr. Fields and which contained relevant investigative information:

- CITY-NF-000972-1027: Identification photographs of alternate suspects and witnesses, with handwritten notes identifying the pictures
- CITY-NF-001029: Undated handwritten notes regarding a check for a 9 mm handgun related to other homicides
- CITY-NF-001030: Undated handwritten note regarding the wife of Talman Hickman, Margot Hickman
- CITY-NF-001035; 001037: Undated handwritten notes regarding what appear to be descriptions of the perpetrators
- CITY-NF-001038: Request for identification photos of three possible suspects
- CITY-NF-001039-40: Undated handwritten note related to Lawrence and Marshall Edwards, possible alternate suspects, including a statement that a witness heard them talking about "killing Fuddy" because of a previous shooting. The notes also state that a witness saw them at about 9:00 in the morning talking, and Lawrence said he'd get a gun, and they would put on masks, and he wouldn't live through the night, and then he "won't be jumping on you anymore."
- CITY-NF-001041: Undated handwritten note regarding an anonymous call reporting that "Ronald" and "Donald," who were "Stones" were the driver and passenger of the vehicle used to commit the crime
- CITY-NF-001042: Undated handwritten note regarding comparisons of all 9mm guns that are suitable for comparison to identify the gun used during the shooting
- CITY-NF-001043: Undated handwritten note referencing "Delbert Edwards" and his IR number (which is used to locate an individual's criminal history) with no additional context. A criminal history report for Delbert Edwards is also included in the file at CITY-NF-001067. According to a Supplemental Report, Delbert Edwards was also shot at by members of the Goon Squad, and would have had a motive to retaliate, but officers claimed to have verified his alibi with his family members. (CITY-NF-001050-51) (See also, CITY-NF-001086-88 arrest report from the shooting at Edwards the night prior to the H/S homicides and the arrests of two Goon Squad members).
- CITY-NF-001052: Notes from an anonymous tip that "Black P Stones" gang was involved in the crime which also provided a description and information regarding a suspect. A handwritten note states "Steve, need report by 11Jun84"
- CITY-NF-001053- 001059: Report and rap sheet for an individual arrested with drugs

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>114</sup> Fields v. City of Chicago, Memorandum Opinion and Order, page 2.

- within a few days of the homicide in the area of the homicide and in a similar car as the getaway car
- CITY-NF-001061: Undated handwritten note regarding Simeon Johnson, aka Cameo, Joseph Fritz, and John Rogers, with contact information and identifying features. The note does not provide any additional context for how these individual relate to the investigation, but an April 29, 1984 General Progress Report appears to describe interviews of Fritz and Rogers, in which Fritz reported that a man named Simeon owns a blue Cadillac, similar to the one used in the crime. Fritz also reported that he "heard that stones wearing masks killed some goons." (CITY-NF-001113). Officers apparently asked Rogers about his whereabouts the night of the murder, and Rogers reported visiting various family members. (CITY-NF-001113).
- CITY-NF-001062: Undated handwritten note regarding mother of Ricky Baldwin, a man who was killed by a member of the Goon Squad (Jimmie Greene) in a previous shooting. The note suggests a possible motive for Hickman and Smith murders: namely that another Baldwin was seeking reprisal for Ricky Baldwin's death. The note also references "Chico" and "Cameo" without further description. Several criminal histories and arrest reports related to various members of the Baldwin family appear throughout the file: CITY-NF-001065-66 (Paul Baldwin); CITY-NF-001071 (Shawn Baldwin); CITY-NF-001073 (Timothy Baldwin); Greg (aka Chico) cousin of Ricky Baldwin with description of Greg (CITY-NF-001108).
- CITY-NF-001069-70: April 29, 1984 General Progress Report describes an anonymous call implicating Rodell Banks in the shooting; and an arrest card for Rodell Banks is also included in the file.
- CITY-NF-001075: Undated to-from memo between detectives describing an interview with 14-year-old James Langston, who was playing ball across the street and said offenders were wearing skullcaps to conceal their identities. Identifies Ricky Baldwin as a passenger in the car used to carry out the killings. The memo also discusses an interview with Sandra Langston who described both offenders as having a light complexion.
- CITY-NF-001076: Undated handwritten note regarding Carlos Willis and John "Bay Rogers" without additional context or explanation of their connection to the investigation.
- CITY-NF-001077: Typed to-from memo between detectives describing anonymous call implicating Edward Stewart as the driver of the vehicle used in the murder, and stating that Stewart was with "Chico" and Darryl Baldwin. The memo also describes detectives' efforts to locate Edward Stewart and Chico, and to identify Chico's real name.
- CITY-NF-001085: Undated handwritten note referencing "Chico" and "Poncho" and possible addresses, with no additional context or description.
- CITY-NF-001100-06: photos of possible suspect Edward Stewart, arrest report showing an inquiry issued on day of H/S homicides, arrests reports and rap sheets.
- CITY-NF-001107-09: Efforts to identify individuals with the name of "Chico." Arrest cards list Damien Prince and Martel Ray (or "Mertel Rey"). A handwritten note states that "Chico" = Greg, cousin to a Baldwin
- CITY-NF-001112: May 1, handwritten General Progress Report referencing Clifford Marshall and Lawrence Edwards, as possible suspects and discussing the Edwards' brothers possible alibis. Also references Darryl Baldwin with "Chico" and efforts to verify their alibi.

- CITY-NF-001113: April 29, 1984.handwritten General Progress Report from Detective Minogue discussing what appears to be an interview of a possible witnesses or suspects Joseph Fritz and John Rogers.
- CITY-NF-001114: arrest report for individual who associated with Martel Ray.
- CITY-NF-001116: Undated handwritten note regarding an anonymous tip that said Edward Stewart was the driver of the vehicle used in the commission of the murders and that Darryl Baldwin and Chico were with him. Contact information for girlfriend of Baldwin- Olivia Wallace. (The basement file contains other information regarding Wallace, including her rap sheet CITY-NF-001109-001110)
- CITY-NF-001117: Undated printout related to a Mark Brown with no additional context. His name also appears on pages CITY-NF-001063-64.

As the list above reveals, the basement file demonstrates the same problems observed in the set of 89 basement files. There are numerous handwritten notes, not on GPRs, which are undated, unsigned, and provide no context. As these notes demonstrate, detectives often wrote names of alternate suspects or important witnesses on blank pages, with no additional context. Detectives also communicated important information about witnesses and alternate suspects in to-from memos between detectives. This information was not transcribed into the official reports. Finally, the basement file contains no inventory sheet.

The basement file is not the only file that was not turned over to Mr. Fields. As explained above, the City also produced for the first time a file containing investigative materials related to the Smith and Hickman murders that was located in the warehouse. Notably, this file did not include any of the handwritten notes or to-from memos between detectives. This is a prime example of the use of multiple, parallel files, in addition to the permanent retention file, which are stored separately, and make no reference to one another.

This file, too, suffers from the same systemic problems observed in the basement files as a whole: Although there is an inventory sheet in the warehouse file, it is incomplete. (CITY-NF-7560-61). It lists only 8 pages of GPRs and makes no reference of the 100 pages that were in the basement file and in any event was not contained in any of the defense attorneys' files or the permanent retention file. The warehouse file also includes relevant investigative information. There is a criminal history report for Henry Adams, who was potentially also involved in the murder (CITY-NF-07632), and a handwritten note documenting negative results from a request to compare the gun used in the Smith and Hickman homicide against a firearm used in another homicide. (CITY-NF-07613).

The documents in the basement and warehouse files are highly relevant to the investigation, implicate multiple alternate suspects, and suggest potential witnesses, vehicles used in the crime, and items of physical evidence. These documents should have been produced to Mr. Fields before his original criminal trial in 1986 (and at every other point at which he engaged with the criminal justice system after that). These documents would have been produced under generally accepted police practices related to creating, retaining, and disclosing investigative materials.

Finally, these files suggest that there may be yet more investigative materials that have

not been disclosed. For example, in the to-from memo relating to the interview with James Langston (CITY-NF 001075) the memo says "see our notes for more details." Those notes do not appear in the files that have been disclosed to Mr. Fields. Similarly, a report of an anonymous tip includes a statement "Steve, need report by 11Jun84," (CITY-NF-001052) but there is no report corresponding to that request in the files. The files that have now been located and disclosed provide no indication of how many additional files may exist, or where to locate them. This inability to determine where all relevant materials are stored is a direct result of the failure to follow standard police practice of creating a single, comprehensive file for an investigation.

#### **Concluding Statement**

I have provided my opinions based upon my training, experience, and after a careful evaluation of the totality of circumstances in this matter. I utilized all of the facts and data known to me, and applied generally accepted police management principles and methods. I have concluded that CPD had deficient policies related to creating, maintaining, and disclosing investigative materials, and further that there was a widespread practices of keeping multiple, parallel files for single investigation. As a result of those deficient policies and widespread practice, criminal defendants were routinely denied substantive and relevant investigative materials related to their criminal cases. The files withheld from Mr. Fields during his criminal trial were withheld as a result of the same set of practices and policies (or lack thereof), and contained relevant and important investigative materials that should have been disclosed under standard police procedures.

In sum, it is my professional opinion to a reasonable degree of professional certainty in the law enforcement community, and based on longstanding and well-accepted law enforcement practices, that the defendants engaged in a pattern and practice of routinely failing to disclose material in criminal cases to defendants that should have been disclosed, These failures to disclose exculpatory and impeachable information was well outside the norm that law enforcement officials and institutions know needs to be disclosed.

I reserve the right to supplement or modify this report and my opinions expressed in the report to the extent that additional information is presented to me and to the extent permitted by rules.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C Section 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Michael D. Brasfield

MICHAELD. BEAGFIRED

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Nathson E. Fields v. City of Chicago, et al.

Cause: 1:10-cv-01168

## **ATTACHMENT A**

#### **Attachment A - Court Experience**

Report of Plaintiff's Expert - Michael D. Brasfield

#### Nathson E. Fields v. City of Chicago, et al. Cause: 1:10-cv-01168

# Compliance with Federal Rule of Procedure 26 (a) (2) (B) Testimony at Trial or Deposition for Preceding Four Years

I have either testified at trial or deposition as an expert witness equally for defendants and plaintiffs in Federal, State, and Local Courts. These appearances have been in both civil and criminal matters. I have appeared in Federal District Courts in Fort Lauderdale, Miami, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, and Chicago. I have also appeared in State Courts in Florida, Pennsylvania, Arizona, Alaska, and Washington. These civil litigation cases have involved all types of police procedures and practices and have included the use of force; police pursuits; deadly force; incustody deaths, negligent selection, training, and retention; as well as class action and Federal "1983" civil rights cases.

Under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26, I have listed the following specific cases that I have provided testimony at deposition or trial as an expert witness in the last four years:

- In the United States District Court (Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division) James Kluppelberg v. City of Chicago Cause No. 13-CV-3963 For Plaintiff 42 USC, 1983 Wrongful Conviction.
- In the United States District Court (Eastern District of Washington) Goehring v. City of Kennewick Cause No. 4:14-CV-5104-RMP For Defendant Violation of Civil Rights.
- In the United States District Court (Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division) Deon Patrick v. City of Chicago Cause No. 14C-3658 For Plaintiff 42 USC, 1983 Wrongful Conviction.
- In the United States District Court (Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division) Percy Coleman v. City of Chicago Cause No. 12C-10061 For Plaintiff 42 USC, 1983 Wrongful Death.
- In the Superior Court for the State of Alaska (Anchorage) Boshears v. State of Alaska Cause No. 3AN-13-07970CI For Plaintiff Negligence of Duty.
- In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania Commonwealth of Pennsylvania v. Leon Ford Cause No. CC201303273 For Defendant Multiple criminal charges.
- In the United States District Court (Western District of Washington) Theoharis v. Rongen Cause No. 2:13-cv-01345-RAJ For Plaintiff 42 USC, 1983 Excessive and Unreasonable Force and Unreasonable Search and Seizure.
- In the United States District Court (Eastern District of Washington) Thoma v. City of Spokane Cause No. CV-12-156-EFS For Defendant 42 U.S.C. 1983.
- In the United States District Court (Eastern District of Washington) Duncan v. Liberty Lake Cause No. 2:2012cv00219 For Defendant Violation of Civil Rights.

- In the United States District Court (Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division) April Ortiz v. City of Chicago Cause No. 04-CV-7423 For Plaintiff 42 USC, 1983 Denial of Medical Care.
- In the Superior Court of the State of Washington (Spokane County) Glidden v. City of Spokane Valley, et al. Cause No. 11-2-04437-2 For Defendant Police Shooting Negligent training, supervision, retention.
- In the United States District Court (Eastern District of Washington) Creach v. Spokane County, et al. Cause No. 2:2011cv00432 For Defendant 42:1983 Civil Rights Act. Fatal shooting by police officer.

In addition, I have provided my expert opinion, reviewed, consulted, or been retained in civil litigation related matters for plaintiffs and defense attorneys or governmental entities over 50 times in the last 10 years in Riverside County (CA), Trinity County (CA), Prescott County (AZ), Chicago (IL), Garland (TX), Bradley County (TN), Hazard (KY), Clallam County (WA), Franklin County (WA), Reno (NV), Unalakleet (AK), Whatcom County (WA), Albany (OR), Jackson (MS), Seattle (WA), Columbia (SC), and Sweetwater County (WY).

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Nathson E. Fields v. City of Chicago, et al.

Cause: 1:10-cv-01168

## **ATTACHMENT B**

#### **Attachment B - Report of Material Reviewed**

Report of Plaintiff's Expert - Michael D. Brasfield

### Nathson E. Fields v. City of Chicago, et al.

Cause: 1:10-cv-01168

I have been provided and reviewed the following documents and materials concerning this case:

#### General Case Material

- 437. Plaintiff's Local Rule 56.1 Statement of Facts.pdf
- 483. Memorandum Opinion and Order on Summary Judgment.pdf
- 812. Memorandum Opinion and Order granting new tiral.pdf
- City's Third Amended Answer to Interrogatories 4 and 5.pdf
- CITY-NF-000972-001117 Fields Street File produced 2011.pdf
- City-NF-07531-07558 Fields permanent retention file.pdf
- City-NF-07559-07652 Fields Area File.pdf
- Letter from City re Production of permanent retention file and Area File.pdf
- 2016.01.26 Document Production.pdf
- 2016.01.29 Plaintiff's Supplemental Monell Disclosures.pdf
- AUSA discovery letter Fields 01289-01296.pdf
- Page from G483470 Michael McMillan [Crim.Def Files Fields 044680-045057].pdf
- Chicago Police Department Special Orders
  - Chicago Police Department Teletype
  - o Detective Division Notice 82-2
  - o Special Order 83-1
  - o Special Order 83-2
  - o Special Order 86-3
  - Standard Operating Procedure 1988
- Jones v. City of Chicago, 856 F.2d 985, 988 (7th Circuit 1988)
- Palmer v. City of Chicago, Case No. 82C 2349
- James Hickey deposition, Rivera v. Guevara (5/6/14)
- James Hickey deposition, Rivera v. Guevara (6/10/14)
- James Hickey deposition, Kluppelberg Part 1 (7/29/2014)
- James Hickey deposition, Kluppelberg Part 2 (7/31/2014)
- James Hickey deposition, Kluppelberg (6/9/2015)
- Kathleen Loughran deposition (6/6/2012)
- Fields Spreadsheet.xlsx (spreadsheet)

#### **Basement Files (1983-1989)**

- E-010765 (SSN only).pdf (95 pages) Cecil Robinson
- E-399564 (SSN only).pdf (207 pages) Serafin Flores
- F-048933 (SSN only).pdf (129 pages) Christino Garcia
- F-380662 (SSN only).pdf (123 pages) Lindsey Cannon
- G-011889 (SSN only).pdf (75 pages) Earl Stademeyer
- G-014815 (SSN only).pdf (128 pages) Guy Johns
- G-108642 (SSN only).pdf (122 pages) Roscoe Evans
- G-148403 (SSN only).pdf (187 pages) Derrick Johnson
- G-159857 (SSN only).pdf (351 pages) Jeffrey Boyd
- G-165272.pdf (156 pages) William Goodin
- G-215280 (ACB 090389-090455) received 9.21.15.pdf (67 pages) Maurice Green
  - o G-215280 (SSN only).pdf (132 pages) Maurice Green
  - o G-215280A (SSN only).pdf (71 pages) Maurice Green
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- G-267826 (SSN only).pdf (115 pages) James Walker
- G-284291 (SSN only).pdf (90 pages) Lucille Pye
- G-321886 (SSN only).pdf (159 pages) James Crockett
- G-446754 (SSN only).pdf (48 pages) Edward Terrett
- G-456900 (SSN only).pdf (51 pages) Larry Buchanan
- G-468726 (SSN only).pdf (148 pages) Albert Spraggins
- J-381525 (redacted).pdf (85 pages) Albert Buckles
- J-418229 (redacted).pdf (204 pages) Mervyn Wright
- M-566742 (redacted).pdf (52 pages) Fredy Roberson
- M-568-343 (redacted).pdf (85 pages) Steve Jones
- M-569-727 (redacted).pdf (38 pages) John Avery
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- M-590700 (SSN only).pdf (95 pages) Ricky Icenberg
- E-026792.pdf (142 pages)
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- E-442815 (SSN only).pdf (153 pages)
- E-475100 (SSN only).pdf (105 pages)
- F-172852 (SSN only).pdf (46 pages)
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- F-277122 (SSN only).pdf (193 pages)
- F-299912 (SSN only)-.pdf (100 pages)
- F-308281 (SSN only).pdf (68 pages)
- F-336114 (SSN only).pdf (156 pages)
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- F-445484 (SSN only).pdf (93 pages)
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- G-011265 (SSN only).pdf (82 pages)
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- G-049257 (SSN only).pdf (22 pages)
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- G-501974 (SSN only).pdf (38 pages)

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- H-349049 (SSN only).pdf (63 pages)
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- J-486857 (redacted).pdf (53 pages)
- J-510242 (redacted).pdf (147 pages)
- K-300724 (redacted).pdf (84 pages)
- K-562024 (redacted).pdf (189 pages)
- M-139566 (redacted).pdf (68 pages)
- M-510-728 (redacted).pdf (49 pages)
- M-534-290 (redacted).pdf (136 pages)
- M-539-997 (redacted).pdf (64 pages)
- M-544-975 (redacted).pdf (36 pages)

### Criminal Defense Files (1983 – 1989)

- E010765 Cecil Robinson [Criminal Defense Files- Fields 037006-037317].pdf (312 pages)
- E399564 Serafin Flores [Criminal Defense Files Fields 037318-038152].pdf (835 pages)
- F048933 Christino Garcia [Criminal Defense Files Fields 038153-038760].pdf (608 pages)
- F380662 Lindsey Cannon [Criminal Defense Files Fields 038761-040854].pdf (2094 pages)
- G011889 Earl Stademeyer [Criminal Defense Files Fields 040855-041128].pdf (274 pages)
- G014815 Guy Johns [Criminal Defense Files- Fields 047420-048462].pdf (1043 pages)
- G108642 Roscoe Evans [Criminal Defense Files Fields 041244-041624].pdf (381 pages)
- G148403 Derrick Johnson [Criminal Defense Files Fields 041625-042235].pdf (611 pages)
- G159857 Jeffrey Boyd [Criminal Defense Files-Fields 017841-025177].pdf (7337 pages)
- G165272 William Goodin [Criminal Defense Files Fields 042341-042438].pdf (98 pages)
- G215280 Maurice Green [Criminal Defense Files Fields 042439-042974].pdf (536 pages)
- G248336 Ruben Avilez [Criminal Defense Files Fields 042975-043172].pdf (198 pages)
- G257089 Freddy Brown [Crim. Def Files Fields 043173-043273].pdf (101 pages)
- G267826 James Walker [Criminal Defense Files Fields 042236-042340].pdf (105 pages)

- G284291 Lucille Pye [Criminal Defense Files Fields 043274-043381].pdf (108 pages)
- G321886 James Crockett [Criminal Defense Files Fields 043388-043654].pdf (267 pages)
- G446754 Edward Terrett [Criminal Defense Files Fields 043655-043867].pdf (213 pages)
- G456900 Larry Buchanan [Criminal Defense Files Fields 043868-044026].pdf (159 pages)
- G468726 Albert Spraggins [Criminal Defense Files Fields 044027-044386].pdf (360 pages)
  - G468726 Maurice Spraggins [Criminal Defense Files Fields 044387-044679].pdf (293
  - o pages)
- J381525 Albert Buckles [Criminal Defense Files Fields 045066-045473].pdf (408 pages)
- J418229 Mervyn Wright [Criminal Defense Files Fields 048463-049562].pdf (1100 pages)
- M566742 Fredy Roberson [Criminal Defense Files Fields 045589-045823].pdf (235 pages)
- M568343 Steve Jones [Criminal Defense Files Fields 049563-050435].pdf (873 pages)
- M569727 John Avery [Criminal Defense Files Fields 045824-046184].pdf (361 pages)
- M580592 David Duarte [Criminal Defense Files Fields 050436-051863].pdf (1428 pages)
- M587998 Tony Allen [Criminal Defense Files Fields 046185-047419].pdf (1235 pages)
- M590700 Ricky Icenberg [Criminal Defense Files Fields 051864-052616].pdf (753 pages)

#### Permanent Retention Files (1983-1989)

- E010765 CITY-permanent retention file-00472.pdf (41 pages) Cecil Robinson
- E399564 CITY-permanent retention file-00720.pdf (69 pages) Serafin Flores
- F048933 CITY-permanent retention file-00856.pdf (30 pages) Christino Garcia
- F380662 CITY-permanent retention file-01040.pdf (40 pages) Lindsey Cannon
- G011889 CITY-permanent retention file-01212.pdf (27 pages) Earl Stademeyer
- G014815 CITY-permanent retention file-01239.pdf (51 pages) Guy Johns
- G108642 CITY-permanent retention file-01412.pdf (39 pages) Roscoe Evans
- G148403 CITY-permanent retention file-01452.pdf (40 pages) Derrick Johnson
- G159857 CITY-permanent retention file-01514.pdf (89 pages) Jeffrey Boyd
- G159857.pdf (62 pages) / CITY-NF-001682 Jeffrey Boyd
- G215280 CITY-permanent retention file-01706.pdf (41 pages) Maurice Green
- G248336 and G248696 CITY-permanent retention file-01846.pdf (48 pages) Ruben Avilez
- G257089 CITY-permanent retention file-01895.pdf (15 pages) Freddy Brown
- G267826 CITY-permanent retention file-01962.pdf (25 pages) James Walker
- G284291 CITY-permanent retention file-02017.pdf (21 pages) Lucille Pye

- G321886 CITY-permanent retention file-02079.pdf (50 pages) James Crockett
- G446754 CITY-permanent retention file-02317.pdf (17 pages) Edward Terrett
- G456900 CITY-permanent retention file-02335.pdf (11 pages) Larry Buchanan
- G468726 CITY-permanent retention file-02346.pdf (40 pages) Albert Spraggins

  o G468726 CITY-permanent retention file-02386.pdf (2 pages) Albert Spraggins
- J381525 CITY-permanent retention file-02914.pdf (27 pages) Albert Buckles
- J418229 CITY-permanent retention file-02941.pdf (34 pages) Mervyn Wright
- M566742 CITY-permanent retention file-03327.pdf (20 pages) Fredy Roberson
- M568343 CITY-permanent retention file-03347.pdf (45 pages) Steve Jones
- M569727 CITY-permanent retention file-03392.pdf (18 pages) John Avery
- M580592 CITY-permanent retention file-03410.pdf (57 pages) David Duarte
- M587998 CITY-permanent retention file-04100.pdf (50 pages) Tony Allen
- M590700 CITY-permanent retention file-03467.pdf (48 pages) Ricky Icenberg

#### **Basement Files (1999-2006)**

- D-192218 (SSN only).pdf (205 pages) Steven Spears
- D-579065 (SSN only).pdf (121 pages) Jimmy Velasquez
- G-032399 (SSN only).pdf (213 pages) Diante Wiley
- G-259321 (SSN only).pdf (86 pages) Kevin Jackson
- G-266841 (SSN only).pdf (24 pages) Timothy Malone
  - o G-266841A (SSN only) 2.pdf (125 pages) Timothy Malone
- G-268444 (SSN only).pdf (254 pages) Isaiah Brady
- G-326467 (SSN only).pdf (309 pages) George Frison
- G-406405 (SSN only).pdf (290 pages) Santana McCree
- G-570120 (SSN only).pdf (210 pages) Crisino Bravo
- G-705434 (SSN only).pdf (236 pages) Norman McIntosh
- HH-175723 (abc).pdf (169 pages) Maurice Brown
- HH-358668 (SSN only).pdf (288 pages) Christopher Peoples
- HH-749335 (abc).pdf (180 pages) Devon Terrell
- HJ-102484 (SSN only).pdf (273 pages) Anthony Houston
- HJ-366143 (abc).pdf (227 pages) Leviante Adams
- HJ-492443.pdf (def).pdf (453 pages) Octavia Anima
- HK-211174 (SSN only) .pdf (176 pages) Lakesha Collins
- HK-406407 (SSN only).pdf (207 pages) Delvie Turpin
- HK-416661 (SSN only).pdf (195 pages) Donell Johnson
- HK-449083 (SSN only).pdf (272 pages) Jamell Murphy
- HK-470751 (abc).pdf (235 pages) Verna Colbert
- HK-593970 (abc).pdf (277 pages) Tharine Partee
- HK-639684 (abc).pdf (350 pages) Devon Terrell

#### Criminal Defense Attorney Files (1999 - 2006)

- D192218 Steven Spears [Criminal Defense Files Fields 000001-0000421] Redacted.pdf (421 pages)
- D579065 Jimmy Velasquez [Criminal Defense Files Fields 000422-001231] Redacted.pdf (810 pages)
- G032399 Diante Wiley [Criminal Defense Files Fields 001232-002099] Redacted.pdf (868 pages)
- G259321 Kevin Jackson [Criminal Defense Files Fields 002100-004383] Redacted.pdf (2284 pages)
- G266841 Timothy Malone [Criminal Defense Files Fields 004384-005802].pdf (1419 pages)
- G268444 Isaiah Brady [Criminal Defense Files Fields 025178-027518].pdf (2341 pages)
- G326467 George Frison [Criminal Defense Files Fields 005803-006593] Redacted.pdf (791 pages)
- G406405 Santana McCree [Criminal Defense Files Fields 006594-007411] Redacted.pdf (818 pages)
- G570120 Crisino Bravo [Criminal Defense Files Fields 027519-027637].pdf (119 pages)
- G705434 Norman McIntosh [Criminal Defense Files Fields 007412-008058] Redacted.pdf (647 pages)
- HH175723 Maurice Brown [Criminal Defense Files Fields 008059-008565] Redacted.pdf (507 pages)
- HH358668 Christopher Peoples [Criminal Defense Files Fields 008566-008893] Redacted.pdf (328 pages)
- HH749335 Devon Terrell [Criminal Defense Files Fields 008894-009730] Redacted.pdf (837 pages)
- HJ102484 Anthony Houston [Criminal Defense Files Fields 027638-029307].pdf (1670 pages)
- HJ366143 Leviante Adams [Criminal Defense Files Fields 009731-010034] Redacted.pdf (304 pages)
- HJ492443 Octavia Anima [Criminal Defense Files Fields 010035-013762] Redacted.pdf (3728 pages)
- HK211174 Lakesha Collins [Criminal Defense Files Fields 013763-014757]
   Redacted.pdf (995 pages)
- HK406407 Delvie Turpin [Criminal Defense Files Fields 029337-029344].pdf (8 pages)
- HK416661 Donell Johnson [Criminal Defense Files Fields 014758-015021] Redacted.pdf (264 pages)
- HK449083 Jamell Murphy [Criminal Defense Files Fields 052617-057745].pdf (5129 pages)
- HK470751 Verna Colbert [Criminal Defense Files Fields 029345-036948].pdf (7604 pages)
- HK593970 Tharine Partee [Criminal Defense Files Fields 015022-015371] Redacted.pdf (350 pages)
- HK639684 Devon Terrell [Criminal Defense Files Fields 015372-017742] Redacted.pdf (2371 pages)

## Michael Brasfield and Associates, Inc.

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E-mail: brasfield@commandscene.com

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Nathson E. Fields v. City of Chicago, et al.

Cause: 1:10-cv-01168

## **ATTACHMENT C**

## **Attachment C - Compensation**

Report of Plaintiff's Expert – Michael D. Brasfield

Nathson E. Fields v. City of Chicago, et al.

Cause: 1:10-cv-01168

My compensation for work related to this case is \$300 per hour, with a four-hour minimum. Deposition and trial testimony is billed at a flat rate of \$1200 for up to four hours. After four hours, the hourly rate of \$300 is charged. Time spent traveling and waiting to testify is considered billable time. Reasonable expenses may be charged with prior approval.

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E-mail: brasfield@commandscene.com

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Nathson E. Fields v. City of Chicago, et al.

Cause: 1:10-cv-01168

## **ATTACHMENT D**

#### **Attachment D - Resume**

Report of Plaintiff's Expert – Michael D. Brasfield

### Nathson E. Fields v. City of Chicago, et al.

Cause: 1:10-cv-01168

#### **Education:**

Bachelor of Arts, Police Administration - University of Washington, Seattle, WA Senior Management Institute for Police - Police Executive Research Forum, Washington, D.C.

#### **Professional Experience:**

#### 2003-2009 Elected Sheriff of Jefferson County, Washington

After retiring for a second time, and returning to the small rural county that I had chosen as my permanent retirement home, I ran for public office. This 1,815 square mile, predominantly rural, county has a full time resident population of only 26,000. The Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, established in 1853, is one of the oldest law enforcement organizations in the state of Washington. The Sheriff's Office budget for fiscal year 2008 was \$4.5 million. The Office has 50 employees and a large network of volunteers and reserve deputies. I was re-elected to a 2<sup>nd</sup> term which began on January 1, 2007 by an 80% majority. I retired from this office in March 2009.

#### 2001 – 2003 Consultant and Program Director - South Downtown Foundation

Responsibility for administering several million dollars for improving public safety in the International District, SoDo, and Pioneer Square neighborhoods of Seattle. Coordinated efforts with the City of Seattle, the Seattle Police Department and various interest and civic groups in the area.

#### 1995-2001 Police Chief of Fort Lauderdale, Florida

The 33 square mile city has a full time resident population of 165,000. An estimated additional 60,000 "snow bird" residents return to second homes in the city during the 6-month winter season. Fort Lauderdale serves as the seat of government for a county of 1.5 million and is in the heart of a diverse tri-county (Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach) population of 4 million. As one of the premier tourist destinations in South Florida, over 12 million passengers come through the airport each year. The ocean port handles the second largest number of cruise ship sailings in the world. Fort Lauderdale serves as the governmental and business hub of the County.

The City employed a workforce of 2,600 employees and operated with a budget of over \$334 million. IAFF, FOP, and AFSCME Unions represent the fire, police, and general employees, respectively. The Fort Lauderdale Police Department had a budget of \$60

million and consisted of 500 sworn positions and 300 civilian positions. In 2000 the department received 600,000 calls for service, dispatched over 200,000 of those calls, made over 20,000 arrests, and issued over 65,000 traffic citations. The Department is now nationally recognized as an innovative leader in the field of community policing and was one of only a handful of cities nationwide to be selected as a Community Policing Demonstration Site by the Department of Justice. Oversaw and operated the only municipal jail in the state of Florida.

A small sampling of initiatives undertaken over the 6 years includes:

- First large municipal police agency in Florida to receive accreditation
- Automobile anti-theft tactics that have reduced auto thefts by nearly 35% in one year
- Aggressive property crime reduction efforts in the area of strengthened pawn shop record sharing and accountability
- Partnerships with State Probation and Parole staff in "Ride Along Programs" with our patrol officers to remove violators from the community
- Establishment of "Citizens on Patrol" in specially marked vehicles to enhance public safety
- Aggressive enforcement of traffic and "quality of life" ordinances to help neighborhoods
- Establishment of a Nuisance Abatement Board to address drug and prostitution activity
- Significant reduction in alarm false dispatches to allow increased proactive patrol
- Innovative anti-prostitution and anti-gang programs
- Federal "Weed & Seed" designation, which has allowed us to partner with a wide range of community and governmental entities
- Thirteen sessions of the Citizen Police Academy a 3 month, 35-hour program
- Summer COPJAM activities for at risk youth
- Truancy and curfew programs which have dramatically reduced the rate of property crimes

In 1997 undertook a city financed \$10 million technology enhancement initiative for the Department. Half of it was for a new state of the art Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Record Management System (RMS), and the other half for network servers, individual personal computers, Geographical Information System (GIS), Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), internet access, bar coding for property control and evidence, and the largest law enforcement deployment of handheld, pen based, Motorola Forte' computers for patrol officers.

During my 6-year tenure, we successfully competed and received nearly \$8 million in Federal and State grants. More than forty percent of the grant funds have gone into non-traditional community and social service support programs, in lieu of police personnel and hardware.

During my tenure there was a dramatic improvement in the relationship between our unions and management. We successfully negotiated two (3 year) contracts without

incident or rancor. Although there has been an increase in professional expectations of accountability for our employees, disciplinary appeals to arbitration had been all but eliminated.

#### 1990-1995 Assistant Chief - Seattle Police Department

An appointive, exempt position reporting directly to the Chief of Police - acted as the Executive Assistant Chief of the Department and commanded the Support Bureau. The Police Department employed over 1,875 personnel and had an annual budget of \$120 million.

Responsible for and oversaw the activity of nine uniquely different divisions including: Training; Internal Investigations; Crime Prevention: Intelligence; Communications; Personnel; Records & Evidence; Data Processing; and Fiscal, Property, & Fleet Management. As the Executive Assistant Chief, was responsible for the day-to-day operation of the agency including authority for hiring, discipline, and administrative decisions. In addition, acted as primary management labor relations and contract negotiator with 12 labor unions. This bureau employed approximately 100 sworn and 450 civilians. Served as the Seattle Police Department's jail liaison executive, as well as jail contract negotiator. Routinely served as acting Chief of Police.

#### 1986-1990 Major

An appointive, exempt position - command of SPD Inspectional Services Division, reported directly to the Chief of Police. Coordinated and implemented strategic planning for the entire Department and conducted periodic performance inspections of Departmental units. Oversaw the preparation of the Department's budget, as well as the formulation of departmental rules, policies, and procedures. Acted as liaison with elected officials and community groups.

#### 1984-1985 Captain

Command of SPD North Precinct. Responsible for Patrol operations in an area of the city that encompassed a population of 200,000 people and a uniformed force of 130 officers. The precinct contained over a dozen unique communities including the University of Washington. Routinely served as acting Patrol Major overseeing all four patrol precincts - 550 sworn personnel.

#### 1982-1983 Captain

Command of SPD Internal Investigations Section, reported directly to the Chief of Police. Responsible for overseeing the investigation of alleged misconduct of nearly 2,000 sworn and civilian members of the Department.

#### 1980-1981 Captain

Command of SPD West Precinct. Responsible for Patrol Operations in the downtown core of the city. Major league sports facilities, waterfront maritime industries, transportation, and financial, retail and business headquarters serving a daytime population of 300,000 -command of 150 sworn officers.

#### **1978-1979** Lieutenant

Commander of Basic Recruit Training. Responsible for the operation and administration of the recruit training for SPD as well as the contract recruit training with the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission for over 100 law enforcement agencies state-wide. Average recruit population on campus of 140 in 4 concurrent classes, as well as a multi-agency training staff. Also served for a brief period as a downtown watch commander in the downtown business area.

#### <u>1975 – 1978</u> Sergeant

Served as supervisor in the following: <u>Patrol</u> - uniformed patrol operations; <u>Internal Investigations</u> <u>Section</u> - investigation of citizen, departmental, and criminal allegations of police misconduct; <u>Special Patrol Unit</u> - plain clothes tactical response to priority crime problems, deployment at unusual occurrences, dignitary protection.

#### 1972 – 1975 Detective

Served in the following: <u>Accident Investigation Section</u> - plain clothes follow-up investigation of hit-run, serious injury and fatality motor vehicle accidents; <u>Burglary Section</u> - investigated serious crimes directed against property; <u>Vice Section</u> - investigated organized crime, prostitution, pornography, liquor, and gambling activities, and engaged in extended undercover assignments.

#### 1968-1971 Patrol Officer

Started with Mercer Island (WA) P.D. in 1968, and then began career with Seattle P.D. in 1969.

#### **Training (small sampling):**

- Police Liability and the Management of Police Discipline Americans for Effective Law Enforcement
- Police Technology and Efficiency International Association of Chiefs of Police
- Total Quality Management The Institute for Quality Service
- Assessment Center Operations and Management Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Executive Development Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Incident Command System National Incident Management System Through Level 4
- Gambling Enforcement and Supervision Washington State Gambling Commission

- Labor Relations and Negotiations Federal Bureau of Investigation and Washington Association of Cities
- Hazardous Materials Incident Management National Highway Transportation Safety Board
- Dignitary Protection Management and Supervision U.S. Secret Service
- Supervision of Auto Theft Investigation National Auto Theft Bureau
- Police Traffic Supervision Northwestern Traffic Institute
- Municipal Budget Management Office of Management and Budget
- Training for Trainers Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission
- Managing Computer Operations Department of Administrative Services
- Investment in Excellence The Pacific Institute
- Organized and White Collar Crime The University of Washington
- Management of Computer Fraud Investigations USWEST
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children Alexandria, VA

#### **Law Enforcement Committees & Membership:**

#### **National:**

- International Association of Chiefs of Police Honorary Life Member
- Police Executive Research Forum Subscribing Member
- National Sheriffs' Association Life Member
- American Bar Association Associate Member
- American Correctional Association Member
- American Jail Association Member
- Crisis Intervention Team International Member

#### State:

- Appointed by the Governor and served as the only law enforcement member of the Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission (August 2003 2008)
- Appointed to, and served as the chair of the Washington State Board on Law Enforcement Training Standards and Education (March 2003 2008)
- Homicide Investigation Tracking System (HITS) Advisory Board (May 2003 2006)
- Executive Board member of the Washington State Sheriffs' Association (May 2006 2008)
- Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs Honorary Life Member

#### Local:

- Past chair of Jefferson County Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Program
- Member of the Peninsula College Criminal Education Program Board
- Executive Board of Olympic Peninsula Narcotics Enforcement Task Force
- Executive Board of JeffCom 911 Communications System
- Jefferson County Law & Justice Council
- Olympic Law Enforcement Executives Association

#### **Achievements (sampling):**

- Past Co-Chair of Private Sector Liaison Committee International Association of Chiefs of Police
- Coordinator for successful federal grant application on Community Policing Program (N.I.J.)
- National Institute of Justice Symposium on Closed Circuit Television for deterrence and investigation of crime - Washington, DC
- National Institute of Justice Symposium on Metro Area Drug Strategies -Washington, DC
- Coordinator for federal grant application on Narcotics Strategies in Public Housing
- Coordinator for federal grant application on Targeting Young Adult Gang Leaders
- Federal Bureau of Investigation National Law Enforcement Budget Advisory Group Appointed by the Director of the F.B.I.
- Broward County Chiefs' Association President and Steering & Training Committees
- Southeast Florida Drug Task Force Board of Directors
- Metropolitan Broward County Organized Crime Intelligence Unit Board of Directors
- Florida Police Chiefs' Association Ethics Committee
- Visiting management assessor for cities of New Orleans (LA), Columbus (OH), Portland, (OR), San Francisco (CA), Bremerton (WA)
- Contract consultant (KOBA Associates) for peer review of NIJ grant work on the establishment of Computer Crimes Units
- Contract consultant (Federal Housing & Urban Development Grant) to visit and analyze 6 major U.S. cities (Boston, Baltimore, Memphis, Oxnard, Cleveland & Seattle) police agencies and community policing in public housing
- Subject matter and best practices expert on law enforcement personnel selection, screening, and back grounding USIS Investigative Solutions Conference
- Developed statewide law enforcement employment screening and back grounding model for the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
- Oversight responsibility for acquisition of Computer Aided Dispatch and Mobile Digital Terminal System
- Oversight responsibility for acquisition of Comprehensive Shared Records Management System
- Oversight responsibility for acquisition of Jail Booking Video Imaging System
- Oversight responsibility for management of computerized Patrol Deployment Model
- Responsibility for design and construction oversight, acceptance and start-up of new police precinct facility
- Evaluation of Detective Decentralization Program and Detective Case Management System
- Acquisition of Geo-based Automated Mapping System

#### **Selected Publications:**

- Contributor National Institute of Justice Off-Duty Police Employment Practices
- Citation Federal Bureau of Investigation article on joint Police-Community Partnerships
- Author of national and state articles alarm reduction issues and strategies
- Author of several historical articles homicides of police officers

#### **Prior Law Enforcement & Community Service:**

- Major City Chiefs Human Resources sub-committee
- Washington State Chiefs & Sheriffs Information Technology sub-committee
- Mayor's Task Force on Street People and the Homeless
- Selection and oversight committee for Police Department Management Study consultant contract
- Selection and oversight committee for Police-Citizen Complaint Process consultant contract
- Executive Member South Florida Regional Law, Safety, and Justice Committee
- Automated Fingerprint Identification System / Jails On-site benchmark testing & nationwide visitation team
- Health Service and Police Community Based Alcohol Triage Program
- King County Executive Jail Advisory Committee (JCWG)
- City of Seattle Deferred Compensation Plan provider selection and oversight
- Evaluation and Selection Committee RFP responses for design of new municipal campus
- Seattle Police Department reorganization committee that resulted in Departmental restructuring
- Explorer Scout Law Enforcement Program
- United Way of Broward County Board of Directors
- Broward County Commission on Substance Abuse Chair, Board of Directors
- Broward County Juvenile Justice Advisory Board
- Broward County Substance Abuse Policy Advisory Board
- Broward Workshop Criminal Justice Committee
- Florida Department of Law Enforcement UCR Advisory Committee
- Alarm Association of Florida / Law Enforcement Board of Directors (1996-1997)

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Nathson E. Fields v. City of Chicago, et al.

Cause: 1:10-cv-01168

# **ATTACHMENT E**

#### Attachment E Bibliography of Background Source Materials

Following is a list of source materials that describe generally accepted policing practices, including at the relevant time period. The practices described include but are not limited to record-keeping, file maintenance, report writing, conducting homicide investigations, witness interrogations, supervision, etc.

This list of reference materials is not intended to be exhaustive and is supplemented by my extensive experience with police practices, including my familiarity with the policies used by other police departments nationwide, as well as industry standards established by organizations like the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

#### Reference Materials Generally

Death Investigation: A Guide for the Scene Investigator
U.S. Department of Justice /Office of Justice Programs / National Institute of Justice

Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for Law Enforcement U.S. Department of Justice /Office of Justice Programs / National Institute of Justice

Homicide Guide International Association of Chiefs of Police

Promoting Effective Homicide Investigations Police Executive Research Foundation

Homicide Investigation Standard Operating Procedures John M. Howell – Police Executive Forum

Homicide Process Mapping – Best Practices for Increasing Homicide Clearances: A Project of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Practical Homicide Investigation Checklist and Field Guide, Second Edition Vernon J. Geberth

Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation (now in 8th edition) Barry A.J. Fisher Homicide investigation; practical information for coroners, police officers, and other investigators
Snyder, LeMoyne

Practical Cold Case Homicide Investigations Procedural Manual Richard H. Walton

Death Investigation: Systems and Procedures Randy Hanzlick

Forensic Pathology – Practical Aspects of Criminal and Forensic Investigations Dominick DiMaio & Vincent J. M. DiMaio

Death Scene Investigation: A Field Guide Scott A. Wagner

Death Investigator's Handbook – Volumes 1 & 2 Louis N. Eliopulos

Cold Case Homicides: Practical Investigative Techniques Richard H. Walton

Homicide Scene Investigation – A Manual For Public Prosecutors http://www.justiceacademy.org/iShare/Library-Training/Homicide-Scene-Manual.pdf

Death Scene Checklist Sheet

http://www.insidethetape.com/Jan-2011-EATH%20SCENE%20CHECKLIST%20SHEET.PDF

#### References that pre-date the implementation of CPD's policies

Dr. Henry Faulds (1843-1930). A towering figure in the history of forensic sciences, it was Faulds who first recognized the value of fingerprints to criminal identification. The Faulds scrapbooks include research notes, original drawings and studies of fingerprint patterns and typology, as well as correspondence with individuals and crime fighting organizations around the world, dating from the (late 1870's) until shortly before the doctor's death in 1930. International Association for Identification (www.theiai.org) founded in the (1915).

- Sparks from the Anvil 1933-1937
- IAI Newsletter 1940-1951
- ID News Aug 1951 1987
- Journal of Forensic Identification (JFI) 1988 2013

Locard, E. L'Enquete Criminelle et les Methodes Scientifique. Paris: Ernest Flammarion, (1920).

Homicide investigation; Frankel, Harold A. (1931)

Criminology – Robert H. Gault Northwestern University (1932)

La police scientifique. les homicides.--Les vols.--Les incendies criminels.--Les faux.--La fausse monnaie. Bischoff, Marc (1938)

Homicide investigation; practical information for coroners, police officers, and other investigators, by Snyder, LeMoyne (1944, 1950, 1959, 1967, 1977)

Law of Belligerent Occupation - The Judge Advocate General's School (1945)

Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation (now in 8th edition) originally published in (1949)

Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation is a classic book on how to use forensic science to investigate crimes. The text was first published in Swedish in 1949 by Chief Superintendent Arne Svensson, director of the Laboratory, Criminal Investigation Department, and Superintendent Otto Wendel, Criminal Investigation Department, Stockholm, Sweden. In 1955 it was printed in English as Crime Detection and then revised into a second, expanded American Edition under the title Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation in 1965. In 1981 I was invited to revise it in a third edition and subsequently into fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth editions.

Kirk, P. L. Crime Investigation. New York: Interscience, John Wiley & Sons (1953).

The detection of secret homicide; a study of the medico-legal system of investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. Havard, John D. J. (1960)

Institute on Homicide Investigation Techniques / presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, Dallas, Texas; general editor: Robert A. Wilson. (1961)

Practical homicide investigation. With an introd. by William P. Maheady. (1961)

"We have learned the lesson of history, ancient and modern, that a system of criminal law enforcement which comes to depend on the 'confession' will, in the long run, be less reliable and more subject to abuses than a system which depends on extrinsic evidence independently secured through skillful investigation." *Escobedo v. Illinois*, 378 U.S. 478, 488–489 (1964)

Thorwald, J. Crime and Science. Harcourrt, Brace & World, Inc.: New York, [LC Cat. no. 67-20323]. (1966)

Police Detective Function (W.S.U.) by V. A. Leonard (1970)

Murder investigation. Oughton, Frederick (1971)

Fox, Richard H. and Carl L. Cunningham. Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook.

Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, (1973).

Homicide: investigative techniques, by Daniel J. Hughes. (1974)

Kirk, P.L. Crime Investigation, 2nd Edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons, (1974).

Police: the investigation of violence / Keith Simpson (1978)

Smyth, F. *Cause of Death: The Story of Forensic Science*. Van Nostrand Rheinhold Company: New York, [ISBN 0-442-20041-2]. (1980)

Zonderman, J. Beyond the Crime Lab: The New Science of Investigation. John Wiley & Sons: New York, [ISBN 0-471-62296-6]. (1980)

Homicide investigation standards textbook / Joseph C. DeLadurantey, Daniel R. Sullivan. (1980)

Saferstein, R. Forensic Science Handbook, Volumes I, II, III. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, (1982/1988/1993).

DeForest, P.R., R.E. Gaensslen, and H.C. Lee. *Forensic Science: An Introduction to Criminalistics*. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc., (1983).

Rosenfield, I.; Ziff, E. van Loon, B. DNA for Beginners. Writers and Readers Publishing, Inc. [ISBN 0-86316-023-9, pkb.]. (1983)

Practical homicide investigation: tactics, procedures, and forensic techniques / Vernon J. Geberth. (1983)

#### Michael Brasfield and Associates, Inc.

641 Olele Point Road Port Ludlow, WA 98365 Phone: 360-301-4465

E-mail: brasfield@commandscene.com

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Nathson E. Fields v. City of Chicago, et al.

Cause: 1:10-cv-01168

# **ATTACHMENT F**

#### Attachment F

For the first group of basement files, in the time period from 1983 to 1989, I compared a total of 28 criminal defense files<sup>1</sup> to 27 corresponding basement files and 27 corresponding permanent retention files. For the second group of basement files, in the time period from 1999 to 2006, I compared a total of 23 criminal defense files to 23 basement files.<sup>2</sup>

The following listing provides a case-by-case account of what documents are included in basement files but are missing from criminal defense files. I did not make any inferences about what documents were turned over to criminal defendants — I based my conclusions on observations about actual differences between files. For each homicide investigation, each set of files—whether the basement file, the criminal defense file, or the permanent retention file is labeled with a CPD Records Division ("RD") Number and a criminal defendant's name.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> These 28 files concerned 27 separate cases. Plaintiff located two defense attorney files for the 1985 investigation assigned RD G-468726, one for defendant Albert Spraggins, and one for defendant Maurice Spraggins

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> There were no permanent retention files for the second timeframe, 1999-2006

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Christino Garcia (RD# F-048933 / IF Bates ACB 006037-006165)	4
Lindsey Cannon (RD# F-380662 / IF Bates ACB 007074-007196)	5
Earl Stademeyer (RD# G-011889 / IF Bates ACB 008910-008984)	5
Guy Johns (RD# G-014815 / IF Bates ACB 008985-009112)	5
Roscoe Evans (RD# G-108642 / IF Bates ACB 010440-010561)	5
Derrick Johnson (RD# G-148403 / IF Bates ACB 011173-011359)	6
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Mervyn Wright (RD# J-418229 / IF Bates ACB 046881-047084)	12
Fredy Roberson (RD# M-566742 / IF Bates ACB 047626-047677)	12
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David Duarte (RD# M-580592 / IF Bates ACB 048181-048327)	13
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### **Group Two / 1999 – 2006 Files**

Steven Spears (RD# D-192218 / IF Bates ACB 003679-003883)
Jimmy Velasquez (RD# D-579065 / IF Bates ACB 004922-005042)
Diante Wiley (RD# G-032399 / IF Bates ACB 009208-009420)
Kevin Jackson (RD# G-259321 / IF Bates ACB 014839-014924)
Timothy Malone (RD# G-266841 & G-266841A / IF Bates ACB 015161-015184 & 015185-015309) 14
Isaiah Brady (RD# G-268444 / IF Bates ACB 015505-015758)
George Frison (RD# G-326467 / IF Bates ACB 017072-017380)
Santana McCree (RD# G-406405 / IF Bates ACB 018900-019189)
Crisino Bravo (RD# G-570120 / IF Bates ACB 023263-023472)
Norman McIntosh (RD# G-705434 / IF Bates ACB 027079-027314)
Maurice Brown (RD# HH-175723 / IF Bates ACB 049234-049402)
Christopher Peoples (RD# HH-358668 / IF Bates ACB 031268-031555)
Devon Terrell (RD# HH-749335 / IF Bates ACB 056505-056684)
Anthony Houston (RD# HJ-102484 / IF Bates ACB 031556-031828)
Leviante Adams (RD# HJ-366143 / IF Bates ACB 060612-060838)
Octavia Anima (RD# HJ-492443 / IF Bates ACB 081966-082418)
Lakesha Collins (RD# HK-211174 / IF Bates ACB 038163-038338)
Delvie Turpin (RD# HK-406407 / IF Bates ACB 040843-041049)
Donell Johnson (RD# HK-416661 / IF Bates ACB 041050-041244)
Jamell Murphy (RD# HK-449083 / IF Bates ACB 041754-042025)
Verna Colbert (RD# HK-470751 / IF Bates ACB 062432-062666)
Tharine Partee (RD# HK-593970 / IF Bates ACB 063855-064131)
Devon Terrell (RD# HK-639684 / IF Bates ACB 064839-065188)

# Group One / 1983-1989 Files Examination – Comparison – Contrasting of 27 Homicide Case Records (27 Basement Files / 28 Criminal Defense Files / 27 Permanent Retention Files)

Cecil Robinson (RD# E-010765 / IF Bates ACB 0000001-95)

- Basement File 95 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Handwritten note (0002); Investigative file inventory (0003-4); Arrest report (0038-39); Handwritten note (0044); General offense case report (0057-58); Handwritten notes (0059); General offense case report (0060-61); Handwritten note (0076); Letter from an attorney with handwritten note on it (0082); Handwritten notes, business cards, booking photo (0091-95)
- Missing from 41-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (0003-04);
   Handwritten notes (0002, 0044, 0059,0071, 0076,0079, 0091);
   To-from memos (0063 & 0081)

#### Serafin Flores (RD# E-399564 / IF Bates ACB 005572-005778)

- Basement File 207 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Handwritten notes (5572); Case assignment slip (5573); Subpoena duces tecum (5578); Felony minute sheet (5581); Handwritten note (5586); Court attendance reports (5589-90 & 93); Prisoner hold with handwritten information (5599); SRs-Felony minutes- Handwritten note-Court attendance report (5601-11); Supplemental Report (5618-19); Court attendance report (5622); Handwritten note (5627); Handwritten/Stamped wanted notice (5633); Arrest & disposition forms (5636 & 44); Supplemental Reports (5656-63); Handwritten duplicate note (5664); Investigative file control card & envelope (5756-57); Supplemental Report (5675-84); Handwritten note (5686); Supplemental Report (5693-99); Supplemental Report (5709-19); Individual photos with typed and handwritten information (5759-78)
- Missing from 69-page Permanent Retention File Handwritten notes (5586, 5608, 5623, 5650-5652, 5664, 5686, 5759, 5765-5776); To-from memo (5599)

#### Christino Garcia (RD# F-048933 / IF Bates ACB 006037-006165)

- Basement File 129 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Handwritten note (6051); Handwritten note (6053); Daily hot sheet (6078); Xerox copy of greeting card (6118-19); Photos (6120-21); Driver's license (6122); Attorney's name and address (6123); Investigative file control cards (6124-25); Computer printout related to vehicle (6126-38); Envelope & letter from Mexican consulate (6139-41); Phone records (6142-47); Handwritten note, FBI business card, typewritten note (6148-50); Miscellaneous vehicle documents (6151-64); Investigative file control card (6165)
- Missing from 30-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (6038-39); Handwritten notes (6051, 6083, 6085, 6096, 6115); To-from memos (6072; 6150)

#### Lindsey Cannon (RD# F-380662 / IF Bates ACB 007074-007196)

- Basement File 123 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (7075-76); Case assignment slip (7077); Back of property inventory (7087); Receipt for exhibits (7123); Arrest report (7137); Arrest report (7141); Criminal arrests (7142); General offense report (7143-44); Portion of report form (7158); Plain page with handwritten notes (7160); Criminal arrests (7171-7172); Arrest reports (7173-78); GPRs (7179-80); Blank printed envelope (7181); Photos & ID notes (7182-95); Investigative control card (7196)
- Missing from 40-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (7075); Handwritten notes (7135 & 7160); GPRs (7114-15, 7146, 7179-80)

#### Earl Stademeyer (RD# G-011889 / IF Bates ACB 008910-008984)

- Basement File 75 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (8911-12); Investigative file control card (8913); Lab report (8941-42); Handwritten notes (8952); Property inventory sheets (8971-78)
- Missing from 27-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (8911-12);
   Handwritten notes ()8917 & 8952); To-from memos (8951, 8953, 8968, 8969); GPRs (8925-26 & 8962); Supplemental Report (8963)

#### Guy Johns (RD# G-014815 / IF Bates ACB 008985-009112)

- Basement File 128 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (8986-87); Photograph (8989); Investigative file control card (8990); Handwritten note (8992); Lab report (9007-09); Handwritten note (9067 & 9091); Autopsy diagrams (9092-93)
- Missing from 51-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (8986-87); Handwritten notes (9006, 9065, 9067, 9089, 9091, 9101, 9103, 9105); GPRs (9064, 9081, 9083, 9104)

#### Roscoe Evans (RD# G-108642 / IF Bates ACB 010440-010561)

- Basement File 122 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (10441-42); Investigative file control card (10443); Court attendance report (10453); Latent fingerprint form (10459); Request for ballistics exam (10462-63); Crime lab receipt for exhibits (10464); Evidence report (10465 & 69); Receipt for exhibits (10471 & 73); Autopsy diagram (10486); Handwritten note (10499); Handwritten note (10529 & 37)
- Missing from 39-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (10441-42); Handwritten notes (10446, 10470, 10475, 10494-97, 10529, 10537, 10548-55); Tofrom memos (10462, 10463, 10493); GPRs (10507 & 10510)

Derrick Johnson (RD# G-148403 / IF Bates ACB 011173-011359)

- Basement File 187 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Handwritten notes (11174); Investigative file inventory (11177); Latent fingerprint request (11248 & 259 & 281 & 294 & 324 & 327 & 330); Handwritten notes (11258 & 276 & 290 & 326 & 334 & 348); Photos (11312); ID section arrest sheet (11347); Photos (11356-59);
- Missing from 40-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (11177-79); Handwritten notes (11174, 11176, 11192, 11208, 11210, 11212, 11234, 11244, 11246, 11253, 11256, 11258, 11268, 11278, 11283, 11287, 11290, 11293, 11304, 11309, 11322, 11326, 11332, 11334, 11348); To-from memo (11292)

#### James Walker (RD# G-159857 / IF Bates ACB 011627-011977)

- Basement File 351 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Photos & ID information (11630-640); Photos & ID information (11645-651); Photo (11654); Handwritten note (11657-58); Handwritten notes on backs of various forms, such as case assignment sheets, AUSA business card, field contact cards, and police reports (11660-79 and 680-84); Handwritten notes (11686); Evidence report (11687); Handwritten notes (11689-90); Vehicle evidence photo (11719); Arrest report (11728); Investigative file inventory (11731 & 11734); Handwritten note (11749); GPRs (11750-51); GPR handwritten (11758-59); Latent fingerprint request & handwritten note (11765-66); Page with official stamp "Issued on Inquiry – Name Check Only" and date (11777); Cook county court complaint (11780-81); Arrest report (11782-84); Handwritten note (11785); Arrest report (11786-89); Property inventory sheets (11804-10); Search warrant inventory sheet (11811); Crime lab evidence report (11812); Case report (11816-18); Supplemental Report (11829); Latent fingerprint request (11830); Offense reports (11831-32); Juvenile crimes arrest report (11834-35); Inventory sheets (11837-38); Offense report (11847-48); Inventory sheet (11850); Supplemental Report (11874); GPR handwritten (11879); GPRs with scattered handwritten notes (11905); Detective watch assignment sheets (11913 & 915 & 917); GPRs with scattered handwritten notes (11935-37); GPRs with scattered handwritten notes (11939-43); GPR with scattered handwritten notes (11945-50); GPRs with scattered handwritten notes including on back (11953-61); GPR with scattered handwritten notes including on back (11963-67); GPR with scattered handwritten notes (11969-70)
- Missing from 151-page (89+62) Permanent Retention Files GPRs (15413-15432); handwritten notes (ACB 015424; ACB 015481); Inv. File Control (15393); Body Diagram (15405); Witness Statements (15450-15468); Form 101 (15469); Wanted Card (15480); Release of Person in Custody (15484); Complaint (15485); Arrest Report (15486-15487); Copy of Envelope (15492); Request for ID Photos (15504); photographs (15397-15401; 15394-15396; 15408-15410; 15470-15476; 15493-15503); 15477-15479; 15482-15483)

William Goodin (RD# G-165272 / IF Bates ACB 089308-089463)

- Basement File 156 pages
- Missing from 98-page Criminal Defense File Handwritten GPR (89326-28); To-from typewritten memo, with handwritten note (89330-31); Medical eligibility record (89332); To-from memo requesting telephone records (89333); Printout of telephone records (89334-52); Felony minute sheet (89353); Arrest warrant (89359); Handwritten GPR, apparently with 2 authors (89362): Multiple copies of same CPD daily bulletin (89368-81); Supplemental Reports (89382-87); Material submitted for daily bulletin (89388); Multiple Supplemental Reports (89389-405); Supplemental Report (89411-12); Partial Supplemental Report (89414); Handwritten GPR (89417-20); Supplemental Reports (89426-28); Hospitalization report (89429); Autopsy diagram (89435); Property inventory sheet (89445); Handwritten notes on plain sheet of paper (89452); Handwritten GPRs with numerous scattered notes (89453-89455); Arrest report (89456); Investigative file inventory (89462); Front of case investigative file folder (89463)
- Permanent Retention File None provided

Maurice Green (RD# G-215280 & G-215280A / IF Bates ACB 090389-090455 & 013368-013499 & 013500-013570)

- Basement (3) Files -270 pages (67 + 132 + 71)
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Felony minute sheet (13390); Phone message, 2 sides (11391-92); Arrest information card (11393); Property inventory sheet (13396); Arrest information card, 2 sides (13398-99); Grand jury material (13400-03); GPRs with scattered handwritten notes (13404-06); GPR with 2 handwritten names and info (13408); To-from handwritten note (13414); Handwritten note (13501); Investigative file inventory (13502-03); Investigative file control card (13504); Handwritten note (13546)
- Missing from 41-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (13502-03); Handwritten notes (13391-92, 13405-06, 13501); To-from memos (13399, 13414, 13533)

Ruben Avilez (RD# G-248336 & G-248696 (PR) / IF Bates ACB 014301-014467)

- Basement File 167 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Handwritten notes (14302 & 05); Hold prisoner past court call (14303); Arrest report (14304); To-from and handwritten note (14306-07); LEADS & DL print outs & handwritten telephone number (14308-17); Request for ID records (14318); Arrest records (14319); LEADS & name search print outs (14320-14332): To-from memo and handwritten note (14333-14334): To-from memo (14359): Computer screen shot (14360); Supplemental Report (14367-68); To-from memo (14379); Hold prisoner past court call (14380); Arrest report (14381); Supplemental Report (14413-14); Handwritten notes (14425); Hand drawn scene (14427); LEADS print out with handwritten notes (14428-14429); Computer screen shot with handwritten note (14430); Arrest report with handwritten note (14431); Computer print outs and screen shot (14432-14434); Arrest Report (14435); Computer print outs (14436-38); Handwritten note (14441); Hold prisoner past court roll call (14444); Arrest records (14445); Handwritten notes (14446); Deceptive practice report (14453-54); Arrest records, page stamped 'Wanted', handwritten and typed notes; computer screen shots (14455-60); Arrest report (14461); Arrest records (14462); Page stamped 'Wanted' (14463); Photo (14464); Arrest report (14467)
- Missing from 48-page Permanent Retention File Handwritten notes (14302, 14334, 14425, 14441, 14446, 14457); To-from memos (14303, 14305, 14306-07, 14333, 14359, 14379-80, 14444)

Freddy Brown (RD# G-257089 / IF Bates ACB 014789-014838)

- Basement File 50 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (14790); Investigative file control card (14791); Crime lab report (14792-93); Evidence report (14796); Arrest report (14797-98); Autopsy diagram (14802); Crime lab evidence report (14804); GPR handwritten with additional side notes throughout (14806-19); Evidence inventory (14838)
- Missing from 15-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (14790)

James Walker (RD# G-267826 / IF Bates ACB 015390-01544)

- Basement File 115 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Folder with Case info (15390); Investigative file inventory (15391-92); Investigative file control card (15393); Property inventory sheet (15394 & 96); Post-mortem exam report & toxicology report (15397-401); Autopsy diagram (15405); Property inventory sheets (15408-09); GPR handwritten with numerous side notes (15413-424); GPR handwritten with numerous side notes (15425-432); Felony minute sheet (15469); Evidence report (15470); Property inventory sheet (15471); Property inventory sheets (15473-74); Arrest reports sheet (15477-80); Handwritten note (15481); Teletype print outs (15482-83); Release of person in custody (15484); Cook county court complaint (15485); Arrest report (15486-87); Intra-department mail tracking envelope (15492); Xerox copy of handwritten name (15496); Photos (15497-503); Request for ID photos (15504);
- Missing from 25-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (15391-92); Handwritten notes (15424 & 15481)

#### Lucille Pye (RD# G-284291 / IF Bates ACB 016197-016286)

- Basement File 90 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (16198-99); Investigative file control card (16200); Arrest records report (16206); Property inventory sheets (16207-09); Autopsy diagram (16218); GPRs handwritten with notes (16220-23); Felony minute sheet (16224); Photo and id note (16242-43); ID section sheet (16246); Arrest report (16247); Release of person in custody (16249); Photo with id note (16250-51); Arrest report (16253-56); Photo with id note (16257-58); GPR handwritten with notes (16259-62); Arrest records report (16263-67); Arrest report (16268-69); Handwritten notes (16270); Handwritten note (16272); GPR (16274); Supplemental Report (16275-76); GPR (16283-84); General offense report (16285-86)
- Missing from 21-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (16198-99); Handwritten notes (16270)

James Crockett (RD# G-321886 / IF Bates ACB 016649-016807)

- Basement File 159 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Folder cover with numerous stamps and handwritten notes (16649); Investigative file inventory (16650-52); Case assignment slip (16653); Arrest record report (16654); Post-mortem report & toxicology report (16658-62); Fingerprint examination report (16663); Towed vehicle report (16664); To-from memo (16667); Supplemental Report (16668-70); Supplemental Report (16675-77); Supplemental Report (16682-83); Juvenile information summary (16684-85); GPR (16686); Nickname index card and handwritten note (16723-24); GPR handwritten with numerous side notes (16726); Autopsy diagram (16727); Crime lab evidence report with handwritten note (16728-29); Crime lab evidence report (16730); General offense report (16732-33); GPRs (16734-40); Supplemental Reports (16741-49); GPRs (16750-53); Supplemental Reports (16754-57); Property inventory sheets & handwritten notes (16758-61); Supplemental Report (16762-66); Arrest information cards (16767-68); General offense report (16769-70); GPRs with notes and drawings (16771-76); Investigative file control card (16777); Blank printed envelope (16778); Photos and handwritten notes (16779-97); Material submitted for use in daily bulletin (16799-16804); Stop orders (16805-07)
- Missing from 50-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory 16650-52); Handwritten notes (16724, 16740, 16751, 16753, 16780-97); To-from memo (16667)

#### Edward Terrett (RD# G-446754 / IF Bates ACB 020109-020156)

- Basement File 48 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (20110); Investigative file control card (20111); Arrest information card (20113); General offense report (20114-15); Supplemental Reports (20118-23); General offense report (20126-27); Property inventory sheet (20132); Autopsy diagram (20147); Handwritten note (20156)
- Missing from 17-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (20110); Handwritten notes (20136 & 20156)

#### Larry Buchanan (RD# G-456900 / IF Bates ACB 020809-020859)

- Basement File 51 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (20810); Crime lab receipt for evidence (20814); Handwritten note (20815); Crime lab evidence report & handwritten note (20820-21); Crime lab report (20830-31); Autopsy diagram (20832); Property inventory sheets (20835-36); Copy of 'Miranda warnings' along with numerous handwritten notes (20837); Crime lab evidence report (20853); Felony minute sheet (20855); Crime scene evidence inventory (20855); GPRs with scattered handwritten notes (20856-58); Investigative file control card (20859)
- Missing from 11-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (20810);
   Handwritten notes (20815 & 20837)

Albert & Maurice Spraggins (RD# G-468726 / IF Bates ACB 020860-021007)

- Basement File 148 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Handwritten notes (20861 & 20864); Investigative file inventory (20862); Case assignment slip (20863); Photos & handwritten notes (20865-68); Investigative file control card (20869); Court attendance reports (20870-72); Computer criminal history report with numerous handwritten notes (20873); Supplemental Report (20874-75); Court attendance report (20876); Supplemental Reports (20879-83); ASA form with typed info (20884); Arrest report (20886); Arrest records report (20887); Arrest control set slip (20888); Computer print outs with handwritten notes (20889-91); Arrest info card (20892); Supplemental Report (20893-94); LEADS request and teletype to LASO (20895); Handwritten note (20896); LEADS request and teletype to LAPD (20897); Handwritten note (20898); To-from memo for all CPD watches (20899); Supplemental Report (20900-901); Crime lab evidence report (20902); Property inventory sheets (20904-06); Telephone message slip with handwritten notes (20907); Handwritten notes (20908-10); Arrest report with handwritten notes (20911-13); Photo & handwritten note (2014-15); To-from memo for all CPD watches (20916); Arrest report (20918); LEADS request to Davenport PD (20919); Handwritten note (20920); Crime lab evidence report (20921); Arrest records report (20922); To-from memo with handwritten notes (20924); GPRs with numerous scattered handwritten notes and diagrams (20925-37); Post-mortem & toxicology report (20938-42); Autopsy diagram (20965); GPRs with numerous scattered handwritten notes (20966-67); Supplemental Report (20981-82); Crime lab evidence report (21004); Property inventory sheet (21005-06);
- Missing from 42-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (20862-64); Handwritten notes (20861, 20866, 20868, 20896, 20898, 20907-09, 20920, 20928); To-from memos (20899, 20916, 20924)

#### Albert Buckles (RD# J-381525 / IF Bates ACB 046796-046880)

- Basement File 85 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (46797); Property inventory sheet (46837); GPR handwritten notes (46839-42); Handwritten crime scene drawing (46843); Firearms receipt & worksheet (46844); Plain page with handwritten number (46845); Autopsy diagram (46846); Preliminary fired evidence report (46847); Plain page with handwritten information (46848); Property inventory sheet (46849-51); Plain page with handwritten number (46853); Plain page with handwritten information (46855); Blank printed letterhead/envelope (46856); CHESS to-from memo (46857); Case supplementary report (46858-65); CHESS to-from memo (46866); Original case incident report (46867-68); Case supplementary report (46869-74); GPR (46875-77); Case supplementary report (46878-80)
- Files missing from 27-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (46797); Handwritten notes (46798-802)

#### Mervyn Wright (RD# J-418229 / IF Bates ACB 046881-047084)

- Basement File 204 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (46883-85); Plain page with handwritten number (46886); Photos (46887-91); First page of post-mortem report (46920); Request for latent fingerprint comparison (46926); Arrest records report (46932-33); GPR (46934); Illegible photo & handwritten name (46935-36); Investigative handwritten notes on plain paper (46937); Illegible pages from address book (46938-39); GPR with handwritten notes (46940); Plain page with handwritten note (46941); GPRs with handwritten notes, some unsigned (46942-45); Plain page with handwritten notes (46950); Field contact card (46949); Plain page with handwritten notes (46950); Field contact care (46951); Plain page with handwritten notes (46952); GPRs (46954-55); Bio-Science lab report on GSupplemental Report (47012); Plain page with handwritten number (47013); Criminal records (47058-59)
- Missing from 34-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (46883-85); Handwritten notes (46882, 46886, 46927, 46931, 46937-39, 46950, 46952, 46973, 47013, 47053); To-from memos (46948, 47049, 47051)

#### Fredy Roberson (RD# M-566742 / IF Bates ACB 047626-047677)

- Basement File 52 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (47627); Subpoena duces tecum (47628); Part of general offense report (47632); Arrest records report (47660); Plain page with handwritten notes (47662); Plain page with hand drawn crime scene (47666); Crime lab report (47673); Blank printed envelope (47677);
- Missing from 20-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (047627);
   Handwritten notes (47662 & 47666)

#### Steve Jones (RD# M-568343 / IF Bates ACB 048058-048142)

- Basement File 85 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (48059-60); Supplemental Report (48130-31); General offense report (48132-33); Arrest records report (48135); Photos with handwritten notes (48137-42)
- Missing from 45-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (48059-60); Handwritten notes (48062, 48064, 48140, 48142)

#### John Avery (RD# M-569727 / IF Bates ACB 048143-048180)

- Basement File 38 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (48144); Crime lab evidence report (48145); Property inventory sheet (48146 & 48149); Request for firearm examination (48159); Arrest records report (48179); Blank printed envelope (48180)
- Missing from 18-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (48144);
   To-from memos (48159, 48167, 48176)

#### David Duarte (RD# M-580592 / IF Bates ACB 048181-048327)

- Basement File 147 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Plain page with hand drawn crime scene (48204); Plain page with handwritten names and other information (48216); Blank printed envelope (48316); Photos and handwritten notes (48317-20); CB & Soundex records printouts (48321-22); Plain page with handwritten note (48323); DMV printout (48324); Soundex records printouts (48325-26); Plain page with handwritten notes (48327)
- Missing from 57-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (48182-83); Handwritten notes (48204, 48216, 48233, 48235, 48237, 48323, 48327); To-from memo (48187)

#### Tony Allen (RD# M-587998 / IF Bates ACB 048328-048423)

- Basement File 96 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (48329-30); Part of general offense report (48333); Plain page with numerous handwritten notes (48345); Plain page with numerous handwritten notes (48364); Plain page with handwritten name & address (48386); Subpoena duces tecum (48406-07); Illinois ID card, front & back (48419-48420); Plain page with typewritten note (48421); Plain page with handwritten note that id's killers other than man charged (48422)
- Missing from 50-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (48329); Handwritten notes (48345, 48364, 48386, 48422); To-from memo (48388)

#### Ricky Icenberg (RD# M-590700 / IF Bates ACB 047678-047772)

- Basement File 95 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (47679-80); Handwritten notes (47694); Handwritten note (47696); Handwritten notes (47751); Subpoena duces tecum (47765); Photos and handwritten notes (47767-72)
- Missing from 48-page Permanent Retention File Investigative file inventory (47679-80); Handwritten notes (47694, 47696, 47698, 47751, 47768); To-from memo (47681)

# Group Two / 1999 – 2006 Files Examination – Comparison – Contrasting of 23 Homicide Case Records (23 Basement Files / 23 Criminal Defense)

Steven Spears (RD# D-192218 / IF Bates ACB 003679-003883)

- Basement File 205 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (3680), Arrest records (3740-54), Booking photo (3768), Handwritten note (3844), Central booking & Criminal history (3842-43), Law Enforcement Agencies Data System LEADS printout (3848-51), Evidence identification photos (3859-83)

Jimmy Velasquez (RD# D-579065 / IF Bates ACB 004922-005042)

- Basement File 121 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (4923-25), Property inventory/Search warrant sheets (4931-38), Crime scene drawing (5007), Handwritten notes (5009-10), Handwritten notes & LEADS (5022-25)

Diante Wiley (RD# G-032399 / IF Bates ACB 009208-009420)

- Basement File 213 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (9209-9210); Investigative file control card (9215); Photos (9216-19); Daily major incident log (9220); Death of child to-from memo (9264); Report of post-mortem (9265-9277); ID section page (9282); Circuit court complaint (9283); Juvenile summary report (9284-86 & 88); Various ID section reports (9289-9296); Recorded voice transmission request (9297); Event history log (9298-302); Felony minute sheet (9333); ID section report (9334); Juvenile summary report (9365-66); Juvenile summary reports (9409-13)

Kevin Jackson (RD# G-259321 / IF Bates ACB 014839-014924)

- Basement File 86 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Just a few administrative documents

Timothy Malone (RD# G-266841 & G-266841A / IF Bates ACB 015161-015184 & 015185-015309)

- Basement (2) Files 149 pages (24 + 125)
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Inventory file (15162-64); GPR with multiple scattered handwritten notes (15179-80); Supplemental Report (15183-84); Inventory file (15186); Information submitted for daily bulletin (15191-92); Xeroxed copies of id cards & handwritten notes (15193); GPR with numerous handwritten notes (15194-95); Crime scene processing report & handwritten note (15199-200); Handwritten note (15263); GPR with handwritten notes & questions (15268); Handwritten note (15270); GPR and handwritten side notes (15281)

Isaiah Brady (RD# G-268444 / IF Bates ACB 015505-015758)

- Basement File 254 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Inventory file (15506); Homicide file review form (15511); Investigative file control form (15584); Daily major incident log (15585); Computer screen shots with multiple handwritten notes (15591-92); GPRs with handwritten notes (15601 & 603); Property inventory sheets (15606-09); Case supplementary report (15623); Case name check report (15641); GPRs with handwritten notes & scene drawings (15642-671); Computer screen shots (15672-74); Criminal history report (15675-79); Name check query & report (15686-87); Computer screen shot with hand written notes (15688); LEADS reports with handwritten note (15689-700); Computer screen shots (15701-02); Birth certificates (15703-04); Property inventory sheets (15728-35 & 15740)

#### George Frison (RD# G-326467 / IF Bates ACB 017072-017380)

- Basement File 309 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Inventory file (17073-75); Investigative file control card (17077); Crime scene photos (17079-116); Crime scene photos (17118-51); Request for evidence id photos (17152); Crime scene processing report (17153); Handwritten notes (17154-55); Case supplementary report (17157-61); Felony minute sheet (17178); Computer screen shot (17182); Name search result (17183); Case inquiry (17184); Handwritten notes (17185); Computer screen shots (17186-87); Felony minute sheet (17195); Computer screen shot (17198); Arrest report (17201); Crime scene processing report (17232); Property inventory sheets (17241 & 17256); Crime scene processing report (17265); State crime evidence report (17266); Computer screen shots & handwritten notes (17267-17275); Xerox copy of auto service invoice (17277); Illinois state evidence submittal sheet (17278); Wisconsin DOC travel permit (17279-81); Consent to search (17282); GPRs (17300-302); GPR (17317-18); GPR (1736061); Handwritten note (17374); Xerox copy of auto service receipt (17376)

#### Santana McCree (RD# G-406405 / IF Bates ACB 018900-019189)

- Basement File 290 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Page from inventory file (18902); Crime scene photos identification packet label (18942); Investigative file control card (19026); Legal affairs records request (19028); Illinois torture inquiry and relief commission Subpoena Duces Tecum (19029-30); Vehicle tow report (19051-52)

Crisino Bravo (RD# G-570120 / IF Bates ACB 023263-023472)

- Basement File 210 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (23264); Crime scene photos (23268-99); Lineup photos (23300-07); Crime scene photos (23309-2336); Lineup photos (23337-46); Crime scene photos (23347-49); Daily major incident log (23350); Investigative file control card (23351); Felony minute sheet (23366); Arrest report (23369); Handwritten note (23370); Crime scene processing report (23379); Property inventory sheet (23382); Illinois state police evidence submission (23386-87); Property inventory sheet (23388 & 92); GPR (23402); GPRs with numerous scattered handwritten notes (23412-17); GPR with numerous handwritten notes (23421); GPR with numerous handwritten notes (23427-28); GPR with numerous handwritten notes (23432); General offense report (23446-47); Case supplementary report (23456); Case supplementary report (23460-66); Property inventory sheet (23467); Supplemental Report (23468); Crime scene processing report (23469); Illinois state police crime lab inventory (23470-71)

Norman McIntosh (RD# G-705434 / IF Bates ACB 027079-027314)

- Basement File 236 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (207080-82); Crime scene photos (27085-104); Crime scene photos (27106-132); Major incident log (27133-34); Investigative file control card (27135); Computer screen shots with handwritten note (27135-37); Illinois state police crime lab findings (27139-48); Case supplementary reports (27149-77); Case supplementary report (27183-87); Case supplementary report (27193-97); General offense report with handwritten notes (27204-05); Handwritten note (27222); GPRs with numerous scattered handwritten notes (27231-33); GPRs with handwritten notes (27246-47); Felony minute sheet (27250); Xerox copy of state id card (27255); Computer screen shots (27256-57); Lineup worksheet with numerous handwritten notes (27280); Circuit juvenile court lineup authorization (27283); CPD letter of sympathy (27284)

Maurice Brown (RD# HH-175723 / IF Bates ACB 049234-049402)

- Basement File 169 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file inventory (49235-236); Homicide file review card (49240); Investigative file control card (49243); Crime scene polaroid (49245); Crime photo packet label duplicate (49264); Daily major incident log (49266-67); Illinois state police crime lab evidence & findings (49306-07); Computer screen shot (49308); Arrest report (49350); Handwritten notes (49385 & 87); Property inventory sheet (49394-95); Property inventory sheets (49397 & 99)

Christopher Peoples (RD# HH-358668 / IF Bates ACB 031268-031555)

- Basement File 288 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Crime scene photos (31270-93); Legal affairs subpoena (31294-95); Investigative file inventory (31307-09); Case supplementary report (31311-22); Xerox copy of register receipts and numerous handwritten notes (31325-26); Page of handwritten notes (31327); Computer screen shot (31328); GPR (31329); Handwritten notes (31330); Xerox copy of attorney's business card (31331); Xerox copy of front and back of attorney's id card and handwritten notes (31332); Criminal history report (31333-38); Arrest report (31339); Felony minute sheet (31340); Case supplementary report (31342-56); Supplemental Report (31357); GPRs with scattered handwritten notes (31358-61); Fugitive poster (31362); Warrant documents (31363-31364); Court complaint transmittal (31365); Minneapolis PD criminal history records (31366-72); Illinois DOC records (31373); Xerox copy of attorney id (31374); Computer screen shot (31375); Criminal history report (31376-81); Pawn shop receipt (31382); Blank property inventory sheets (31383-86); Handwritten statement (31387-90); Typed statement (31391); LEADS responses (31394-97); LEADS responses (31399-405); Felony minutes (31406); Arrest report (31407); Computer screen shots with handwritten note (31408-09); Criminal history report (31410-18); GPRs with numerous handwritten notes (31419-27); Crime scene processing report (31428); GPR (31429); Case supplementary reports (31430-53); Supplementary report (31455); Case supplementary reports (31456-81); General offense report (31482-83); Computer screen shot with handwritten notes (31484); Arrest report (31485-87); Computer screen shot (31488); Felony minute sheet (31489); GPRs with numerous scattered handwritten notes, Xerox copies of attorney id, photo (31491-99); GPRs with numerous scattered handwritten notes and drawings (31500-17); Handwritten statement (31518-24); Photos & handwritten notes (31525-29); Handwritten statement (31530-35); Photos & handwritten notes (31536-38); Property inventory sheets (31539-52); Crime scene processing report (31553-54); Blank homicide file review form with handwritten notes at margin (31555)

#### Devon Terrell (RD# HH-749335 / IF Bates ACB 056505-056684)

- Basement File 180 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file control card (56507); Daily major incident log (56508); Handwritten note (56509); Investigative file inventory (56510); Telephone calls records (56512-17); Computer printout pages (56518-19); Telephone invoice (56520-23); Illinois state police lab report (56524); To-from memo (56532); To-from memo (56546); Handwritten note (56564); Computer screen shot (56579); Crime scene processing report (56580); To-from memo with handwritten notes (56581); Handwritten note (56610); Supervisors report of medical absence form (56616)

#### Anthony Houston (RD# HJ-102484 / IF Bates ACB 031556-031828)

- Basement File 273 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Just a few administrative items

Leviante Adams (RD# HJ-366143 / IF Bates ACB 060612-060838)

- Basement File 227 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Subject & crime scene photos (60615-61); Investigative file control card (60662); Investigative file inventory (60663-64); Drawing and numerous handwritten notes (60702); Handwritten statement (60720-23); Event history printout (60733-38); Handwritten notes (60764); GPR with numerous handwritten notes (60765); ID photo (60803); Criminal history report (60804-05); LEADS report (60806-07); Computer screen shot with handwritten note (60808); LEADS reports (60809-20); Computer screen shot with handwritten note (60821-22); Computer records printouts (60823-32)

#### Octavia Anima (RD# HJ-492443 / IF Bates ACB 081966-082418)

- Basement File 453 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file control card (81968); FOIA request (81991-92); Daily major incident log (81993-96); Handwritten note (82052); Criminal history report (82173-77); LEADS report (82178-81); Arrest report (82182); Computer screen shot (82183); Criminal history report (82184-88); LEADS report (82189-91) Arrest report (82192); Computer screen shot (82193); Criminal history report (82194); LEADS report (82195-96); Handwritten statement (82197-201); Photos & handwritten notes (82202-06); Handwritten statement (82207-12); Photos & handwritten notes (82213-17); Handwritten statement (82218-25); Photos & handwritten notes (82234-47); Handwritten statement (82248-53); Photos & handwritten notes (82254-64); Handwritten statement (82265-69); Photos & handwritten notes (82270-77)

#### Lakesha Collins (RD# HK-211174 / IF Bates ACB 038163-038338)

- Basement File 176 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file control card (38165); Investigative file inventory (38166-67); Illinois state police lab report (38171-75); GPRs with numerous scattered handwritten notes & Xerox of food receipt (38177-89); GPRs with numerous scattered handwritten notes & drawing (38202-14); Illinois state police supplemental lab report (38216-17); Request for info office of legal affairs (38219); Illinois state police lab report (38232); Case supplementary report (38265-86)

Delvie Turpin (RD# HK-406407 / IF Bates ACB 040843-041049)

- Basement File 207 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Crime scene photos (40847-82); Daily major incident log (40883-85); Investigative file inventory (40886-87); Illinois state police lab report (40888-89); Subpoena duces tecum (40890-91); Case supplementary report (40892-98); Felony minutes form (40899); Arrest report (40900); Photo with signatures (40905); Photo with signatures (40910); Photo with signatures (40918); Photo with signatures (40923); Xerox copy of id card with handwritten notes (40928); Crime scene processing report (40929-30); Crime scene processing report (40956); Post-mortem & toxicology report (40962-68); GPRs with numerous scattered handwritten notes (40992-41005); Computer screen shots (41006-07); Criminal history report (41008-16); Material submitted for daily bulletin (41017); Arrest report (41018); LEADS report with handwritten notes (41019); CLEAR gang arrest report (41020-22); Illinois state police evidence submission report (41023-24); Major crime scene report (41025-28); Illinois state police lab report (41029); Crime scene processing report (41030); Autopsy diagram (41031); Neighborhood crime scene drawing (41032); GPR empty, but signed (41033); Blank property inventory form (41034 & 36 & 38 & 40); CPD daily bulletin (41041-43); Supplementary report (41044); General offense reports (41045-48); Homicide file review form, blank but with handwriting around outside (41049)

Donell Johnson (RD# HK-416661 / IF Bates ACB 041050-041244)

- Basement File 195 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file control card (41052); Crime scene photos (41055-98); Felony minutes form (41106); Handwritten note (41140); Handwritten note (41188); Pages from post-mortem report (41199-100); To-from memos, with handwritten note & reference to "our friend's name" (41237-44)

Jamell Murphy (RD# HK-449083 / IF Bates ACB 041754-042025)

- Basement File 272 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file control card (41755); Photo form (41756); Crime scene photo series label (41763); Major incident notification (41767-69); Daily major incident log (41770-71); Investigative file inventory (41773-74); Lineup check list (41777); Photos with initials & signatures (4189-800); Photos with initials & signatures (41812-16); Photos (41854-56); Law enforcement report (41876-81); DL name search (41882); Felony screening (41883-88); Felony minutes form (41922); Moving of arrestee (41924); Supplemental Report (41928-29); GPR (42002); Homicide file review form, blank (42025)

Verna Colbert (RD# HK-470751 / IF Bates ACB 062432-062666)

- Basement File 235 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file control card (62434); To-from memo with handwritten notes (62436); Handwritten note (62437); To-from memo (62438); Daily major incident log (62439-40); Investigative file inventory (62441-43); Illinois state police crime lab report (62444-45); To-from memo (62446); Illinois state police crime lab report (62447-49); Subpoena duces tecum (62450); Illinois state police crime lab report (62451); Criminal history report (62563-64); Portion of criminal history report (62572); Portion of criminal history report (62598); Homicide file review form, blank (62639)

Tharine Partee (RD# HK-593970 / IF Bates ACB 063855-064131)

- Basement File 277 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Daily major incident log (63941-42); Investigative file inventory (63944-45)

Devon Terrell (RD# HK-639684 / IF Bates ACB 064839-065188)

- Basement File 350 pages
- Missing from Criminal Defense File Investigative file control form (64841); Computer screen shots (64932-37); Major incident notification detail (64941-43); Criminal history report (64952-58); Criminal history report (64959-61); Arrest report (64962); Investigative file inventory (64980-82); To-from memos (64983-84); Original case incident report (64985-87); Arrest report (65007); Felony minute sheet (65077); LEADS report (65080-81); CLEAR etrack report (65082-85); LEADS report (65086-87); Photo with handwritten note (65093); LEADS report (65094)

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Nathson E. Fields v. City of Chicago, et al.

Cause: 1:10-cv-01168

# **ATTACHMENT G**

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Row 367	RD# HL-361793	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 368	RD# HL-370043	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 369	RD# HL-371164	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 370	RD# HL-373670	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 371	RD# HL-385610	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 372	RD# HL-387017	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 373	RD# HL-393632	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 374	RD# HL-399677	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 375	RD# HL-407548	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 376	RD# HL-448514	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 377	RD# HL-484055	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 378	RD# HL-484812	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 379	RD# HL-486965	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 380	RD# HL-489874	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 381	RD# HL-504078	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 382	RD# HL-509628	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 383	RD# HL-516150	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 384	RD# HL-519786	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	
Row 385	RD# HL-526827	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	
Row 386	RD# HL-527629	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	55-56
Row 387	RD# HL-534365	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	57-58
Row 388	RD# HL-543584	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	57-58
Row 389	RD# HL-543691	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	
Row 390	RD# HL-555606	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	57-58
Row 391	RD# HL-567137	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	57-58
Row 392	RD# HL-573690	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	57-58
Row 393	RD# HL-604727	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	57-58
Row 394	RD# HL-612170	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	57-58
Row 395	RD# HL-617116	(Year 2005)	(Area 4)	57-58
Row 396	RD# HL-619201	(Year 2005)	(Area 4)	57-58
Row 397	RD# HL-628024	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	57-58
Row 398	RD# HL-641342	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	57-58
Row 399	RD# HL-656289	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	57-58
Row 400	RD# HL-662200	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	57-58
Row 401	RD# HL-669557	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	57-58
Row 402	RD# HL-673823	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	57-58
Row 403	RD# HL-710670	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	
Row 404	RD# HL-722490	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	57-58
Row 405	RD# HL-808159	(Year 2005)	(Area 1)	
Row 406	RD# HM-100890	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	
Row 407	RD# HM-148888	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	
Row 408	RD# HM-182777	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	
Row 409	RD# HM-199438	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	
Row 410	RD# HM-208287	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	
Row 411	RD# HM-231046	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	

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Row 412	RD# HM-232296	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	59-60
Row 413	RD# HM-264904	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	59-60
Row 414	RD# HM-278309	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	59-60
Row 415	RD# HM-304212	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	59-60
Row 416	RD# HM-307550	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	59-60
Row 417	RD# HM-318752	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	59-60
Row 418	RD# HM-341097	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	61-62
Row 419	RD# HM-353304	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	61-62
Row 420	RD# HM-366735	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	61-62
Row 421	RD# HM-367019	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	61-62
Row 422	RD# HM-372012	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	61-62
Row 423	RD# HM-414793	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	61-62
Row 424	RD# HM-419168	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	61-62
Row 425	RD# HM-445290	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	
Row 426	RD# HM-449389	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	61-62
Row 427	RD# HM-478600	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	61-62
Row 428	RD# HM-492478	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	61-62
Row 429	RD# HM-501773	(Year 2006)	(Area 1)	61-62

1999-2006	
1983-1989,	
Index of Basement Files,	
Fields v. City of Chicago,	

ea	R THERE TO BATES NUMBERS AND SANDON IN MARKET AND THERE TO THERE TO THERE TO THE FILLS AND THE FILLS	V=030299999999999999999999999999999999999	CITY-NE-13129; CITY-NE-13129; CITY-NE-13128; CITY-NE-13128; CITY-NE- 1316-13109; CITY-NE- 13119-13139; CITY-NE- 13119-13139; CITY-NE- 13119-13139; CITY-NE- 13218; CITY-NE- 13218; CITY-NE- 13229; CITY-NE- 12229; CITY-NE- 12	ACB 006214-008 005218-5219-008	03/15/24 Page	A/N	425 903410, ACB 003410, ACB 00	ageID #:63916
	ARE THERE TO- E FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	YES	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FO HANDWRITTEN NOTE	And Cental Besented 0000002; Ann Cental Besented 000004; Ava Cental Cental Besented 0000007; Ava Cental 000007; Ava Cental Besented 000007; Ava Cental Ava Cental Besented 000007; Ava Cental Besented 000007; Ava Cental Besented 000007;	CITY-NE-13114, CITY-NE- 1310-1312; CITY-NE-13128; CITY-NE-1313; CITY-NE-1313; CITY-NE-1313; CITY-NE-1313; CITY-NE-1313; CITY-NE-1313; CITY-NE-1319; CITY-NE-1319; CITY-NE-1319; CITY-NE-1319;	ACB 005210; ACB 005215; ACB 005220; ACB 005222; ACB 005224	ACB 005507, ACB 00538- 5340, ACB 005354, ACB 005356- 5558	N/A	ACB 005442,5445; ACB 0054605-661; ACB 005525,526; ACB 005559,556; ACB 005559,560; ACB 005559,560	ACT 08558, ACT 08509; ACT 08653, ACT 08664, ACT 562, ACT 08664, ACT 06686, ACT 08759, ACT 06786, 5776
ATION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE HLE?	YES	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES	YES
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING FROM INVENTORY	9 Hardwriten notes in fik. 0 listed on meets in fik. 0 listed on	14 Handerliten notes in file, 2 listed on 17 often memos in file, 3 listed on Inventory		7 Handwritten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory	Supp Report/Line Up Report (ACB 005367- 5368)	14 GPRs in the 4 tissed on inventory 13 Handscheimsche in für G. J issed on 14 Westberg von 15 Technon mermos. I listed on inventory 3 Technon mermos. I listed on inventory	22 GPRs in Di. 19 listed on Inventory 9 literaborites notes in Di. 0, lined on Inventory of Inve
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	Š.	8		O <sub>N</sub>	ON	8	8
	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	Ava. Cental Basenest (000003-04	CITY-NF13115-1317		ACB 0053445345	ACB 005404-5405	ACB 005408-5409	ACB 005514.77
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILE INCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	ΥES	YES	ON	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	NA	NA	V/N	V X	N/A	NA	N/A
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING PROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	Q.						9 <u>V</u>
ARISON se Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES	Area Cariel B. ex most 000000000000000000000000000000000000						*ACB 00536 *ACB 006598 *ACB 006637 *ACB 006636
OMPARISON I Defense Attorn	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	YES						YES
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPA Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defen	ATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL OGRESS REPORT	N. N. A.						N/A
ENSE ATT le missing f	ARE GENERAL PROCRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	Š						Ö N
INAL DEF	DOES THE NUMEROUS PROCESS OF A THORNOOTH OF A THORN							YES
CRIM in the Inv	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?	8						YES
Items	BATES NUMBER FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS	Awa Cann Baement (2000)						0.0578, ACB 0.0558, ACB 0.0558, ACB 0.0558, ACB 0.0558, ACB 0.0558, ACB 0.0559, ACB 0.0559
	HAS INVESTIGATIVE CRMINAL MATERIALS DEFENSE MATRORINE HELB BEIN THEORENSE PRODUCED? FILE PER THORNEY PRODUCED?	YES						YES
	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	YES	ON NO	ON ON	9	ON	9	YES
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Cetil Rebinson	Derrick Koes William Doyle J. Houston Edgar Cooksey Jackie Ciby	Peter Saunders	Ramiro Rodriguez	George Davis	Edwardo Celedon	Sanfin Plees Rulied Rodriguez
NG INF	EAR AREA	1983	1983	1983	1983 4	1983 4	1983 4	1983
ENTIFYE	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR , NUMBER	E-010765	E-026792	E-221919	E-277036	E-348611	E-395970	E-399564
ID		-	7	ю	4	10	٠	7

	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL PROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING PROM THE	Area Centra 9000 Areast Repo Arrest Repo Request f Lab R Latent Fit	CITY-NN-1319-9-1300; (TVN-1220-1320-1320); CITY-NN-1320-1300; CITY-NN-1320-1300; CITY-NN-1320-1300; CITY-NN-1320-1300; CITY-NN-1310; Dav. PHG Control (CITY-NN-1312); Dav. PHG Control (CITY-NN-1312); CITY-NN-13120-1300; Cinx Nucleon (CITY-NN-13120-1310); CITY-NN-13120-1300; Cinx Nucleon (CITY-NN-13120-1310); CITY-NN-13120-1310; CITY-NN-13120-1310; CITY-NN-13120-1310; CITY-NN-13120-1310; CITY-NN-13120-1310; CITY-NN-13120-1320; Swood-Stone (March Control NN-120-13120-1310); CITY-NN-13120-1320; CITY-NN-13120; CITY-NN-13120-1320; CITY-NN-13120; CITY-NN-13120-1320; CITY-NN-13120-1320; CITY-NN-13120; CITY-NN-13120-1320; CITY-NN-13120-1320; CITY-NN-13120-1320; CITY-NN-13120;	ACB 00520F, ACB 005208, ACB 00521, ACB 005231 Cup of Enertype (ACB 005200) Densies Card ACB 005200 Chinago Permentan Street, ACB 005200 Chinago Permentan Assoc ACB 005210 ACB 005218-5239 Chinago Permentan Assoc ACB 005216 ACB 005218-5239 Symp Report (ACB 005210, ACB 005218-5239)	A CH 00229-5298, ACH 00511, ACH 80 005046, ACH 00543-5538, ACH 005295-5298, ACH 00517, ACH 005296, ACH ACH 005296, ACH ACH 005296, ACH ACH ACH 005296, ACH	Form 101 (ACB 005366) Supp Reports (ACB 005367-5368)	All 1992	A CHI 1005 L2-67, P. CHI 100525-580, A. CHI 100512-589, A. ALI 100512-590, A. CHI 100512-569, A. CHI 100512-569, A. CHI 100515-569, A. CHI 100515-569, A. CHI 100515-569, A. CHI 100515-510, A. CHI 100515-
File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	Ann Central Basement 0000063; Ann Central Basement 0000081	CITY-NF-13129; CITY-NF-13151; 1316-1316; CITY-NF- 1316-1316; CITY-NF- 13171; CITY-NF- 13171; CITY-NF- 13239; CITY-NF- 13238; CITY-NF- 13238; CITY-NF- 13239; CITY-NF- 13239; CITY-NF- 13230; CITY-NF-	ACB 005214; ACB 005218-5219; ACB 005225-5226	ACB 005309		ACB 005410; ACB 005414; ACB 005414; ACB 00546; ACB 00545; ACB 00550; ACB 0055	ACB 005599
ARISON tent Retention	ARE TO-ROM MEMOS FROM THE BARSHENT HELL PREMANENT RETENTION FILE?	YFS	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES	XISS
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON e Investigative File missing from the Permanent Reten	BATES NUMBERS FOR AISSING HANDWRITTE NOTES	And Cental Benement (000002; Area Central Benement (000004; Area Central Benement (000004; Area Central Benement (000007; Area Central Benement (000007; Area Central Benement (000007; Area Central Benement (000007); Area Central Benement (0000009); Area Central Benement (0000009); Area Central Benement (0000009)	CITY-NE13114; CITY-NE- 13126-13121; CITY-NE- 13126-CITY-NE13125; CITY-NE1313; CITY-	ACB 005210; ACB 005215; ACB 005220; ACB 005222; ACB 005224	ACB 005307, ACB 005395, 5540, ACB 005346, ACB 005356, ACB 005354, ACB 005356		ACB 005422-5448; ACB 005455; ACB 005460-5461; ACB 005525; ACB 005559-5560	ACB 005586, ACB 005000, ACB 00563, ACB 0 5656- 5652, ACB 00564, ACB 00566, ACB 00566, ACB 005785, 5776
NT RETENT ve File missin	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES ROM THE BASEMENT FILE FI MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	YES	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES	YES
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON Items in the Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retention File	CHEMINAL THE CHEMINAL THE CHEMINAL THE REPORTS FOR THE REPORTS FOR THE REPORTS OF	Aca Central Bacturat 100/0065, Aca Central Issueros 100/0069, Aca Central Issueros 100/00719	CTYAF-1125.1127, CTYAF- 11161,CTD RECHING CTTYAF- 11161,CTD RECHING CTTYAF-1216- 12164,ETB CTTYAF-1216- 12164,ETB CTTYAF-1216-	ACB 005217	ACD 005317-5538		ACID 005415, ACID 005441 ; ACID 005545, ACID 005455, ACID 005545, ACID 00554, ACID 00554, ACID 00554, ACID 005546, ACID 00	ACB 005502; ACB 00594-5998; ACB 005665-5609, ACB 005701- 5705; ACB 005748-5755
	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FILE MISSING FILE PROM THE PREMANIENT RETENTION FILE?	YES	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES	YES
	OGS THE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANE RETENTION PLEMATCH THE INVENTOR IN THE BASEDMENT FILE?					YES		YES
	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE ELLE?	Ž	8		8	YES	Q N	YES
	HAS A PERMAYENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Getil Robinson	Derrick Kees William Doyle JL Houson Edgar Cooksey Jackie Clay	Peter Saunders	Ramiro Rodriguez	George Davis	Edwardo Celedon	Serafin Hores Rafael Rodriguez
INF	t AREA	4	-	-	4	4	4	4
VING	OS N YEAR R	2 1983	2 1983	6 1983	6 1983	1 1983	0 1983	4 1983
NTIF	RECORDS DIVISION NUMBER	E-010765	E-026792	E-221919	E-277036	E-348611	E-395970	E-399564
IDE		1	2	ю	4	2	9	ь

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	ORMATION			Items ü	CRIMII.	NAL DEFER	ASE ATTOL	CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARIS Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense A	OMPARISC Defense Atto	SON ttorney File					INVES	INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	ATION			<b>15</b> 8
RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	DEFENDANT(S)	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	HAS INVESTIGATIVE CRIMINAL ATTORNEY MISSING FROM FILE BEEN THE DEFENSE PRODUCED? FILE BEEN THORINY FILE BEEN THORINA FILE BEEN FILE BEEN FILE BEEN FILE BEEN FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE	BATES NUN FOR MISS INVESTIGA MATERL	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET? BA	DOESTHE PROCESS INVENTORY PROCESS SHEAT IN PROCESS ATTORNEY PILLE FROM THE TOWN THE T	REGENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS REPORTS ILE MISSING FROM THE FROM THE PROM THE PROM THE FROM THE F	BATES NUMBERS THE FOR MISSING THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS		E G ERS	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY ATTORNEY HEE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	DOES THE BASEMENT FILE INCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING FROM INVESTORY	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE 1	BATES NUMBERS FOR SANDWRITTEN NOTES	ARE THERE TO- FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	BATES NUTRIES - 6V=
E-442815 1983 1	Kevin Truit	ON											8	VN		NA NA	YES	ACB 005798; ACB 005832- 5855; ACB 00580 5-3924 ACB 00591 0-3924	YES	93029 PD 06UI
E-475100 1983 1	Joseph Walker	ON											ON	NA		N/A	YES	ACB 005948-5963; ACB 005967; ACB 005977; ACB 005980; ACB 005980; ACB 005980; ACB 006007; ACB 006001; ACB 006017; A	YES	ACB 005989-550; ACB 006004-6005-ACB 006009; ACB 006011; ACB 006023; ACB 006027; ACB
F-048933 1984 4	Christino Garcia	YES	YES	ACB 006051; ACB 006053; ACB 006043; ACB 006043; ACB 00612; ACB 00612; ACB 006043; ACB 00605; ACB 00605; ACB 00605; ACB 006015; ACB 006126;	VES	YES	92	Ν	VES 0	A CB 066051, A CB 066053, A CB 0606053, A CB 0606063, A CB 060606, A CB 0606115, A CB 0060148	YES	ACB 006150	A ES	ACB 006031-6039	Š	6 Handwritten notes in file, 0 lined on Dreaboy 2 To-from memor in file, 0 lined on Inventory	YES	ACI 06031; ACI 06043; ACI 06045; ACI 060605; ACI 06015	YES	513-59 \frac{1}{2000 \text{eq}} iled: 05
F-172852 1984 3	Jose Rodriguez	NO											YES	ACB 006168	NO	Arrest Info Card (6186) 3 Court Attendance sheets in (ite, 1 listed on linventory	YES	ACB 006206-08	ON	15/27
F-1770% 1984 4	Byron Hammons	ON											YES	ACB 006213	8	l9 pages of GPRo/Handwritten notes in fib. 13 pages of Notes-GPRs on inventory	YES	ACB 006222; ACB 006283;	NO	Page 261 6
F229020 1944 3	James Gant	ÖX											YES	ACD 090457 - 90459	8	18 CPEs in fle, 17 listed on Inventory 21 Handwritze, nos in file, 14 listed on Inventory 21 Ge-from memos in fle, 0 listed on Inventory	YES	ACB 00443; ACB 00443; ACB 00445; ACB 00445; ACB 0066; ACB 00471; ACB 00471; ACB 00471; ACB 00475; ACB 00475; ACB 00675; ACB 00695; A	YES	f 433 PageID #:0
F-229039 1984 1	Richard Phillips	ON											NO	N/A		N/A	ON	N/A	ON	3 <b>8</b>

PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON Items in the Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retention File	ARE TO-ROAD THE BATES FOR WISNO TO THE BATES AND THE BATES	ACB 06798; ACB 005852. YES ACB 06583-ACB 005852. YES ACB 06583-ACB 06585-802. YES ACB 06583-ACB 06592.	ACTB 005912, ACTB 005915, S964, ACTB 0059045, S963, ACTB ACTB 0059045, ACTB 0059045, ACTB 005904, ACTB 005904, ACTB 005904, ACTB 005904, ACTB 005904, ACTB 005014, ACTB 005904, ACTB 005904	ACTB 0000015, ACTB 000015, ACTB 000015, ACTB 0000015, ACTB	ACB 006200 -6205; ACB 006209- YES ACB 006206-68 NO NA.	ACB 000232, ACB 000244, ACB 000232, ACB 000233, ACB 000234, ACB 000235, ACB 00	ACT   0.0051, ACT   0.0054,	Chicago Police Infra-Departmental Mail Envelope: A CB 050602
ntion File	ROM DM THE BATT T FILE FOR OM THE FRO ENT							
ment Rete	ARE TO-I MEMOS FR BASEMEN NISSING FR PERMAN RETENTIOI				ÖN			014
ION FILE COM g from the Perma	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTE NOTES	ACB 005798; ACB 005853 5855.ACB 005867-5892, ACB 005910-5924	ACB 005948-5963; ACB 005976-5977 ACB 005960; ACB 005980, ACB 005980; ACB 006003; ACB 006001; ACB 006011; ACB 00601	A CT 00/081, A CT 00/083 A CT 00/0851, A CT 00/098 A CT 00/0815	ACB 006206-08	ACB 006222; ACB 006255 ACB 006255; ACB 00628	ACTB 090482, ACTB 09041, ACTB 090454, 09041, ACTB 090454, ACTB 09051, ACTB 09051, ACTB 09051, ACTB 09051, ACTB 09051, ACTB 090594, ACTB 090591, ACTB 090595, 09051, ACTB 09059, 09051, ACTB 09	
NT RETENT ve File missin	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES RROM THE BASSMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?				YES	YES	YES	
PERMANE Items in the Investigati	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS		ACB 005973; ACB 005979-5984; ACB 005994; ACB 005998-6002; ACB 006014-6020	ACB 00680; ACB 006106 - 6114;		A CB 006232, ACB 006244, ACB 006244, ACB 006251 ACB 006251 ACB 006251 ACB 006251 ACB 006255 - 6.291	CR 000475 - 90481, ACR 000484, ACR 900474, ACR 900581, ACR 900744 - 90075, ACR 900581, ACR 900583, ACR 900586	
	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT B FILE MISSING FILE MISSING RETENTION FILE PREMANENT RETENTION	O <sub>X</sub>	YES	ΥES	YES	YES	X X	
	MYORY IN THE BERMANENT LEMATCH THE INVENTORY E BASEMENTFILE?							
	INVESTIGATIVE HUE HUE THE THE PREMANEN RETENTON FILE?	N/N		g.	NO NO	9	9	
	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Kevin Truitt	Joseph Walker	Christino Garcia	Jose Rodriguez	Byron Hammons	James Grant	
SINFOR	AREA		-	4	m	4	m	
IFYING	SIVISION YEAR NUMBER	E-442815 1983	E-475100 1983	F-048933 1984	F-172852 1984	F-177096 1984	F-229020 1984	
ENT	REC	8 E44	9 E-47	10 F-64	II F-17	12 F-17	13 F-22	

The control of the co		£	IDENTIFYING INFORMATION			Items	CRIMII in the Inves	NAL DEFEN	NSE ATTOF missing from	CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARIS Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense A	5 4	ON torney File					INVES	INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	ATION			<b>e</b> :
The control co	The control of the co		FENDANT(S)	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	ARE INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS MISSING FROM THE DEENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	BATES NUMBER FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE ATTORNEY ROUTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET? SA	DOES THE A SHEET IN THE PRESENCE IT TORNEY FILE F MATCH THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE SHEET IN THE ASSEMENT FILE?	REGENERAL PROGRESS ELPOKTS ERPONTS ELPOKTS ELPOKTS ELPOKTS ELPOKTS ELPOKTS ELPOKTS ELPOKTS ELES ELES ELES ELES ELES ELES ELES EL	ATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL OGRESS REPORTS	ARE IANDWRITEN NOTES ROM HE BASEMENT HEL MISSING FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY HLE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	DOES THE BASEMENT FILE INCLUDE INVENTORY?		IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING PROM	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR HANDWRITTEN NO TES	ARE THERE TO FROM MEMOS I THEFILE	120 EV = 02
No.	10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10		Robert Davis Darryll Reid	Ŝ	V N	<sup>₹</sup> 2	< ∑ 2		N A	ź		₹	× × ×	₹ <sub>N</sub>	YES	ACB 00621 - 622; ACB 006466 -6467	8	14 GPRs in file, 12 listed on Inventory 6 Handwritten noses in file, 0 listed on Inventory		ACD 006347, ACD 006349 ACD 00638, ACD 006380 ACD 006407	Ö	429 Document #:
No.   O.	10   11   11   11   11   11   11   11		Armando Valdez, Javier Garcia											N/A	YES	ACB 006314	9 <sub>X</sub>	dwritter	YES	ACB 006376, ACB 006380 ACB 006386, ACB 006389, ACB 006399, ACB 006499		513-19 Filed:
No	NO NA		Joe Metoxen	ON										N/A	YES	ACB 006614-6615	ON	14 GPRs in Tig. 13 listed on Inventory 4 Handwritten notes in flig. 1 listed on Inventory	YES	ACB 006639; ACB 006658		03/15/1
YES YES ACROWYS-77, ACR ACROWY	VES (**Indivition note) That are not in the 0 ined on 10 NA		Епоу Мограп	Ŷ.										V X	YES	ACB 066919-6921	N N	19 Handwriten notes in file, 13 listed on Inventory		ACB 00692-23; ACB 00695, ACB 00695, ACB 00695, ACB 00699, ACB 00690, ACB 00690, ACB 007007; ACB 007007; ACB 00702; ACB 007021,		4 Page 263 of 4
NO NIA NA	NO NA		Lindscy Cannon			ACB 007075-77; ACB 007087; ACB 007087; ACB 007131; ACB 007141-44; ACB 0071518; ACB 0071518; ACB 007151-76		N/A		CB 00 7179 - 7180	O <sub>X</sub>	NA	OV.	NA	YES	ACB 007075	S <sub>X</sub>	dwritter	YES	ACB 007135; ACB 007166		33 Pagele
			Terrance Brown		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NO	N/A	N/A	NA	YES	ACB 007310; ACB 007312 ACB 007328; ACB 00733		#: <b>6</b> 6

8 <b>e</b> : :	F:18405 Names Name	429 Dock	ment #: 515-59 Filed: 0	9/15/ <b>1</b> 4	ACB 008953 (ACB 008953 (ACB 008953 (ACB 008953 (ACB 008953 (ACB 008953 (ACB 00895) (ACB 00	5 of 433	Pagelb	## ##	<b>15</b>
	ARE THERE TO- BA FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	O N	YES	ON	YES	ON	YES	NO	NO
	AATES NUMBERS FOR	ACB 007361; ACB 007389; ACB 007391; ACB 007448	ACH 00761, ACH 007645, ACH 00761, ACH 007845, ACH 007777771 ACH 007777	ACB 008849; ACB 008877; ACB 00888; ACB 008894; ACB 008906; ACB 008908; ACB 008909; ACB 008902; ACB 008904	ACB 008917; ACB 008952	ACB 009006; ACB 009065; ACB 009067; ACB 009108; ACB 00901; ACB 0091105 ACB 009103; ACB 009105	ACB 009134; ACB 009138; ACB 009164; ACB 009166; ACB 009168; ACB 009170; ACB 009172	ACB 009207	NA
TION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN I NOTES IN THE FILE?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING PROM INVENTORY	2 Handwriten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory 1 To-from menno in file, 0 listed on laventory	37 GPRs in fla. 36 listed on Inventory 22 Handwritten notes in file. 20 listed on Inventory 6 Te-from memos in file, O listed on Inventory	9 Handwriten notes in file, I listed on Inventory	13 GPRs in file, 12 on Inventory 2 Handwriten nost in file, 0 listed on Inventory 4 Te-from memos in file, 2 listed on Inventory	19 GPRs in Tie, 12 listed on Inventory 7 Handwritten mess in file, 0 listed on Inventory	11 GPRs in file, 2 listed on Inventory 7 Hindwriten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory 1 1 To-from memo in file, 0 listed on Inventory	I Handwritten note in file, 0 listed on Inventory	N/A
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	O <sub>X</sub>	Q.	ON ON	O <sub>X</sub>	O <sub>X</sub>	ON	ON	YES
	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 007358 - 7359	A.Ch.007565-7567	ACB 008829	ACB 008911 - 8912	ACB 00896 - 8987	ACB 009114	ACB 009174	ACB 009422
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS								N/A
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?				ON O	ON			N/A
SON 4ttorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES				*ACB 008952	ACB 008992; ACB 009067; ACB 009091			N/A
$\equiv$	ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?				YES	ŸES			N/A
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARI Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense.	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL ROGRESS REPORTY				N/A	N/A			N/A
NSE ATTO e missing fi	ARE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?				ON	ON			N/A
IINAL DEFI vestigative Fi	DOESTHE PROGRESS SHEETINTHE PROVINGES SHEETINTHE PROMITE PROMITE ATTORNEY THE PROMITE PROMITE PROMITE PROMITE SHEETINTHE SHEETINTHHE SHE				NO - additional entries after 628/1985 (ACB 008911 in Inv.file; CRIM.DEF FILES - FIELDS 041036- 41037 in PD file)	NO - additional entries after 7/5/1983 (ACB 008986- 8987 in Inv. File; CRM DEF FILE. FIELDS 047677- 47678 in PD file)			N/A
CRIN in the In	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNE FILLE CONTAIN A INVENTOR SHEET?				YES	YES			N/A
Items	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS				ACB 008911; ACB 008913; ACB 008913; ACB 008941- 42; ACB 008952; ACB 008971-78	ACB 008987; ACB 008989-90, ACB 008992; ACB 009007-09, ACB 009007-09, ACB 009091-93			N/A
	ARE INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	N/A	NA	N/A	YES	YES	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNES FILE BEEN PRODUCED	ON	Ö <sub>Z</sub>	ON	YES	YES	ON	ON	NO
DENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Louis Foster	Jose Eserada	Leonard Williams	Earl Stademeyer	Guy Johns	Decco Brown	Jerome Jackson	Joe Brooks
INFO	AREA	4	m	-	-	-	-	-	-
YING	DS ON YEAR ER	1984	1984	65 1985	89 1985	15 1985	19 1985	1985	57 1985
ENTIE	RECORDS DIVISION NUMBER	F-445484	F-492463	G-011265	G-011889	G-014815	G-027619	G-032161	G-049257
9		71	22	23	24	25	56	27	58

::[	<u> </u>	BATES NUMBAN POR TO-FINE NUMBAN	Deeument	#:	913-99 FIIEB: Q3/19/27 Fage	<b>297</b> 9f	433 PageID #
		ARE THERE TO. BA FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	ON	ON	٥	YES	YES
		BATES NUMBERS FOR JANDWRITTEN NOTES	ACB 009467; ACB 009469; ACB 009473; ACB 009483; ACB 009485; ACB 009507	V/X	KIT 100076, KCT 1000833- KG 1000834- KG 100084- KG 100084- KG 100084- KG 100084- KG 100084- KG 1000716, KG 1000716- KG 1000716, KG 1000716- KG 1000716, KG 1000716- KG 100071- KG 100081- KG 100071-	ACB 010124; ACB 010127; ACB 010175	ACB 010446, ACB 010470, ACB 010535, ACB 010904, 97, ACB 010539, ACB 010537, ACB 010548-55
	TION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	YES	ON	NA NA	YES	YES
	INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING FROM INVENTORY	12 GPRs in Dis. I listed on Inventory 6 Handwriten passe in Th., Olissed on Inventory	10 GPRs in file, 9 listed on Inventory	27 GPRs in fla, 22 listed on Inventory 23 Handwriten news in file, 1 listed on Inventory 6 Te-from memors in file, 0 listed on Inventory	13 GPRs in file, 5 listed on Inventory 2 Te-from memos in file, 1 listed on Inventory	21 Handwritten notes in fit. 8 lined on Breenery The Street on Inventory and The Communication of the Olined on Inventory and the Colined on Inventory and The Co
	INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	ON N	NO	8	NO	9
		BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 09444	ACB 009514	ACB 099695 - 9671	ACB 010097 - 10098	ACB 0.041 - 1042
		DOES THE BASEMENT FILE INCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
		BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	NA	N/A	<b>≨</b>	N/A	ACB 010462; ACB 010463
		ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?					YES
	ON orney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES					ACB 010399; ACB 010537
	OMPARISON Defense Attor	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?					YES
	CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARISON tems in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS					√ X
	NSE ATTC e missing fr	REGENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILLE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?					O <sub>N</sub>
	NAL DEFE stigative Fil	DOES THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE DEFENSE (TTORNEY FILE MATCH THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE ASSEMENT FILE					N/A
	CRIMI in the Inve	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?					9
	Items	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS					ACBIO41-43; ACBIO453, ACBIO453; 63, ACBIO495, ACBIO407; ACBIO473; ACBIO473; ACBIO495; ACBIO529, ACBIO537
		HAS CRAITFATTH MATTERALS DEFESSE MSTANCFROM FILE BEEN THEOBENSE REDUCED? FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE					YES
		HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	O N	ON	Ö Z	ON	YES
	IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Jerry Monden	Maria Martin	Romald Jones	Alice Hamilton	Roscoe Evans
	INFO	R AREA	-	-	-	-	-
	IFYING	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	1225 1985	6199 1985	1985	1985	8642 1985
	DENT	RECO DIVIS NUM	29 G-051225	30 G-056199	31 G-087375	32 G-106586	33 G-108642
L							

ese:	1:16 6V=0	<b>3029</b> Decument #: 51:	9- <b>59</b> File	9: 03/15/24 <b>Rage</b> 269 of 433	PageID#	: <b>6</b> 58
	ARE THERE TO- FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	YES	O <sub>N</sub>	YES	ν̈́	NO
	BATES NUMBERS FOR	ACR 01174, ACR 011176, ACR 01120, ACR 01120, ACR 01121, ACR 01120, ACR 01120, ACR 01120, ACR 01120,		ACE 01167-38, ACE 011647-38, ACE 01164, ACE 01178, ACE 01178, ACE 01178, ACE 01178, ACE 01189, ACE	ACB 012306-12311; ACB 012301-1234; ACB 012551; ACB 012551; ACB 012568; ACB 012374	
TION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FELLE?	Y	ON	NA NA	Yes	YES
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING PROM INVENTORY	29 GPRs in fig. 19 listed on Inventory 26 Handwritten motes in fig. (9 listed on 2 To-from memos in fig. (0 listed on Inventory 2 To-from memos in fig. (0 listed on Inventory 2 To-from memos in fig. (0 listed on Inventory	11 GPRs in fit, 5 Isted on Inventory 1 Handwriten node in fit, 0 Hard on Inventory 2 Tecfrom memos in fit, 0 Hard on Inventory	36 GPRs in fite, 33 lited on Inventory 80 Handwriten news in fite, 44 listed on 24 Te-from memor in fite, 10 listed on Inventory	NA	N/A
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	9	ON N	8	N/A	N/A
	BATES NUMBER FOR INVESTORY	ACB 01177-11179	ACB 011556	ACB 01731-34	NA	N/A
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILE INCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YB	YES	YPS	ON	NO
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	NA	NA	V 102	ACB 089330-89331, ACB 089333	N/A
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMBNT FILE MASING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILES	Q.		8	YES	N/A
SON 4ttorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES	AGB01174 AGB 01128, AGB01276, AGB01299 AGB 01126, AGB01134		*ACB01027.*ACI 01165.*ACB011627.*ACB011655.*ACB011654.*ACB011654.*ACB011654.*ACB011654.*ACB011657.*ACB011667.*	ACB 089452	N/A
_ ~		YES		YES	YES	N/A
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARI tems in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense A	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS	¥N		Š	ACB 089326-89328, ACB 089526, ACB 089417-89420, ACB 089453-89455	N/A
UNSE ATT	ARE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	Š		Š	YES	N/A
INAL DEFF	DOES THE PROPERTY PROCESSES SHEETTY NHE FROM THE			NO entries added and the Green Prison and The Green	N/A	N/A
CRIMI in the Inve	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?	9		YES	ON	N/A
Items	BATES NUN FOR MISS INVESTIGA MATERIA	ACR01113, ACR01128, ACR01128, ACR01128, ACR01131, ACR01131, ACR01131, ACR01139, ACR01139, ACR01139, ACR01139, ACR01139, ACR01139, ACR01139, ACR01139, ACR01139, ACR01139, ACR01139, ACR01139,		ACTOTICAGE ACTO (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	ACIB 089326-28; ACIB 089339-37; ACIB 089356-37; ACIB 089364-37; ACIB 089364-12; ACIB 089411-12; ACIB 089417-20; ACIB 089425-29; ACIB 089425-38; ACIB 089425-38	N/A
	ARE INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	VES		VIS.	YES	N/A
	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY ATTORNEY ATTERBEN PRODUCED?	VES	O X	YES	YES	ON
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Dymick Johnson	William Talkowski	Stanley Hagler James Walker Jeffrey Bayde Garl Pollard	Williams Goodin	William Grant
NG INFO	YEAR AREA	1 1985	1985	3 3	1985	1985
ENTIFYE	RECORDS DIVISION Y NUMBER	G-148403	G-156178	G-159857 1	G-165272	G-176242
i i		÷.	35	36	37	38

ase	BATES NUMBER POR TO-FOR	04429 Dee	ument#: 513:	:59 Fil€	d: 03/15	/4 Pag	ACB 014303; ACB 014305; ACB 014305; ACB 014305; ACB 014333; ACB 014333; ACB 014379; 1439; ACB 01444(100)	133 I	age	D #:68	<b>3</b> 68
	ARE THERE TO. F FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	O <sub>N</sub>	YES	ON	YES	ON	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	ON	ON	YES	ON
	BATES NUMBERS FOR IANDWRITTEN NOTES	ACB 013276-13278;	ACB 013991-13992, ACB 013901	ACB 014148; ACB 014151- 14159; ACB 014168	ACB 014189; ACB 014196- 14197; ACB 014202-14203; ACB 014206-14207	N/A	ACB 014302, ACB 014334; ACB 01445; ACB 01441; ACB 01446; ACB 014457	V/N	ACB 015138-15140; ACB 015149	N/A	V/N
NOIL	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	YES	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES	ON	YES	NO	NO
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING FROM INVENTORY	12 GPR, in the 1 based on Inventory 5 Hardworten sous in the 1 based on Inventory	3 additional GPEs use in G.2.1530A.  Sfandsvirus auss, in the, O listed on I're-from memo in files, O listed on liveratory	11 GPRs in file, I listed on Inventory 8 Handwriten nodes in file, 0 listed on Inventory	NA A	2 Hardwriten notes in file, () lised on Inventory	2 GPR: is the 1 listed on Inventory 7 Handevitze nones in file, 1 listed on Inventory 9 Teafron mentors in file, 0 listed on Inventory 9 Teafron mentors in file, 0 listed on Inventory	N/A	5 Handwritten notes in fik., 3 listed on inventory	1 To-from memo in file, 0 listed on Inventory	N/A
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	9X	Q.	O <sub>N</sub>	V.N	ON	9 Ž	YES	ON ON	O <sub>N</sub>	YES
	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 01227-58	ACB 015902-15903	ACB 014079-14080	N.A	ACB 014212-13	ACB 014371-72; ACB 014417-18	ACB 014790	ACB 015104	ACB 015313	ACB 015360
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	90	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS						ACB 014303; ACB 014304; ACB 014305-14307; ACB 014337; ACB 014379; ACB 014379; ACB 014380; ACB 014444)	N/A			N/A
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?		92	V/X			YES	ON	V X		N/A
RISON se Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES		ACB 01391-1392; ACB 01344; ACB 01341; ACB 01349; ACB 01344; ACB 013444; ACB 013446; ACB 013446; ACB 013446; ACB 013446; ACB 013446;	X X			ACB 014302; ACB 014334; ACB 01441; ACB 014425; ACB 014446; ACB 014457	V/N	V/X		N/A
COMPARIS I Defense Ai	ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?		YES	K X			YES	ON ON	V,X		N/A
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARISON lens in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense Attorney File	AATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL COGRESS REPORTY		ACB 0]3404; ACB 0]3408	N/A			ACB 014427	*ACB 014806-819	Ϋ́Z		N/A
NSE ATT e missing f	ARE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?		YES	X/A			YES	YES	N/A		N/A
INAL DEFE estigative Fil	DOESTHE AREGENERAL PROGRESS SHEETINTHE FROM THE I PROWN THE I PROW						YES	Ν'A			N/A
CRIN in the Inv	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNE FILE CONTAIN / INVENTOR SHEET?		8	Ž Ž			YES	ON	N/A		N/A
Items	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS		ACB 01390-93; ACB 13396, ACB 013396, ACB 01340-66, 99; ACB 01340-66, 013414, ACB 013516 04; ACB 013516	N/A			ACB 014302-34; ACB 014329-64; ACB 014359-64; ACB 01437-31; ACB 01437-31; ACB 01443; ACB 01443; ACB 01443-1444; ACB 01443-1445; ACB 01443-1445; ACB 01443-1445; ACB 01443-1445; ACB 01443-1445; ACB 01443-1445; ACB 01445-64; ACB 01455-64; ACB 01455-64; ACB 01455-64; ACB 01455-64; ACB 01455-64; ACB 01455-64; ACB 0	ACB 014790-93; ACB 014796-98; ACB 014802; ACB 014804; ACB 014806-19; ACB 014838	N/A		N/A
	ARE NVESTIGATIVI MATERIALS MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?		YES	, ∀, X			YES	YES	N/A		×/N
	HAS CRAITCATULE CRAINTAL AVITERALS DEFENSE THE DIFFENSE HEREN THE DIFFENSE PRODUCED?  RODUCED?  HAS AVITERALS THE DIFFENSE PRODUCED?  FILE BEEN THE DIFFENSE PRODUCED?	O Z	YES	O <sub>N</sub>	O <sub>X</sub>	ON	YES	YES	ON.	ON	ON
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Матіа Еvетоп	Maurice Green	Michael Thompson	Willie Pizza	Eddie Robinson	Ruben Avilez	Freddie Brown	Nidal Haddad	Fred Daniels	Patricia Williams
G INFC	AR AREA	1985	1 1985	1985	1985	1 1985	1985 4	1985 1	1985	1985 3	1985
TIFYIN	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR , NUMBER	G-192900 191	G-215280 191	G-230261 199	G-235180 191	G-245282 191	G-248336 191	G-257089 190	G-265171 190	G-267631 198	G-267820 191
IDEN	Z O Z	39	6	4	- O-	£ -p	4 2	45 G-	-D	-67	-p

	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL PROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING PROM THE	Latent Fingerprint Earn, Rest (1286) Area Marie (1286) Will All State (1289) Supple (1289) (1272) Supple (1289) (1289) (1278) (1289) (1289) (1289) (1289) (1289) Will All State (1289) (1	13509- 1334, 13544, 13545, 135322, 135322, 1353	Carnidge Carnidge (1442) 4142 (4411) Monte (1442) Carnidge Carnidge (1442) 4142 (411) 414 (418) Form 101 (4110) Form 101 (4110) Complaint (1410)	14/15-4/14/14/17/m. Exclosion (14/170) Areas Warner (14/17) Complaint (14/17) Areas Report (14/17-14/18)   Illinois Department of Public Add (14/19-14/19) Cande Spartment of Public Add (14/19-14/19) State of Illinois Department of Timployness (14/19-14/19) State of Illinois Department of Public Add (14/19-14/19) Vicini Information (14/19-14/19) Vicini Information (14/19-14/19)	1421-1425; 1421-1425; 1421-1420; 1806.9 (1821-1420); Safey Hölmer (1421-1420); Safey Hölmer (1421-1420); Safey Hölmer (1421-1420); Safey Hölmer (1421-1420); Safey Offine Holmer (1421-1420); Safey Offine Holmer (1421-1420); Royel (1421-1420); Royel (1421-1420); Royel (1421-1420); Case Report (1420-1420); Case Report (142	Parant (1444), 1,004-137   1415   1425, 1445, 1445, 1445, were Report	H838, Photos & Blood Sample (1976, 1480); 1479, 14794, Inv. File Control (1479) Lab Kapart (1472, 1479; 1478)  Lab Kapart (1472, 1479; 1478)  White Sammer (1480)  White Sammer (1480)  Care Recent wanting man (1480)  Care Recent wanting man (1480)	151 154 51 19; 154 44 51 47; 109 Assistationing (15105-15100) The File Control (15107) Area Report (1514) Area Report (1514) From Report (1514) From 101 (1514) From 101 (1514)	iigmm 3)	15368-1571; 15364-15367; 15387-15389; Phoase (15362); Inv. File Control (15361) Body Diggam (1572) Case Report of additional notes (15366); 15363
File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS		ACB 013399; ACB 013539; ACB		ACB 014208		ACB 014303; ACB 014305; ACB 014305. ACB 014306-14307; ACB 014339; ACB 014379-14380; ACB 014379-14380; ACB			ACB 015356	V/N
ARISON nent Retention	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	S <sub>2</sub>	YES	Q <sub>N</sub>	YES	8	YES	NO	ON.	YES	NO
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON TO Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retent	ARE TO-FROM THE BATES VIABLES FOR MENON THE BATES VIABLES STROMETHE BATES VIABLES STROMETHE BATES VIABLES STROMETHE BENDALD STROMETHE FROM MENON THE PROMETHE FROM MENON THE PROMINENT FROM MENON TH	ACB 013276-13278;	ACB 013901-13392, ACB 013401-13406, ACB 013501	ACB 014148; ACB 014151- 14159; ACB 014168	ACB 014189; ACB 014196- 14197; ACB 014202-14203; ACB 014206-14207		ACB 014302, ACB 01434; ACB 014405; ACB 01441; ACB 01446; ACB 014457		ACB 015138-15140; ACB 015149		N/A
NT RETENT ve File missin	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASSMENT FILLE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT	YES	YES	YES	YES	ON ON	YES	ON	YES	NO	NO
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON Items in the Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retention File	CREEAL ARTER CREEAL CONTRIBUTION OF THE RESEAUCH BATTES NOMINES FOR MISSING ASSESSMENT BATTES NOMINES FOR MISSING ASSESSMENT BATTES NOMINEAR FOR MISSING ASSESSMENT BATTES NOMINEAR FOR MISSING ASSESSMENT FROM THE PERMANENT FREE PRINCIPLE ASSESSMENT FREE	ACB 01325-13364	ACB 013404, ACB 013407, Estable;	ACB 014109; ACB 014144-14158	ACB 014181; ACB 014210	ACB 014275-14276	ACB 014426-14427	ACB 014806-14819	ACB 015150-15159		ACB 015379-15384
	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PREMANENT RETENTION FILE?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES
	OGS THE NVENTON IN THE REBAINN REIDNION FLEMATCH THE INVENTO IN THE BASSMENT FILE						YES			YES	N/A
	INVENTORY IN THE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANENT RETENTON FILE?	g 2	Š	O <sub>N</sub>	N/A	S <sub>X</sub>	YES	NO	ON	YES	NO
	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
RMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Мапа Еverton	Maurice Green	Michael Thompson	Willic Pizza	Eddie Robinson	Ruben Avilez	Freddie Brown	Nidal Haddad	Fred Daniels	Patricia Williams
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	39 G-192900 1985 1	40 G-215280 1985 1	41 G-230261 1985 1	42 G-235180 1985 1	43 G-245282 1985 1	44 G-248336 1985 4	45 G-257089 1985 1	46 G-265171 1985 1	47 G-267631 1985 3	48 G-267820 1985 1

©a	Berrs numbers POR TO-PROM MEMORY NO. 1986	V-04429 <u>5</u>	eeument	HV/V	513-59	Filed	: 09/15	/24 Page 2	73 of 4	33 Pagell	) #i <b>s</b>	<b>595</b> 4
	ARE THERE TO- FROM MEMOS IN THEFILE?	O X	ON	ON	ON	NO	ON	YES	O N	O N	NO	ON
	BATES NUMBERS FOR	ACB 015424; ACB 015481	ACB 016046; ACB 016072; ACB 016075; ACB 016098; ACB 01603; ACB 016108	V/N	ACB 016270	ACB 016326	ACB 016401	ACB 016724; ACB 016740; ACB 016731, ACB 016736; ACB 016780-97	ACB 01863-72	ACB 017642; ACB 017684;	ACB 017709; ACB 017712; ACB 017736; ACB 017750; ACB 017761	ACB 017923; ACB 017984
VIION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	YES	YES	ON	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLIS OF ITEMS MISSING IROM INVENTORY	3 Handwriten notes in file, D listed on Inventory	23 GPRs in file. Third on Inventory 8 Handwriten notes in file, Glisch on Inventory	Photos (16189-16196)	2 Handwriten notes in file, 0 listed on liveratory To-from memors in file, 0 listed on liveratory	l Handwriten note in file, 0 listed on Inventory	5 GPRs in file, 0 listed on Inventory	16 GPRs in Fig. 14 listed on invastory 8. Handwriter mests in Fig. 10 listed on Investory (b) listed on I Te-from memo in Fig. 0 listed on invastory	6 Handwriten notes in file, I lissed on Inventory	12 GPRs in file. I listed on Inventory 5 Handwriten notes in file, Olised on Inventory	5 Handwritten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory	l Handwriten note in file, 0 listed on Inventory
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	ON	NO	NO	ON	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	ON	NO	Ö.
	BA TES NUMER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 015391-15392	ACB 0[60]1-[60]2	ACB 016126-16127	ACB 016198-16199	ACB 016288	ACB 016328	ACB 01669-1662	ACB 016809-16810	ACB 017895-17596	ACB 017689-17690	ACB 017899-17900
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILE INCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	ΝΑ	ΝΆ	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ACB 016667	N/A	ΝΆ	N/A	N/A
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DIFENSE ATTORNEY FILES	Q.		N/A	NO			YES				N/A
ON former File	ERS ENS	*ACB 015481		N/A	ACB 016270; ACB 016272			ACB 016649; ACB 016729; ACB 016724; ACB 016729; ACB 01670; ACB 016761; ACB 016781; ACB 016781; ACB 016784; ACB 016784; ACB 016784; ACB 016794; ACB 016797				N/A
OMPARISON Defense Attorn	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	YES		N/A	YES			YES				N/A
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARISON from in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense Anomer File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS	*ACB 015413-423, ACB 015425-432		N/A	ACB 016230-16223; ACB 016235-16256; ACB 016235-16262; ACB 016274; ACB 016283-16284			ACB 016886; ACB 06726; ACB 016734- 16739; ACB 016730- 16733; ACB 016771-				N/A
NSE ATT	ARE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	YES		N/A	YES			YES				N/A
INAL DEFI	DOES THE NOMENORY TO STREET THE HILL THE THE TO STREET THE HILL THE THE TO STREET THE HILL THE TO STREET THE HILL THE THE THE THE											N/A
CRIM in the Inv	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?	O <sub>X</sub>		N/A	O <sub>N</sub>			9 <u>y</u>				N/A
Homs	BATES NUN FOR MISS INVESTIGA MATERLA	ACB 015390-394; ACB 015396-401; ACB 015405; ACB 015408; ACB 015408-40; ACB 015413-424; ACB 01545-44; ACB 015492; ACB 015492; ACB 015495-495		N/A	ACB 016198-200; ACB 016198-200; ACB 016218; ACB 016219; ACB 01624-24; ACB 01624-5; ACB 01624-5; ACB 01627-5;			ACB 016649-54; ACB 016667-0; ACB 016657-0; ACB 0166777; ACB 016673-24; ACB 01673-24; ACB 01673-24; ACB 01673-29; ACB 01673-37; A				N/A
	ARE INVESTIGATIVE MATERALS MISSING RROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNY FILE?	YES		N/A	YES			YES				N/A
	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	YES	ON	ON	YES	ON	ON	YES	ON	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	ON
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	James Walker	Claude Lewis	James Willingham	Lucille Pye	Delanda Dillard	Nancy West	Manuel Rios Willie Mullen James Crockett	James Baker	Maurice McCants	Byron Lawrence	Alonzo Jordon
G INF	AREA AREA	1985	1985	85 4	1985	1985	1985	1985 4	1985	1985	1985	1985
IFYIN	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR , NUMBER	G-267826 198	G-278643 198	83147 19.	G-284291 198	G-289217 198	G-303402 198	G-321886 196	G-322101 196	G-331216 198	G-354748 198	G-356930 198
IDENI	REC DIV NUJ	49 G-20	\$0 G-27	51 G-2	82 G-21	53 6-21	<b>54</b> G-30	<b>55</b> G-33	<b>8</b> 8	57 G-3	58 G-33	<b>59</b> G-33

	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL FROM THE BASEMENT HLE MISSING FROM THE	[5397, 1540], [5394-1550; [5487-1548], [5417-1540], [5394-1550; [5487-1548], [5487-	16021 - 16024, 16048-16079, 16044-1605, 16040-161-101, 16010, Lab Report (16013-1604-161-101), 16010, Lab Report (16013-1604-1604), 16021-16051, 16054-16057)   Newton - 16021-16051-16051, 16054-16057)   Newton - 16021-16051-16051, 16054-16057)   Newton - 16021-16051-16051, 16054-16057)   Newton - 16021-16051-16051, 16054-16057	1620   16204   16207   16204   Victim fingsprints. & poice (16205   1622   1622   1622   1620   1622   16	1039-1601; 1601-1606; 1623-1623; 1613-1, 1653-4 Verim fingarpinis & phoso (1613- 1613-1). Phase Bay containing PH (1613-16). The The Control (1628) Lib Report (1620).  Gas Anigmand Self (1630).  Bash Distant (1630).	[6340-[6344], [6376-[634], [6376], [6376-[634], [6376], [6376-[634], [6376], [6376-[634], [6376], [6376-[634], [6376-[634], [6376-[634], [6376-[634], [6376-[63	1665-1662,   1754-1674,   1757-1675,   1664-1685,   1665-1685,   166	<ul> <li>[4819-46826, 16821-46834, 16845-6847, Childs, gentle from Banz, James (16827-16835)</li> <li>Farginet in pick up coffeet (1685-16846)</li> <li>Valim Evidence (1685-16846)</li> <li>James Harden, (1685-16871)</li> <li>James Hargenit (1681-16881)</li> <li>James Hargenit (1681-16881)</li> <li>James Hargenit (1681-16881)</li> <li>James Hargenit (1681-16882)</li> <li>James Jergenit (1681-16882)</li> <li>James Saturonit (1684-16882)</li> <li>James Saturonit (1684-16882)</li> <li>James Saturonit (1684-16882)</li> <li>James Saturonit (1684-16882)</li> </ul>	17(02)-17(04), 17(34)-17(34), 17(34), 17(34), 17(34), 17(34), 17(34), 17(34), 17(34), 17(34), 18(34), 17(34), 18(34), 17(34), 18(34), 17(34), 18(34), 17(34), 18(34), 17(34), 18(34), 17(34), 18(34),	1769-1770; 1776-1778; 1776-1778; 1776-1774) RAF Evidence (1774-1774; 1779); Inc. File control (1768) From Receipt & Worksheet (1772) Receipt & Worksheet (1772) Receipt & Exhibit (1773) Receipt (1774) Receipt (1774)	[79] 7-1921; 1794; 1794; 1795; Photos & Blood Sample (17947-17948); Inv. Fite Control Case Assignment 20 (1790). Gase Assignment 20 (1791). Roccypt for Enablish (1792). Supp Except for Enablish (1792). Supp Expert (17930). Witness Statement (1796).
File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS						ACB 016667				N/A
ARISON nent Retention	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	Q.	NO	Q X	NO	O <sub>N</sub>	YES	ON.	ON.	NO	ON
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON e Investigative File missing from the Permanent Reten	AMENOS FROM THE BATES VINIBERS STORE MENOS FROM THE BATES VINIBERS STORE MENOS FROM THE FROM MENOS FROM THE FROM MENOS FREEN	ACB 015424; ACB 015481	ACB 016046; ACB 016072; ACB 016073; ACB 016093; ACB 01619; ACB 016108	N.A.ACB 016270	ACB 016326	ACB 016401	ACB 016724; ACB 016740; ACB 016751; ACB 016735; ACB 016780-97	ACB 016863-16872	ACB 017642; ACB 017684;	ACB 017709; ACB 017712; ACB 017736; ACB 017750; ACB 017761	ACB 017923; ACB 017984
NT RETENT we File missin	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IROM THE BASSMENT FILLE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT	YES	YES	V/A	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON from the Permanent Retention File	ARE THE GRANEAL THE GRANESS FOR MISSING WHEN THE RESENDENCY INCOMPATTINE THE REPORT OF THE RESENDENCY INCOMPATTINE THE REPORT OF	ACB 015413-15432	ACB 016056-16049; ACB 016058- 16060; ACB 016071-16076; ACB	NA ACB 016220-16235; ACB 016255- 16256; ACB 016259-16262; ACB 016274; ACB 016283-16284		ACB 016389-16393; ACB 016397.	ACB 01656, ACB 016736, ACB 016734, 16739, ACB 016730, ACB 016732, ACB 016771–16770	ACB 016864-16871	ACB 017634-17640; ACB 017643-	ACB 017708; ACB 017710-17711; ACB 017760; ACB 017762	ACB 017965-17979
	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PREMANENT RETENTION FILE?	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	OOS THE INVINCTORY IN THE INEMANN RETENTION FILEMATCH THE INVESTOR										× X
	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE HE INVESTIGATIVE THE PERMANENT RETENTION HELE?	S	OX	<u>8</u>	ON	ON.	Ö	ON	8	NO	ON ON
	HAS A PERMANIEYT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	YES	,	NO AES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	James Walker	Chude Lewis	James Wilingham Lucille Pye	Delands Dillard	Nancy West	Manuel Rios Willie Mullen James Crockett	James Baker	Maurice McCants	Byron Lawrence	Alonzo Jordon
INFC	AREA	-		4 -	1	-	4	-	=	-	-
ING	YEAR	1985		1985	\$861	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985	1985
TIFY	RECORDS DIVISION NUMBER	G-267826	G-278643	G-283147	G-289217	G-303402	G-321886	G-322101	G-331216	G-354748	G-356930
IDEN	202	69		22 23	83	28	55 C	99	55	88	39

		BATES NUM FOR TO-FI MEMO					N/A	020916; A	ACB 020899, 020916; A
		ARE THERE TO- FROM MEMOS IN THEFILE?	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON	YES	YES
		BATES NUMBERS FOR HANDWRITTEN NO TEE	ACB 018161	ACB 018851; ACB 018872- 75; ACB 018882; ACB 018885	N/A	ACB 020136; ACB 020156	ACB 020815; ACB 020837	ACB 02866; ACB 02866; ACB 02886, ACB 028866; OP; ACB 02092 09; ACB 020928	ACB 02866; ACB 028666; ACB 02868; ACB 02896, O: ACB 02898; ACB 02995; O: ACB 02989; ACB
NOIL		ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
NOTE A MACHINE BILL BURNES BILL BURNES BILL BURNES BERNES		EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING PROM INVENTORY	l Handwriten note in flig. O lated on Inventory	6 GPR-5 in Fla, 5 listed on Inventory 9 Handwriten notes in Fla, 5 listed on Inventory	N/A	2 Handwriten notes in file, O listed on Inventory	2 GPRs in Fig. 1 listed on Inventory 2 Handwriten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory	15 GPRs in fle, 14 listed on Inventory 7 Handwritten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory 3 Te-from memos in file, 2 listed on Inventory	24 Handwritten notes in file, 14 litted on Breenstry 3 To-from memoe in file, 2 litted on Inventory
INVE		IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	ON	ON	N/A	NO	ON	8	Q N
		BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 018147-18148	ACB 018534-1859	N/A	ACB 020110	ACB 020810	ACB 020662-20664	ACB 020862-20064
		DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
		BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	ACB 020899; ACB
		ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?				ON O	NO	NO	YES
ON	Defense Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES				ACB 020156	ACB 020815; ACB 020821; ACB	ACB 020861; ACB 020896; ACB 020898; ACB 020908	A CB 020861; A CB 020895; ACB 020995; ACB 020999; ACB 020972; ACB 020929; ACB
OMPARISON		ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?				YES	YES	YES	YES
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CO	Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS				N/A	ACB 020857 - 20858	ACB 020966-20967	ACB 02/925-2/937
NSE ATTO	e missing fi	ARE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?				ON	YES	YES	YES
INAL DEFE	estigative Fil	DOES THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE MATCH THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE SHEET IN THE BASEMENT FILE?				NO - additional entries after 11/24/1985 (ACB 020110 in Inv. File; CRIM.DBF FILES - FIELDS 043792 in PD file)	N/A	NO - additional cutries after 27/1986 (ACB 020864in Inv. File; CRM, DEF FILES - FILLD'S 044380 in PD file)	NO - additional entries after 29/1986 (ACB OSSOS III) Inv. Elb. CRIM, DEF FILES - FILES OF FILES - PELES OF
CRIM	in the Inv	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?				YES	ON	YES	YES
	Items	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS				ACB 020110-11; ACB 020113-15; ACB 020118-23; ACB 020126-27; ACB 020132; ACB 020132; ACB 020135;	ACB 020810; ACB 020814-15; ACB 020820-21; ACB 020830-32; ACB 020835-37; ACB 020835; ACB 020855 -59;	A CB 020861-76; A CB 02087-94; A CB 02087-94; A CB 02086-94; A CB 02091-82; A CB 021004-66	ACB 020861-76 ACB 02087-941, ACB 02085-942, ACB 02098-942, ACB 020918-32, ACB 02085-87, ACB 02081-82, ACB 02081-82, ACB 02081-82, ACB
		HAS AKE CRAINAL MATERALS DEFENSE MISSING FROM FILE BEEN ATTORNEY FILE BEEN ATTORNEY FILE?				YES	YES	YES	YES
			ON	O X	ON	YES	YES	YES	YES
NOTE A MODERNIA DI L'AMBIETTA DE L'AMBIETTA	MOTIVINA	DEFEN DANT(S)	Earlin Tumer	Dwayne Cheers	Wardell Gates	Edward Terrett	Larry Buchanan	Albert Spraggins	Maurke Spraggins
OJNI	CIVII		-	т	1	-	-	-	-
ONIA		RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	35 1985	82 1983	11 1985	54 1985	00 1985	26 1985	1985
TLUL		RECORDS DIVISION NUMBER	G-385135	G-401782	G-405711	G-446754	G-456900	G-468726	G-468726
E			99	19	62	8	3	\$9	98

		OMTHE	1187);	8877)			(G	:16806	:16801:
		OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATTERAL FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MESSING FROM THE	18 (18), 18 (2), 18 (3), Phones, Bird, Cap 18 (46), 18 (12), 18 (17), Cae, A saigmant 3 Lab Report (18 (5), 18 (3)) Ward et Extendine (18 (6)) Ward et Extendine (18 (6)) For 10 (18 (6)) Bedy Dagme (18 (9)) Inv. File Centrol (19 (2)) Compliant (18 (10))	18855-1886, 18879-1888, Clima Society Bloom & Physical Blooms (1885)-1885) Fingerprine (1885)-1885, plant Law Report (1885)-1884) Fingerprine (1885)-1885, plant Law Report (1885)-1884) Nerson Statement (1885) 1884, 1884) Nerson Statement (1885) 1884, 1884) Nerson Statement (1885) Coup of Gill (1885) Nerson (1885) Report (1885) Sance of IL ID (1882)-1885) Food Stump Issuinee Dec (1885) Food Stump Issuinee (1885)		20132-20134; Photos (20155), Inv. File Control (2011) See Particle Control (2011) Seep Respect (COD 2012)-2013) White Code (COD 2020) (COD 2020) White Seep Respect (COD 2012)-2013 White Seep Respect (COD 2012)-2014 Rody Diagram (20147)	20023-20029, 20083-20030, 20083-20020, 20083-20020, 20083-20030, 20083-20030, 20083-20030, 20083-20083	2093-20-042 (2002-2002-2002-2002-2002-2002-2002-20	2093-2-30-42 2004-2004-2005-2007-2007-2007-2007-2007-2007-2007
	File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS						ACB 020899; ACB 020920;	ACB 02089; ACB 020916; ACB 020924
THE COURT OF	AKISON tent Retention	ARE TO-ROM MEMOS FROM THE BASSEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	ON	Ş.		ON	ON.	YES	YES
TANGE IN COMME	PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON ie Investigative File missing from the Permanent Reten	INAMETTER ARE TO-FROM THE BATES VIAMERS FOR THE BATES VIAMERS BOOM THE BATES VIAMERS FOR THE BATES VIAMERS BATES WAS FOR THE BATES VIAMERS THE FROM THE FROM MENON THE PROMISE STANDARD THE FROM MENON TH	ACB 018161	ACB 018851; ACB 018872- 75; ACB 018882; ACB 018885		ACB 020136; ACB 020156	ACB 020815; ACB 020837	ACB 02086; ACB 02086; ACB 02086; ACB 02096; ACB 02099; ACB 02090; ACB 02092; ACB 02092; ACB 02092;	ACB 02086; ACB 020866; ACB 02088, ACB 0208066; ACB 02088; ACB 0209096; OC ACB 02092; ACB
THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	NI KEIENI ve File missin	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES	YES
THE PERSON NAMED IN	PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON Items in the Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retention File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REFORTS	ACB 018163; ACB 018174; ACB 018191; ACB	ACB 018871; ACB 018881-18887		ACB 020135-20137; ACB 020148	ACB 020857-20858	ACB 020925-20937; ACB 020966-	ACB (2002); ACB (2007) 2090]; ACB (2007)
		ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PREMANTHE PRE	YES	YES		YES	YES	YES	YES
		ORSTRANCE THE PROMERY FROM THE MANIETS FROM PROMERS FROM THE MANIETS THE MASSING GREEN TO THE MANIETS FROM THE MANIETS THE MASSING GREEN THE MASSING GREEN THE MASSING FROM THE							X X
		IS THE INVESTIGATIVE HILE INVESTIGATIVE THE THE PERMANENT RETENTION HILE?	ON	ğ	N/A	ON	ON	Š	Ş
		HAS A PERMANIEYT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
	IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Barlin Tumer	Dwayne Cheers	Wardell Gates	Edward Terrett	Larry Buchanan	Albert Spaggins	Maurice Spraggins
	INFC	YEAR AREA	-	- "	1 2		-	-	
	FYINC	EDS ON YEA	135 1985	1985	711 1985	1985	900 1982	1985	726 1985
	ENTI	RECORDS DIVISION NUMBER	G-385135	G-401782	G-405711	G-446754	t G-456900	G-468726	G 468726
			09	5	62	8	2	99	98

ARE THERE TO- 1 FROM MEMOS IN THE FILLE? YES YES YES ON ON ON ACB 021787; ACB 021790 ACB 021373 ARE THERE
HANDWRITTEN
NOTES IN THE
FILE? YES YES YES YES ON N ON INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION 13 GPRs in file, 12 on N/A IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE? ON ON ON NO ON NO NO YES ACB 028655 - 28656 ACB 021770 ACB 028718 DOES THE BASEMENT FILE INCLUDE AN INVENTORY? YES YES YES YES YES YES CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARISON the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense Attorn DOES THE
DEFENSE
ATTORNEY
FILE
CONTAIN AN
INVENTORY
SHEET? HAS INVESTIGATIVE CRIMINAL MATERIALS ATTORNES FILE BEEN THE BEENSE FILE BEEN FILES F NO ON ON ON ON Sidney Hines Sammy Walker Arthur Alexander DEFENDANT(S) Willie Cunningham IDENTIFYING INFORMATION Howard Wiley Jesse Avery Robert Divine Jettie Williams AREA 33 1986 4 4 1985 YEAR 1985 1985 9861 9861 RECORDS DIVISION NUMBER G-501974 89 17

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	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANINY RETENTION FILE	20(75 – 2005), 2009 1, 2009; 28 (77 – 28) 78, Sup Reports (2004); 20070, Arres Report (2007), 2008; 2009; 28 (27 – 28) 79 – 28 (8) 2, 12 – 28 (9) Appear of Peressee and of Conference and Conference and Conference and Conference and Conference and Conference (2007), 2008; 2009	4(79)-4(902), 46(73)-4(802), 46(73)-4(73)-4(802), 46(73)-4(73)-4(73)-4(73)-4(73)-4(802), 46(73)-4(73)-	Inventory of 2002, 44070; Linguistic 420256, 140015, 14001, 14001, 14007, 14001, 14007, 14001, 14007, 14001	NA	## 177   178 (178 (178   178	20-47314 (4732-4730); Plosso, Babed Samples (47304); 47353, 47365; Inv. Plant Control (47380) Foun 101 (4732)
	STCS OTHER INVESTIONS	ACR (2007), 20078 – 20087, 20078 – 20087, 20071, 2008, 23, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24	46798-465	Increases 4 23		4	47339-47345; 47;
File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	ACB 02214; ACB 028214; ACB 02821-2824; AB 02825-2826; ACB 02826-2826; ACB 02829-2829; ACB 02829; AC	ĕ <sub>X</sub>	ACB 04948; ACB 047045;	N/A	ACB 0 47187	≼ X
ARISON nent Retention	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANNENT RETENTION FILE?	YES	ON.	YES	ON	YES	2
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON e Investigative File missing from the Permanent Reten	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES	ACB 025241	ACB 046848	ACII puses; ACII pusess, ACII puses; ACII pusess, ACII puses; ACII puses; ACII puses; ACII puses; ACII puses; ACII puses; ACIII puses; ACII puses; ACIII		ACB 0 47139-40; ACB 0 471209; ACB 0 47209; ACB 0 47214	ACB 047389; ACB 047391; ACB 047303; ACB 047356
NT RETENT	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE IN MISSING FROM THE PERMANAENT RETENTION FILE?	YES	YES	YES	ŌÑ	YES	YES
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON ITEMS in the Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retention File	ARE THE CENERAL PROCESS HAS REPORTS WAS THE MEASUREN BASEN OF THE MEASUREN BASEN OF THE MEASUREN THE PREVANENT HE FEETING HEATEN HE FEETING HEATEN HER FEETING HEATEN HER FEETING HEATEN HER FEETING HEATEN HER FEETING HEATEN HEATEN HER FEETING HEATEN HEAT	ACB (23/140 - 23/169, ACB (23/18); ACB (23/140 - 23/169, ACB (23/18);	ACB 046839-46812; ACB 046872-	ACB GASSAL, ACB GASSAL, ACB GASSAL, ACB GASSAL, ACB GASSAL, AGASAL, AG		ACB 047198-47213; ACB 047230; ACB 047237-47241	ACB 047295-47302; ACB 047234; ACB 047335; ACB 047338
	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT B FILE MISSING C PERMANENT RETERTON FILE?	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES	YES
	RETENTORY IN THE PREMANES IN THE BASENEY FILE? IN THE BASENEY FILE?				YES		N. N
	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE HILE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	8	ON.	S.	YES	Q.	8
	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTON FILE BEEN PRO DUCED?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Ome Sanders Brafford Marcellines Dume Roach Eddie Harris	Abert Buckles	Mevyn Wright	Kevin Murray Tyrone Washington	Juan Maldonado	Alex Akman
3 INFC	AR AREA	64	4	- 1	77 4	4	4
FYING	RDS 3ER 3ER	163 1986	525 1987	1987	1987	242 1987	724 1988
ILN	RECORDS DIVISION NUMBER	72 H-465163	73 J-381525	74 J-418229	75 3486857	76 J-510242	77 K-300724

2	:6₩:	BATES NUMBER OF PORT O	EUMENt #: 514=59   FIIE8: 03/	19/17 Page 251 of 433 Page
		E BATES STO-BATES SSIN N		
		ARE THERE TO- I THE FILE?	ACB YES	NO NO
		N BATES NUMBERS FOR	ACII 047377, ACII 047386; ACII 047401-09; ACII 047437, ACII 04755; ACII 047555	ACB 047561, ACB 047566
	NOIL	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE HLE?	YES	YES
	INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING FROM INVESTORY	2AGPR, in fib. 19 lised on Inventory 10 Handwritten notes in fib. 0 listed on Inventory	2 Handwriten notes in file, Olined on Inventory
	INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	§	۶
		BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	AC B 047370-24732	ACB 647559
		DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	Y N	A P
		BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	ζ <sub>N</sub>	<b>₹</b>
		ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?		₹ 2
	ON torney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES		₹ X
	OMPARISON I Defense Attorn	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FLE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?		₹ X
	CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARISON Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL ROGRESS REPORTI		ź
	ENSE ATT le missing J	ARE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FROM THE FROM THE DEFENSE DEFENSE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?		× ×
	IINAL DEF	DOES THE PROGRESS SHEETINTHE PROWING THE PROPERS TO THE PROPERS TO THE PROWING THE PROBLEM		₹ X
	CRIN s in the Inv	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNE FILE CONTAIN A INVENTOR		× ×
	Item	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING FOR MISSING MATERIALS		¥ X
		HAS INVESTIGATIVE CRMINAL AVIERALS DEFENSE MISSING FROM FILE BEEN TITEOBENSE PRODUCED? FILE FROM FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE	¥ X	₹ X
		HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED	Ö.	8
	RMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Robert McAllister Joseph Bravieri Richard Zinnga	Miler Holston
	DENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DYSIGNS YEAR AREA DEFENDANT(S) NUMBER	K-562024 1988 4	M.139566 1989 4
	DEN	2 a x	≈ ⊼	M 67

	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE	474 (6-4743); 4746); 4746; 47476; 4747, 4734, 47334, 47336, 17339	476.6.470.1; 4757 1.4558; 475.0.476.1; That D. (476.6)  Please & Portion By any My Vision belonging 647559.  Please & Portion By any My Control Security (4750)  Please & Portion By any My Control (4750)  Please & Portion By All (4750)  Body, Diagnost (4750)  Where Statement (4750)  Lab Report (4751,476.14)
File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	ACB 047473	∀ X
ARISON tent Retention	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	YIES	2
PERMANENT RETENTION ELLE COMPARISON te Investigative File missing from the Permanent Reten	AMETO-ROAM MENGTRO HOMETO-ROAM MENGTHE MARKET HE MENGTHE REALANDERS FOR HEADINGS HOW THE MENGTHE REALANDERS HOW THE MENGTHE REALANDERS HOW THE PROPERTY HEADINGS HOW THE PROPERTY HOW THE PROPERT	ACB 04737; ACB 047386; ACB 04740; -109; ACB 04437; ACB 047555	ACB 047563; ACB 047566
NT RETENT ive File missin	ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	YES	Y ES
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON from the Permanent Retention File	ARE THE CASHEAL ARE THE CASHEAL PROCRESS REPORTS ARE THAN WHITTEN THE MUSENCY THE MUSENCY THAN THE THE MUSENCY THE MUSENCY THE MUSENCY THE MUSENCY THAN THE MUSENCY	ACB 047373-47278; ACB 04443- 47438; ACB 047442-47455	ACB 047560-47562
	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PROM THE PRENTION FILE?	YES	¥ KB
	DOIS THE INVENTORY IN THE PREMANENT HETTEN THE BANKEN THE IN THE IN	No OCTY-PEE-01100 - No OCTY-PEE-01100 - ACTO 047370 except PEE only has a demis season of the ACES IN FFE case, with The Maria	No. 1717-1816-13273 = ACH BATR21 except PRE has cereit sinced for except 181 anticology of the extra sinced for except 181 anticology on the experiment of the ACH 21 anticology on the experiment of the ACH 21 anticology on the experiment of the experiment in the ACH 21090 of 10990 are missing.  **Concept Deal 21090 - Report Deal 117890 of 10990 are missing.  **Concept Deal 21090 - Report Deal 117890 of 10990 are missing.  **Concept Deal 21090 - Report Deal 117890 of 10990 of 10990 are missing.  **Concept Deal 217890 - Report Deal 117890 of 10990 of 10990 are presented to the action of 10990
	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE HELE INVESTIGATIVE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANIENT RETENTION HELE?	žž	8
	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	YYS	Υß
RMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Robert McAillister Neeph Bravett Richard Zunga	Milkr Holston
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	K-562024 1988 4	M-139566 1989 4
IDE		74	6.6

<u>Z</u>	:6₩:	BATTES NUMBER OF THE PORT OF T	6ument #: 515 19 Filea: 03/	19/17 Page 283 of 433 Page I
	INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	ARE THERE TO- E FROM MEMOS IN THEFILE?	YES	Q N
		BATES NUMBERS FOR IA NDWRITTEN NOTES	¥ N	ACT 64728, ACT 64728, 640 04726, ACT 64708, ACT 64738, ACT 64708, ACT 64789, ACT 64708, ACT 64789, ACT 64709, ACT 64789, ACT 64709, ACT 64709,
		ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	8	THS .
		EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING FROM INVESTORY	4 To-from memos in file, 3 litted on liventory	4 Hadwriten woos is fit, 0 listed on Investory
	INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	QV	9.
		BA TES KÜMBER FOR INVEKTORY	ACB 647780	ACB 04783-347s4
		DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	Y V	YES
		BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	N N	N.A.
	CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARISON tems in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense Attorney File	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?		¥ X
		BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES		V.V.
		ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES ROM THE BASEMENT FILL MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?		¥ X
		VTES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL KRESS REFORT		ž
		ARE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?		4 X
	IINAL DEF	DOUSTHE PROCEEDS.  SHEET'S REAL PURINGES BASENSING ENVERTING THE PROCEEDS.  ATTORNAY REACHES BASENSING ENVERTING THE PROCEDURE BASENSING ENVERTING THE PRESSE SHEET'S RESERVENT FILES.  BASENSING TO THE PROCEDURE BASENSING ENVERTING AND ENVERTING THE PROCEDURE BASENSING ENVERTING THE PROCEDURE BASENSING ENVERTING THE PROCEDURE BASENSING ENVERTING THE PROCEDURE BASENSING THE PROCEDURE BASENS THE BASENS THE PROCEDURE BASENS THE PROCEDURE BASENS THE BAS		V X
	CRIM 15 in the Inv	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?		₹ 2
	Iten	BATES NUMBE FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIV MATERIALS		X X
		HAS CRAITFUL MATERIALS DEFESSE MISSING FROM ATTORNEY HIEBERN THEOBENSE PRODUCED? RODUCED? FILE FILE FROM ATTORNEY FILE FROM ATT	K X	₹ 22
		HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNE FILE BEEN PRODUCET	O X	Ö.
	RMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Leny Lyons	Gerwido Degollado David Estrada Juan Fortillo
	DENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	M-510728 1989 4	M-534290 1989 4
	DE	Z 11 Z	N 08	× 56

	OTHER RVISSTGATIVE MATERIAL FROM THE BASENEYT THE MISSING FROM THE	478 [2-478 77, 47805-47806, 478 [0, Ilinesi Edil Reconde (4777/4-4778, 4772-47785, 47804) Cont Vodification (4777) Arrest Especiel (4780) Arrest Especiel (4780) Court Compliant Tensorital (47807)	47844-7849, 4780; 4781, 4781, 4785, 4785; 4785; Relence of Percon in Castody 470, 478, 478, 478, 478, 478, 478, 478, 478					
File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	ACE GUNI, ACE ACE ACE GUNI, ACE	V <sub>N</sub>					
ARISON nent Retention	ARE TO FROM HERWSTRON II IE FREMANIST RETENTION H.LE VES  VES  (6)		2					
PERMANENT RETENTION ELLE COMPARISON te Investigative File missing from the Permanent Reten	ARE TO-ROAM MINES NOMEDES FOR THE MANAGER FOR THE MANAGER FOR THE MASSAC FROM THE MASSAC FROM THE REMANANCE OF THE MASSAC FROM THE RESTATION THEFT		ACD 64726, ACD 64728, ACD 64782, ACD 64786, ACD 64788, ACD 64786, ACD 64789, ACD 64790, ACD 64793, ACD 64792, ACD 64793, ACD 64792,					
NT RETENT ive File missin	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASSMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	Š	A A					
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON from the Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retention File	ACREMENTATION OF THE	ACB-0478.18-478.19	ACB 047812_47346, ACB 047829.					
	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PREMANTHE PRE	YES	YES					
	DOISTHE NVDYTORY IN THE PERMANDY RETEVEN HE BANGETHER IN THE BANKETHER	No. 1717 (1918) (1339 – No. 1717) (1918) (1339 – No. 1717) (150 – 1718	No. PULL STREE GESTS — NO. BOTHERS occup PIRE has come in sense of the ACR II THOUSE of the ACR II THOUSE OF THE PROPERTY OF T					
	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE RELESTION RETENTION RETENTION RETENTION RETENTION RELESTION	2	718					
	HAS A PERMAYENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	XXX	YES					
RMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Levy Lyons	Gerrrdo Degollado David Sartala Juan Portilio					
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	AK-510728 1989 4	M-534290 1989 4					
E		98	≅					

Cas	e: 151,8-6v	7-04429 Decument #: 513-59	File	d: 09/15/14 Page 285	of 433 PageID #: 93948
	BATES NUA FOR TO-P MEMO	Y X	N/N	NAM	
	ARE THERE TO- FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	S <sub>X</sub>	ON	ÖX	Ö
	JMBERS FOR	ACB 047972; ACB 047982;	ACB 048028	ACB 047662; ACB 047666	ACB 048042; ACB 048064; ACB 048140; ACB 0481742
	N BATES NI HANDWRI	ACB 047972	ACB	ACB 04766	ACB 048062 ACB 04814
VTION	ARE THERE IN THE INDEPTOR TO THE PROPERTY OF T	YES	YES	YES	A KIS
NFORM	SING FROM	) lisk d on	O listed on	D lisked on	O lised on
E FILE I	DE ITEMS MISS NVENTORY	4 Handwriten notes in the, O listed on Inventory	2 Handwritten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory	2 Handwriten notes in the, O listed on Inventory	2 Hadwriten notes in fits, O lined en Inventory
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES C	4 Handwrite	2 Handwritte	2 Handwrite	2 Handwrie
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	Q <sub>N</sub>	ON	NO	8
		ę			
	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 047959-47960		ACB 047627	ACB 048059-40
		¥			
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILE INCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	Y YES	YES	YES	A K
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	NA	N/A	NA	¥ 2
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?			NO	Ş.
N orney File	ERS ENS			*ACB 64766	<b>₹</b> %
OMPARISO I Defense Atto	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTIS ROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING ROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?			YES	Q.
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARISON Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS T FOR MISSING T GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS			N A	š ž
NSE ATTO	PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILLE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?			N NO	Q.
INAL DEFE estigative Fill	DOESTHE NATIONAL MACGINERAL MACGINERAL MACGINERA MACGINE				NO - additional curries after 88/1990 (ACT 08/81990 (ACT 08/81990) (ACT 08/81990 (ACT 08/81990) (ACT 08/81990) (ACT 08/81990) (A
CRIM in the Inv	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?			Q.	YES
Items	BATES NUN FOR MISS INVESTIGA MATERL			ACTI BENZEZA, ACTI GRAZI, ACTI BENZEZA, ACTI GRAZI, ACTI BENZEZA, ACTI GRAZI, ACTI BENZEZA, ACTI ACTI BENZEZA, ACTI BENZEZA, ACT	ACE 004809-94; ACE 004819-33; ACE 0048135; ACE 0048135; ACE 0048137; ACE 0048137-42
	ARE VESTIGATIVE AATTERIALS ISSING FROM HE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?			YES	YES
	HAS CRAITALL MATERIALS DEFENSE MISSING FROM FILE REEN THEODERSNE REEN THEODERSNE REDUCED? RODUCED? FILE REEN THEODERSNE REDUCED? FILE REEN THEODERSNE REDUCED?	Š	ON	YES	YES
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Peter Grzaldo	Liddale Jones	Fredy Rebenson	Steve Jones Perry Lewis
INFOR		4	4	4	4
ING	YEAR	1989	1989	1989	1989
NTIE	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	M-539997	M-544975	M-566742	M-568343
IDE		88	8	<u>#</u>	V/ <sub>2</sub> 66

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File	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIA, FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE	48012-48014, 47985, 47984, 47990, 47981, 47991, 47995, Form 101 (47981, 48007) Arrest Report (17973, 48001) Request for Analysis (48011)	4819-9-48254, 4823-48035, 48900, Request for Analysis (48131)  Form 10 (483038, 48046)  Area Report (4839)  Delication Releases Order (48042)  Delication Releases Order (48042)	4763+4767; 4763; 4763+4763; 47666; Body Dagnum (4769) From 101 (4753) Complaint (4755) Area Report (4765) Wareas Satzmarth (4765) Recording Tape (4765) Report (4765) Report (4765) Lab Report (4765) Lab Report (4765)	48121-48126; 48064-48072; 48087-48089; 48134; Person (48137-4814); 48090-4809); 48135; Backy Dagan (4814); 48109-4809); 48135; Person (14810-4810); Supp Agent (48112-4812); Case Report (48132-4812); 48139;			
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS				<b>₹</b> 2			
PARISON	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS PROM THE BASEMENT FROM THE MISSING PROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	۶	NO	ž	Š			
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON	MESNICHIKAN NIMBERS FOR MOTES NAMBERS FOR MOTES NAMBERS FOR ACTE 047992. ACTE 047992.			ACB 047662, ACB 047666	ACB 048062; ACB 048104; ACB 0481 40; ACB 048142			
INT RETENT	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PREMANINT RETENTION FILE?	YES	YES	YES	X SS A			
PERMANE	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS FOR MISSING PARTIES NUMBERS FOR M			ACB 047661 47670	ACB 048001-48067; ACB 048118-			
	ARE THE GENERAL PROCRESS THE BASEMENT FILE MASSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	YES	YES	YES	X ES			
	DOES THE INVENTORY IN THE PREMANIENT RETEXTOR HE BASTOR THE INVENTORY IN THE BASEMENT FILE?	No.   CITY-PRF-JJA44   No.   No.   CITY-PRF-JJA44   No.   No.	N/A	No Territory (1978) - ACR BATAZZ coccupt PRF Into 15 central from 1200 pt. Carl 20 mines PRF cath with COCR on 12/1092 central from 1200 pt. Cath 20 mines provided from 1200 pt. Cath 20 mines prov	No  That Page of Inventory (8 emissi) Misning from PRE File (16, 1681599) PRE FILE (1681599) PRE FILE (1681599) PR			
	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE FILE INVESTIGATIVE THE THE PERANNENT RETENTION HILE?	2	ON	YES	A IS			
	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTON FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	YES	YES	YES	ž Š			
RMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Peer Guzaldo	Liddale Jones	Fredy Rebenson	Shew Jones Perry Lew is			
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	4 W-539997 1989 4	3 M-544975 1989 4	84 M-366742 1989 4	M-566343 1989 4			
П		83	8	<b>∞</b>	8			

6	a	6e: <u>121</u> 8=6	v=03029 <b>p</b> geument #	#: <b>543</b> =5	9 Filed:	93/15/2	# Page 2	87 of 48	33 F	aĘ	ACB 003	# <b>:6</b>	<b>390</b> 8
		O-BATES NUMERS FOR TO-FROM IN MERKEL	ACB 04819			ACB 047	Ž	Ž	ž	Ž Ž	ACB (		Z Z Z
	INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	ARE THERE TO- SS MEMOS IN THE FILE?	YES	66 151: YES	7 A.E.S.	7 YES	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	ON	ON ON	YES	ON	ON ON ON
		BATES NUMBERS FOR HANDWRITTEN NOTES	XX	ACB 048204; ACB 048216; ACB 04823; ACB 048235; ACB 048237; ACB 048323;	ACB 048345; ACB 048364; ACB 048386; ACB 048422	ACB 047694; ACB 047696; ACB 047751; ACB 047758	ACB 004497 ACB 004247 ACB 004249 ACB 004245 ACB 004256 ACB 004256 ACB 004256 ACB 004457 ACB 004461	N/A	ACB 005036 ACB 005024 ACB 005007	N/A ACB 003139 ACB 003142	ACB 003165 ACB 003573 ACB 003575 ACB 003577-578	N/A	ACB 0050669 N/A ACB 007218-219
NOM		ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	<u>Q</u>	YES	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES	NO YES	YES	ON	YES NO YES
Transfer a management Suns		EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING FROM INVENTORY	3 To-from memos/reguest for ballisies in file, 2 listed on fivernery; Medical Examiner Report	11 Handwritten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory	4 Handwriters notes in fite, Ulisted on Inventory	4 Handwriten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory	Subpeans - Streeffles Handwriten Stetements Handwriten Notes Photes - Person	Search Comeant General Offices Case Report Sulpocan – Streetliks Sup. Report Crime Scarce Proc. Report Crime Scarce Proc. Report GPRS Body Dagamas Photos – Scarc Body Photos – Scarc Body	Handwritten Notes Subpoena Streetfiles Property Inventories	Subpoenas - Streetfiles Subpoena - Streetfiles Biz Card	Handwritten Notes Subpoenas - Streetfiles Handwritten Notes To-from Memo	Subpoenas Streetiles Request for Evidence ID Photographs	Handwritten Note Subpoenas-Streeffles Subpoenas-Streeffles Handwritten Notes
Service .		IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	0 N	NO	ON	ON	ON	ON	NO	NO NO	NO	NO	NO NO NO
		BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 048144	ACB 048182-48183	ACB 048329	ACB 047679-80	ACB 004145-145	ACB 003680	ACB 004823-924	ACB 003998-999 ACB 003118-120	ACB 003375-379	ACB 004732-734	ACB 005044 ACB 007450-451 ACB 007198-199
		DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES YES YES
		BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS											N X X
		ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	8	ON	ON ON	ON O	N/A	ON	ON				N/A N/A N/A
SISON	ttorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES	NA A	* ACB 048204 * ACB 048216 * ACB 048323 * ACB 048327	ACB 048345; ACB 048364; ACB 048386; ACB 048422	ACB 047694; ACB 047696; ACB 047751	N/A	ACB 003695;	ACB 004930; ACB 004941; ACB 004975; ACB 004984; ACB 004922; ACB 005036;				N/A K/X
OMPARIS	Defense A	ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	9	YES	YES	YES	N/A	YES	YES				N/N N/N N/N
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPAK	Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTY	N.N.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	ACB 003844	ACB 005009-10; ACB 005007; ACB 005007; ACB 005023; ACB 005022-24				V/X X/X
NSE ATT	missing f	PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	ON	ON	N/A	YES	YES				N/A N/A N/A
JUNAL DEFE	vestigative File	DOES THE INVENTORY HEET IN THE DEFENSE TORNEY FILL MATCH THE INVENTORY HEET IN THE	NO - additional centric as its carrier as its 1226/1999 (ACID 648144 in lenser. Fig. CRIAD DE FLES. FILLSS 65941 in PD Fil.9)	NO - additional entries after 1/8/1990 (ACB 048182- 48183 in Inv. File; CRIM. DEF FILES - FIELDS 051004- 51065 in PD file)	N/A	NO - additional entries after 4/11/1990 (ACB 047679- 47680 in Inv. File; CRIM. DEF FILES FIELDS 022463- 52464 in PD file)	N/A	N/A	N/A				N/A N/A N/A
CRIN	in the In	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE ATTORNEY INVENTORY SHEET? BA	YES	YES	NO O	YES	N/A	ON	ON				N/A N/A N/A
	Items	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS	ACT 048174-6, ACT ACT 048179-7 ACT 048179-80	ACB 048204; ACB 048216; ACB 048316- 27	ACB 048329-30; ACB 04833; ACB 048336; ACB 048364; ACB 048364; ACB 048366; ACB 048406-07; ACB 048419-22	ACB 047679-80; ACB 047694; ACB 047696; ACB 047751; ACB 047751; ACB 047765; ACB 047765; ACB 047765; ACB 047765; ACB 04776767-	N/A	ACB 003680; ACB 003740-54; ACB 003740-54; ACB 00344-3; ACB 00384-3; ACB 003888-3; ACB 003888-3; ACB 003859-83	ACB 004923-25; ACB 004931-38; ACB 005007; ACB 005009-10; ACB 00502-25				N/A N/A N/A
		HAS INVESTIGATIVE CRMINAL MATERIALS DEFENSE MISSING FROM ATTORNEY FILE BEEN ATTORNEY FILE FRODUCED?	YES	YES	YES	YES	N/A	YES	YES				N/A N/A N/A
		HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	VES	YES	YES	YES	O <sub>N</sub>	YES	YES	ON ON	ON	ON	NO NO NO
The state of the s	IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	AREA DEFENDANT(S)	Анн Амер	Elmer Carrillo David Duarte	Darryl Milton Tony Allen Cleve Jackson Robert Brown Tyrone Brown Darryl Milton	Ricky Loenberg	Rodolfo Garcia Robert Salinas Sergio Ledesma Monico Orozco Philip Deavilla	Steven Spears Dion Dorn	Jimmy Velasquez	Juan Mendez Refugio Gomez	Hector Medina	Raymond Vera Ricardo Raygoza Francisco Rodriguez Frank Arenibar	Tanya McWilliams Juan Cordova Joe Jackson
	GINF	AR AREA	4	4 4	4	4	4	4	99 4	4 4		4	4 4 4
	IFYIN	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR NUMBER	M-569727 [1989	M-580592 1989	M-587998 1989	M-590700 1989	D-322218 19999	D-192218 1999	D-579065 1999	D-131199 1999 D-145734 1999	D-146057 1999	D-454658 1999	D-724882 1999 F-475-960 2000 F-405-633 2000
	IDENI	RECO DIVI NUN	98 98 M	87 M-58	88 M-58	89 M-59	90 D-32.	91 D-19	92 D-57	93 D-13		96 D-45	97 D-72 98 F-475 99 F-406
	_				~		~	~	~		•	,	12.12.12

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	VFORMATION			Items i	CRIMI.	NAL DEFEN	SE ATTOR	CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARISON Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense Attorn	2 4	SON ttorney File					INVES	INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	NOLL			ase
RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AR NUMBER	6	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	HAS PATERIALS DEFENSE MENDELGATIVE BY ATTORNEY RED THE DEFENSE RED THE DEFENSE RED THE DEFENSE REDUCED? FILE PRODUCED?	BATES NUMBERS / FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE COMMERCIALS IN THE COMMERCIAL IN THE COMMERCIA	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE ATTORNEY ROWNTORY SHEET? SHEET?	DOES THE PREGENERAL PROCESS SHEETINTHE PROW THE PROPERS THE PREABLE PRESSENCY ACT HE PROW THE PROW THE PROW THE PROW THE PROW THE PRESSENCY PRESSE	REGENERAL PROCIESS FROM THE BASEMENT ILE MISSING PROM THE PRO PROM THE PRO ATTORNEY FILE?	HA BATES NUMBERS TO FOR MISSING FOR GENERAL FOR FOR THE FOR TH	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES REOM FILE MISSING FILE MISSING FROM THE DIFFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	BATES NUMBERS TO FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	DOES THE BASEMENT FILE INCLUDE AND INVENTORY?	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING PROM. I	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR JANDWRITTEN NOTES	ARE THERE TO- B FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	BATES NUMBERS HON TO-PORT TO-P
100 F-731010 2000	4 Eric Brocks	ON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	ACB 007787	YES	N/A	ON	N/A	ON	O Z
101 F-746059 2000	Jermaine Washington	ON										N/A	YES	ACB 007831	ON	Photos – Scene/Body	ON	N/A	ON	N/A S
102 G-032399 2001	Latoya Jones Diame Wiley	YES	YES 009	ACB 009209-10; ACB 009209-10; ACB 00924-77; ACB 00928-86; ACB 00928-86; ACB 00933-84; ACB 009369; ACB 009369; ACB 009369; ACB 009409-13	ON ON	N/A	ON	₹/Ž	Q 2	NA	9	< /Z	YES	ACB 009259-9210	ON.	Photos – Person Daily Major Incident Log To-From Mano Fedory Minuses-From 101 Fedory Minuses-From 101 Child Absoc Investigation Phasement Report Consent to Scarch From	ON.	N/A	YES	29 <b>D</b> 06L
103 G-082465 2001	1 Andre Richardson	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	ACB 009545-9546	YES	N/A	NO	N/A	NO	N/A
G-108432 2001	Rasson Davis Gregory Brown											N/A	YES	ACB 010196-10197	NO	Handwritten notes (10286-10288; 10300)		ACB 010287-10289, ACB 010300, ACB 010339	NO	n <sub>N</sub>
105 G-118582 2001	1 Stanton Adams	ON										N/A	YES	ACB 010563	ON	Handwritten notes (10715-10717; 10725- 10727)	YES	ACB 010686, ACB 010715- 10717, ACB 010721-10722, ACB 010734	ON	ht.
106 G-128509 2001	Leonard Suggs	ON										ΝΆ	YES	ACB 010777-10779	ON	Handwriten notes (10831-10854; 10867; 10869; 10882-10887; 10889-10892)	YES	ACB 010851-10852, ACB 010854, ACB 010858, ACB 010867, ACB 010869, ACB 010882-10887, ACB 010889- 10892, ACB 010917	YES	4:: \$31.8000 BZV
107 G-142325 2001	4 Brian Robinson	ON										N/A	YES	ACB 010999-11000	ON	Handwritten notes (11005; 11051); Subpoena (11001)	YES	ACB 011051, ACB 011148	ON	<b>3</b> = N/A
108 G-152113 2001	1 Tirrell Marshall	ON										N/A	YES	ACB 011361-11362	NO	Handwritten notes (11529); Crime Scene Dhotos (11366, 11406)	ON	N/A	NO	N/A
109 G-168213 2001	Shakina Feazell	ON										N/A	YES	ACB 011979-11981	ON	Handwritten notes (12064; 12067)	YES	ACB 012155-12156	YES	ACB 012178
G-187460	4 Amold Paris	ON										N/N	YES	ACB 012381-12382	ON	Subpoena (12202; 12203) GPR (12385)	ON	N/A	ON	N/A
G-188311 2001	1 Donny McGee	ON										N/A	YES	ACB 012525-12528	ON	Handwritten note (12681; 12735; 12779) GPR (12706)		ACB 012681, ACB 012735, ACB 012739, ACB 012779, ACB 012794	ON	iled
112 G-188820 2001	1 Tyrone Sanders	ON										N/A	YES	ACB 012881-12883	ON	GPRs (13038-13063) Handwriten notes (13061-13065)	YES	ACB 012972, ACB 012976, ACB 013002, ACB 013061- 13062, ACB 013064-13065, ACB 013102	ON	0 <b>6</b> /
113 G-190057 2001	1 Donald Mann	ON										N/A	YES	ACB 013146	ON	To-from Memo (13173-13174)	NO	N/A	YES	2B 013172 STP4
114 G-221780 2001	1 Maurice Forest	ON										N/A	YES	ACB 013572-13573	NO T	fandwritten note (13609; 13644; 13723-13724)	YES	ACB 013605, ACB 013609, ACB 013644, ACB 013723- 13724, ACB 013726	NO	5/ <u>4</u>
115 G-226841 2001	Carl Jones	ON										N/A	YES	ACB 013742-13743	ON	Handwritten note (13981; 14005; 14054); 63	YES	ACB 014005	ON	T V/N
G-248938 2001	1 Jeffery Hester	ON										N/A	YES	ACB 014469-14471		emo (14541); Handw	YES	ACB 014598-14599, ACB 014688	YES	ACB 014541
117 G-259321 2001	1 Kevin Jackson	YES	ON	N/A	YES	YES	ON	N/A	ON	N/A	ON	N/A	ON	N/A	N/A	N/A				a
G-261213 2001 G-266841 2001	Samer Itani Timothy Malone	NO YES	AA ACB 1518 ACB 0155 ACB 0155 ACB	ACB 15162-15164; ACB 15179-15180 ACB 015186; 15183- 15184; ACB 15191-95; ACB 015199-200; ACB 015563; ACB 015268; ACB 015270; ACB	NO NO	X/X X/X	N/A	*ACB 015194-195 *ACB 015268 *ACB 015281	N/A YES	N/A *ACB 01:2:63 *ACB 01:2:70	N/A YES	N/A ACB 015192	YES	ACB 014926-14927 ACB 015162	0 <u>0</u> 0 <u>0</u>	Handwritten note (15026; 15039)  Photo- Person	ON ON	N/A N/A	ON ON	<b>9e 289</b>
120 G-266444 2001	1 Examin Brady	YES	74. 71. 71. 71. 71. 71. 71. 71. 71. 71. 71	ACB 015506.ACB ACB 015500.ACB ACB 015001.ACB ACB 015001.ACB 015001	YES CR	NO - additional out its after 1/10/2002 (P.D. file - CR.M.DEF FILES - FIELDS 025692-10; Inv. File - 15506-15507)	Y ES 015	ACB 05601; ACB 015603; ACB 015642.	YES	ACB 015661; ACB 015670	8	××	YES	ACB 01590e-15977	92	Handwriten new (1566), 15670)	YES	ACB 01591, ACB 01564,	S	of 433 PageID
121 G-276602 2001	1 Thomas Reese	ON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	ACB 015763-15764	ON	Handwritten note (15994) To-from Memo w/ handwritten note (16000)	YES	ACB 015994, ACB 015998, ACB 016002	YES	ACB 016000-16001
122 G-311269 2001	1 Tracy Williams	ON										N/A	YES	ACB 016402-16403	ON	Case Report	ON	N/A	ON	NAM
123 G-322669 2001	1 Carlos Corona	ON										N/A	YES	ACB 016883-16884	NO	Handwritten note (16996)	YES	ACB 017029, ACB 017038, ACB 017029, ACB 017038, ACB 017042	NO	9- N/A-6
																				31 <b>01</b>

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IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	VG INFC	RMATION					PERMANE	NT RETENT	PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON	ARISON		
RECORDS DIVISION YI NUMBER	YEAR AREA	Ω	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE FILE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANENT RETENTION	AMETHE CHARACA DOES THE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANENT THE ANSARMENT RETROTORS THE MATCH THE INVENTORY IN THE BASEMENT THE SASSAMENT FROM THE FROM THE PERMANENT THE THE MASSIM THE SASSAMENT THE SASSAMEN	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS ROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FILE MISSING FILE MISSING FILE MISSING FILE MISSING FILE MISSING FILE FROM THE	ARE TO FROM THE BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING FROM THE FOR MISSING FROM THE FOR MISSING FROM THE FOR THE PERRANENTY THE PERRANENTY OF THE PERRANE	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES ROM THE BASENGENT FILE A MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING BANDWRITTEN NOTES	ARE TO-ROM MENGS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANNENT RETENTION FILE?	SS NUMBERS MISSING TO- OM MEMOS	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL FROM THE BASEARINT FILE MISSING FROM THE
100 F-731010 2	2000 4	Eric Brocks Johnny Sims	ON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
F-746059	2000 1	Jermaine Weshington	ON									N/A
G-032399	2001	Lakoya Jones Diante Wiley	O <sub>X</sub>									V X
103 G-082465 2	1 1002	Andre Richardson	ON									N/A
G-108432	2001 1	Rasson Davis Gregory Brown	ON									N/A
105 G-118582 2	1 1002	Stanton Adams	ON.									NA
106 G-128509 2	2001 1	Leonard Suggs	NO									NA
107 G-142325 2	2001 4	Brian Robinson	ON									N/A
108 G-152113 20	2001 1	Tirrell Marshall Aaron Givens	ON									N/A
109 G-168213 2 <sup>3</sup>	2001 1	Shakina Feazell	ON									N/A
G-187460	+	Amold Paris	ON									N/A
G-188311	2001 1	Donny McGee	ON									NA
112 G-188820 2	2001 1	Tyrone Sanders	ON									NA
113 G-190057 2	2001 1	Donald Mann	NO									N/A
114 G-221780 2	2001 1	Maurice Forest	ON									NA
115 G-226841 2	2001 1	Carl Jones Andre Jackson	ON									V/N
116 G-248938 2 <sup>2</sup>	2001 1	Jeffery Hester	ON									N/A
117 G-259321 24	2001 1	Kevin Jackson Samer Itani	ON									< × ×
G-266841	2001	Timothy Malone	ON									V N
120 G-268444 2	1 1000	Isainh Brady	ON.									V X
121 6.276600 0	1 1000	Thomas Basea	QN.									× 7
G-311269		Tracy Williams	ON									N/A
123 G-322669 2 <sup>1</sup>	2001	Carlos Corona	ON									N/A

<b>se</b> :	BATES NUMBER OF PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH	4428 <b>D</b> acume	ACB 017452-1703	A/N V V V	N/A	ACB 018470 8255	3 - VN	ACB 018 10 ACB	9 Filed:	N/A	N/A CO	N/A N/A	<b>5</b> /	A VX	N/A		ACB 020648-043 020683-20687-4CB 020689-20690-4CB 020710-20710-20710-	N/A	of 433	N/A' LU	ag evx	<b>6</b> vx	ACB 022751 (273) ACB 022758-22761	# VN	<b>59</b> 4
	ARE THERE TO- FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	O N	YES	ON	ON	YES	ON	YES	NO	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON	ON	ON	YES	ON		ON	ON	ON	YES	ON	ON
	BATES NUMBERS FOR	ACB 01754-155 ACB 01785-77 ACB 01787-571	ACB 017548, ACB 017552	N/A ACB 018015-18016, ACB	018046-18047 N/A	ACB 018407-18410, ACB 018469	N/A	ACB 018729, ACB 018770	ACB 019084	ACB 019328, ACB 019351, ACB 019381	ACB 019667, ACB 019716	N/A	N/N	ACB 020321	N/A	ACB 020460, ACB 020463, ACB 020541	ACB 020620-20621, ACB 020631, ACB 020631, ACB 020622, ACB 020731, ACB 020731, ACB 020734, ACB 020754, ACB 020764, ACB 020763, ACB 020763, ACB 020763, ACB 020763, ACB 020783,	V/N	ACB 021858, ACB 021864, ACB 021868, ACB 021875- 21880, ACB 021896, ACB 022064-22065, ACB 022067, ACB 022069, ACB 220794-22078, ACB 022078,	N/A	ACB 022370-22376	ACB 022632	ACB 022742, ACB 022755- 22757, ACB 022762	N/A	ACB 023134, ACB 023178, ACB 023226
VIION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	YES	YES	ON	ON	YES	ON	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	ON	YES	ON	YES	YES	ON		NO	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING FROM INVENTORY	Complaints for Petiminary Examination Findal virten Note Comman History To Polamination To Polamination To Polamination Request for Evidence Centrification Places - Centrification Placegraphs	To-from Memo (17452) Handwritten note (17552)	Supp Report, July 14, 01 (17841-17842)	Daily Major Incident Logs (18346-18347)	Handwritten notes (18407-18410)	Daily Major Incident Log (18518) Request for Evidence (18519-18520)	্ব হ	Hospitalzation Case Report Handwriten Note IL Torture Commission Files Photos-Serne Body Photos-Person	Handwritten note of crime scene diagram (19351)	Handwritten note (19630; 19632; 19716) Photocopies (19665-19667)	Typed Memo (19813-19818) Subpoena (19874)	Handwritten note (20030, 20032) Daily Major Incident Log (20237)	Handwritten note (20240; 20321) Supp Report CC (20241-20250)	Daily Major Incident Log (20361) Handwritten note (20408)	Handwritten note (20541)	Handwriten note (2062), 2068s, 20692; 2072; 2073; 2073-2078, 2076s, 2074s, 2076s, 2076s, 2076s, 2076s, 20779, 207890, 20789, 20789, 20789, 20789, 20789, 20789, 20789, 20789, 207890, 20789, 20789, 20789, 20789, 20789, 20789, 20789, 20789, 2078900, 2078900, 2078900, 2078900, 2078900, 2078900, 20789000, 2078900000000000000000000000000000000000	Daily Major Incident Log (21573-21575)	Case Report £ 1089-21050.) Handwritten note € 1888; 21864; 22064-22065; 22078; 22081-22083) To-from Memo wy photo of poss. Offender (22066)	Witness Statements (22206-22234)	Daily Major Incident Log (22330-22331) Body Diagram (22384) Attorney IDs and notes (22370-22371)	Handwritten note (22632; 22652) Inv. Alerts (22620; 22621)	Handwritten note (22757; 22760; 22762) To-from Memo (22761)	Handwritten note (22831) ISP Criminal History Record Info (22827- 22829)	Handwriten note (23130; 23178; 23188; 2326) Daily Major Incident Log (23028-23030)
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	9	NO	ON OX	ON ON	ON	ON	NO	ON N	ON	NO	NO	ON	ON	NO	NO	ON	ON	ON ON	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
	BATIS NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	\$CP-EOLOGY25	ACB 017382-17383	ACB 017766-17767	ACB 018226-18227	ACB 018350-18351	ACB 018514	ACB 018559-18561	ACB 018901-902	ACB 019191-19193	ACB 019458-19460	ACB 019725-19726	ACB 019876-19877	ACB 020158	ACB 020327-20328	ACB 020455-20456	ACB 020365-20366	ACB 021420-21421	ACB 021808-21811	ACB 022139	ACB 022261-22262	ACB 022495	ACB 022656-22657	ACB 022824-22825	ACB 022950-22951
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS							N/A	ACB019024, ACB019028																N/A
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	ON	N/A					N/A	YES																N/A
ARISON se Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES	ACB017154-155, ACB017374 ACB017374	N/A					N/A	ACB 019146																N/A
COMPARISON al Defense Attorn	ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	YES	N/A					N/A	YES																N/A
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPA Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defen	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS	ACB017305-302, ACB017317-318, ACB017369-361	N/A																						N/A
NSE ATT	REGENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	YES	N/A					N/A	ON																N/A
IINAL DEFE estigative Fil	DOES THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE DEFENSE TTORNEY FILE MATCH THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE							N/A	NO - additional entries after 1/14/2002 (ACB018902 in Inv. File; CRIM.DEF FILES - FIELDS 007060 in PD file)																N/A
CRIM in the Inv	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN SHEET?	8	N/A					N/A	YES																N/A
Items	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS	01077. ACB 0177-578-ACB 01077. ACB 017077. ACB 017077. ACB 017077. ACB 017077. ACB 017079. ACB 017078. ACB 017079. ACB 017078. ACB 017079. ACB 017078. ACB 017078. ACB 017079.	N/A					N/A	ACB 018902; ACB 018942; ACB 019026; ACB 019028-30; ACB 019051-052																N/A
	HAS INVESTIGATIVE CRMITALY MATERIALS DEFENSE MISSIVE FROM FILE BEEN THED BEENSE FRODUCEDY FILE FOR THE FILE FRODUCEDY FILE FOR THE FILE FRODUCEDY FILE FROUCEDY FILE FROUCEDY FILE FROUCEDY FILE FROUCEDY FILE FROUCEDY FILE FROUCEDY F	YES	N/A					N/A	YES																N/A
	HAS CRMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	YES	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	YES	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON.	ON	S	ON	NO	NO	NO	ON	ON
RMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Anthony Mason Edward Ware George Frison Eddie Baker	Pyreese Waller Jermaine Roberson	James House	Kenneth Gayden	Ξ.	Stacy Samuels	Desmond Vinson	Santana McCree	Francisco Gutierrez	Ernest Motes	1		Demick Crawford		Ubex Lopez Richard Gacho	Filmon Resendez	Edward Pleasant	Oceald Henry	Alan Coleman	Bennie Teague	Juan Macias Sergio Jimenez Christonher Kuhar	Leroy Washington	Roberto Ваттега	Charles Walker Michael Harris
G INF	YEAR AREA	2001	2001 1	2001	2001	2001	2001	1 100	2001	2001	2001 1	2001	_	2001	2001	2001	1 2001	2001	7001 4	1 1002	2001	2001	2001 1	2001 4	2001 1
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION YE NUMBER	124 G-326467 20	G-330755	126 G-356804 20	G-389122	G-390651	130 G-397986 20	131 G-399481 20	132 G-406405 20	133 G419125 20	134 G-425608 20	G-434632	G-443474	137 G-447444 20	138 G-450601 20	139 G-451387 20		141 G-491442 20	G-506663	144 G-541859 20	145 G-543889 20	146 G-547890 20	147 G-554146 20	148 G-556311 20	149 G-567131 20

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IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	ORMATION					PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON	NT RETENT	PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON	ARISON	Ella	
RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	DEFENDANT(S)	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE FILE INVESTIGATIVE FILE INVESTIGATIVE THE PERMANNENT RETENTION HILE?	OOIS THE INVENTORY IN THE PREMANE RETENTION HE BANGEL THE EVENTY HER?	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS EPORTS FROM HE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FERM MISSING FERM MISSING FERM MISSING FILE PERM MISSING FERM MISSING FER	ARE THE CONTROL OF THE STREET	ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES FROM THE BASENENT FLE N MESTING FROM THE PREMANENT HE PREMANEN	ARE TO-ROM THE TEST THAT THE TO-ROM ARENO THE BATTES NUMBERS FOR BASANCH THE PENALSENT THE TEST THE TE	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE MISSING FROM THE FERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	OTHER RVISSTGATIVE MAYERIA, FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT BETENTON FILE
G-326467 2001 1	Anthony Mason Edward Ware George Frison Eddie Baker	ON									NA
G-330755 2001 1	Pyreese Waller	ON									N/A
2001		ON									N/A
G-380402 2001 4	Jose Jimenez	ON									N/A
3-389122 2001 1	Kenneth Gayden										N/A
G-390651 2001 1	Francisco Rodriguez Julio Camacho	ON ON									N/A
G-397986 2001 1		ON									V/N
2001	+	ON									N/A
		ON ON									NA
G-419125 2001 1	Francisco Gutierrez	ON									N/A
G-425608 2001 1	Emest Motes	ON									N/A
1000 00000	+	NO									NA
	+	ON ON									N/A N/A
G-447444 2001 1	Derrick Crawford	ON									V/N
G-450601 2001 1	Margaret Thomas	ON									V/N
2001	+	ON									< Z
G-456492 2001 1		ON									VN
G-491442 2001 1	Edward Pleasant	ON									₹X
$\bot$	Gerald Henry	ON									N/A
G-506663 2001 4	Miguel Garcia	ON.									NA
G-541859 2001 1	Alan Coleman	ON									N/A
G-543889 2001 1		ON									N/A
G-547890 2001 1	Juan Macias Sergio Jimenez Christopher Kuhar	ON									ΝΆ
G-554146 2001 1		ON									N/A
G-556311 2001 4	Roberto Barrera	ON									N/A
G-567131 2001 1	Charles Walker Michael Harris	ON									V.N

Mathematical   Math	IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	IDENTIFYING INFORMATION				CRIMI	NAL DEFEN	SEATTOR	CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARI		-					INVES	INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	LION			¢a
No.   No.	EAR			ARE INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	BATES NUN FOR MISS INVESTIGA MATERL	DOES THE DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE A CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?	DOES THE INVENTORY BEET IN THE BEET IN THE INVENTORY MATCH THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE ASEMENT IN THE ASEMENT IN THE ASEMENT IN THE INTERPRETATION THE INTERPRETATION THE ASEMENT IN THE INTERPRETATION	REGENERAL PROGRESS FROM THE BASEMENT LEMISSING FROM THE PRO FROM THE PRO PROM THE PRO	THE CYMHAIA THES NUMBERS THE NUMBERS THES NUMBERS THES NUMBERS THE NUMBERS TH	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	BERS VG TEN		AATES NUMBERS OR MISSING TO. F FROM MEMOS		BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING FROM INVENTORY	THE THE	BATES NUMBERS FOR TANDWRITTEN NOTES	ARE HERE TO- BA FROM FROM FROM FREFILE?	Se: 138-6V
No.					ACB 022364; ACB 02286; ACB 02286; ACB 02286; ACB 02286; ACB 02386; ACB 02386; ACB 02386; ACB 02386; ACB 02386; ACB 02382; ACB 02386;	9 2	< Z	, Xes	*ACB 023402 (CB 023402-417 *ACB 023421 *ACB 023422 *ACB 023427	YES	ACB 023370	9	V X	YES	ACB 033264	9	Phones - Perron Ruces - Seen Bady Batz Cent Bedy Hamberitan Note Simposus - Defrase Daily Major Incident Log	YES	ACB 023370		-04429 Deel
				N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	ACB 023474	ON	Daily Major Incident Log (23477; 23536) Handwritten acte (23554: 23550)	ON	N/A	NO	N/A
Recomplement   Column   Colu	-	+		N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 023608-23610	ON	Handwritten note (23614; 23751)  Daily Major Incident Log (23613-23615)		CB 023696, ACB 023751, ACB 023760	NO	he N
		-		N/A									e z	YES	ACB 023801-23803 ACB 024047		Handwritten note (23878; 23934-23936) 3 to-from memos are listed and there are 4 in		ACB 023934-23936		N/A
		+		N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 024118-24119		the file. (24062; 24106–24108) GPRs - 2 are listed and there are 25 in the file. (24267–24285) Handwritten notes (24270; 24272;		CB 024270, ACB 024296, ACB 024318		024106-24108 N/A
The control of the			ON	N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 024369-24374		24318) 2 Handwritten notes listed, 4 in file (24439; 24686-24687; 24737)		CB 024439, ACB 024686, ACB 024737	ON	NAH N
No.   10.0   1			ON	N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 024743-24745	ON	0 GPRs listed in the inventory, 55 in the file (24771-24818)		CB 024834, ACB 024836, ACB 024840		7B 024832; ACB 024842-24843
No.			ON	N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 024984-24986	ON	Handwritten note (24751) Handwritten note (25089; 25091; 25093;		CB 025091, ACB 025093, ACB 025127		N/A(GT)
No.   Oct.     Oct.	2001	1 Earl Herron		N/A N/A									N/A N/A	YES	ACB 025281-25282 ACB 025436.25437	ON ON	Inv. File Control (25285) Handwriten/drawn sketch (25603-25607)		N/A CB 025603 ACB 025607	ON ON	N/A
Controlling   Wilson   Wilso		+		N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 025617-25619	ON	Handwritten note (25741; 25788)		CB 025687, ACB 025788	ON	le Na
No.   Oct.		+		N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 025963-25964	ON	Inv. File Control (26034) 64 Photos (25969-26033) Handwritten note (26139)	NO	N/A	ON	
1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1			ON	N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 026145:26147	ON.	10 Handwritten notes in file, 2 listed on Inventory		CB 026226, ACB 02625, CB 026257, ACB 026311, CB 026396, ACB 02643, CB 026434, ACB 02646, CB 026438, ACB 026440, ACB 026438,	ON	) <b>3/1</b> 5
1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1			ON	N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 026524-26525		Inv. File Control (26528) Photos (26530-26546) Community Alert Floor (26611)	YES	ACB 026610	ON	127 127
Authorizon   Aut	2001	I Johnnie Hill	ON	N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 026747-26748		2 Handwritten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory		CB 026832, ACB 026895	ON	N/A
1				N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 007899-7901		To-from Memo (7902; 8047) Typed Witness List with Handwritten notes (7904) Handwritten man (8881)	YES	ACB 007902-7904, ACB 008081		<b>9.6</b> 9
The physical blank   The phy			ON	N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 026934-26935		Inv. File Control (26966) Photos (26936, 26965)	ON	N/A	ON	N/A
Norman Michael   Norm			ON	N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 008168-8170		Handwriten note (8266) Attorney Business Card (803) (Note: it appears something on line 23, page 8170 was whited-out.)	ON	N/A	ON	<b>293</b>
1   Remark   No   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA					CT06-135, ACB CT106-135, ACB CT106-135, ACB CT106-135, ACB CT108-137, ACB CT138-137, ACB CT128-137, ACB CT128-1	9	X X		CB02734-233,	YES	ACB 027222	S S	Ϋ́Α	YES	ACB 027080-082	8	Ostreach Ministy Card Handwitzen Note Plotos - Secard Body Ploty Major Incident Log	YES	ACB 07722	O X	of 433 Page
Rectablished   No   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA   NA			NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES	ACB 027316-27317	ON	Miranda Warning with Handwritten note (27432)	NO	N/A	NO	N/A
1 Jedge Mendez NO NA			NO	N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 027436		To-from Memo with Handwritten note (27490) 3 Handwritten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory	NO	N/A	NO	<b>)</b> #:
1 Antu-Nandrin NO NA			NO	N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 027627		State's Ex. 1 Photo (27658) Handwritten note in file, 0 listed on Inventory	NO	N/A	NO	<b>9</b> 5
				N/A									N/A	YES	ACB 027720-27722		33 GPRs in file, 32 listed on Inventory Handwriten note in file, 0 listed on Inventory	YES	ACB 027879	ON	<b>9</b> 5

1	INF	IDENTIFYING INFORMATION					PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON Items in the Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retention File	NT RETENT ve File missin	PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON e Investigative File missing from the Permanent Reten	ARISON ent Retention	File	
	AREA DEF	ENDANT(S)	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE FILE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANENT RETENTON FILE?	DOUS THE PAYING OW, IN THE PERMANENT RETAIN THE WINDS TOKE IN THE BASINESS THEFE	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FILE?	AATES NUMBERS FOR MISSINC JENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES RROM THE BASEMENT FILLE MISSING PROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR AISSING HANDWRITTE NOTES	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	AATES NUMBERS OR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	O THER INVESTIGATIVE MATERAL FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE
	CA	isino Bravo iberto Bravo	98									NA
10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10	Andra	ej Konopacki	ON									N/A
	Tram	nel Foreman	ON									N/A
	2	aul Lemus	ON									N/A
	A E	berley Hood in Thomas	ON ON									NA NA
	Ten	ry Thomas	ON									N/A
No.   No.	Ba	ruch Shaw	ON									N/A
No	Ă	skn Kos	NO									N/A
	Ear	l Herron	NO									N/A A.V.
N	Deva Sandr Eboni	le Holman Williams e Gadison	ON ON									NA NA
NO	Oma	rr Teague	NO									NA
NO	Jar Ma Hec	on Davis rio Garcia stor Flores	ON									NA
NA	Te	пу Роме	ON									V/V
NO         NA         NA<	Joh	nnie Hill	ON									NA
NO         NA         NA<	Jermai Peter Byr	ne Jackson Lawrence on Jones										NA
NO NA	Will	iam Lyles										N/A
NO NA	iā	k Argueta	ON									N/A
NO         NA         NA         NA         NA         NA         NA         NA         NA         NA           NO         NA         NA         NA         NA         NA         NA         NA           NO         NA         NA         NA         NA         NA         NA           NO         NA         NA         NA         NA         NA	Nom	tan McIntosh	8									NA
NO N/A	Ke	rin McGraw	ON									N/A
NA N	Ren	etta Braboy	ON									N/A
	lor	ge Mendez	ON									N/A
	Απ	hur Shanklin	ON									N/A

eas	e: 1 18 8 - 6 V	/ <b>-</b> 81	302	9 Beekiment	#: \$511	-50	Filegi: 0	3/15/24 Pa	181	<b>1</b>	95 of 433 Pa	161	eID#:09	952
eus	BATES NUP FOR TO-P MEMO	ACB 00845	14 <u>6</u>	9 Deciment	#E6282828 ACB 029 029 ACB 029 029	- <b>43</b>	Files : 00	)/19/ <u>1</u> 7 P	i j	N/A	295 of 433 Pa	19/2 2	CID #:13	<b>Y ±</b> (
	ARE THERE TO FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	YES	ON	YES	YES	NO	YES	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	ON	O N	ON	ON	NO
	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN BATES NUMBERS FOR NOTES. FTHE HANDWRITTEN OFTES	ACB 008440-8444, ACB 008759	N/A	ACB 028811-28812 ACB 028894 ACB 048899 ACB 048899	ACB 029130	N/A	N/A	VΝ	ACB 029847 ACB 029886-887	N/A	ACB 08002 ACB 08009 ACB 08008 ACB 08018 ACB 08013	ACB 049154	ACB 049387 ACB 049385	N/A
TION	ARE THERE ANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	NO	0 N	YES	ON	YES	YES	YES	ON
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING PROM INVENTORY	64 GPRs in file, 62 listed on Inventory 2 To-from memos in file, 0 listed on Inventory	Inv. File Control (27961)  2 Hospitalization Case Reports in file, 1 listed on Inventory Photos (28032-28040)	AR BORDER J. BORDER J. BORDER S. BORDER BORD	No ACB 02904T: Folder Cover ACB 02905T: Honder File Review ACB 02905T: Investigative File Control ACB 02905T: Dally Marie Incident Log ACB 029095T: Handwriten noc	N/A	ACB 02290; Honeise File Cover ACB 02390; Honeise File Review ACB 02390; Save Card Photo ACB 02390; Save Card Photo ACB 02390; Save Card Photo ACB 02390; ACB 02314; Daily Major Inchell Log	A CH 029541; Folder Cover ACH 02954; Folder Cover ACH 02954; Envelope ACH 02951; Insequence Coversor ACH 02951; Insequence Coversor ACH 02951; Insequence Coversor ACH 02951; Insequence Coversor ACH 02951; Average of News	Handwritten Notes Photos- Scene/Body	Daily Major Incident Log Photos	ACR BORDA: Fleder ACR BORDA: Household Fleering ACR BORDA: BORDA: Household Fleering Body Photo 255, Sear Carl Photo ACR BORDA: Sear Carl Photo ACR BORDA: Sear Carl Photo ACR BORDA: ACR BORDA: ACR BORDA: ACR BORDA: ACR B	To-From memo Daily Major Incident Lot	GPR. Handwitten Note Photoss—Scare Bady, Daity Majer Incident Log	Daily Major Incident Felony Minutes 101s Photos- Scene/Body Arrest Report
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	ON	ON	9	ON		NO	92	NO	ON	Q	ON	ON	NO
	BA TES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 008362-8365	ACB 027956	ACB 038735-28754	ACB 029048-29049		ACB 029287.29289	ACB 029542-29544	ACB 029768-29770	ACB 029976-29978	ACB 000245-245	ACB 048948-950	ACB 049236-237	ACB 049404-49406
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS													N/A
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?												NO	N/A
ISON Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES												ACB049383, ACB049385, ACB049387	N/A
	ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES FROM HEBASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?												YES	N/A
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARISON Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense Attorn	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTY													N/A
ENSE ATT e missing fi	REGENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?												NO	N/A
INAL DEFI	DOESTHE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILLE MATCH THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE BASEMENT FILE?													N/A
CRIM in the Inv	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?												NO	N/A
Items	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS												ACB 699235-236; ACB 699243; ACB 699264; ACB 699264; ACB 699266- ACB 699266- ACB 699366-308; ACB 699385, ACB 699385, ACB 699387, ACB 699399; ACB 699397, ACB 649399	N/A
	HAS INVESTIGATIVE CRMINAL MATERALS DEFENSE MISTING FROM FILE BEEN THEOLEGIST FROM FILE FRO												YES	N/A
	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	ON	ON	8	ON	ON	NO	ON ON	ON	ON	Q N	ON	YES	NO
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Andres Martinez William Pelmer	LaTonya Stames	Henry ingram		Lawrence Bradley Iran Thomas Byron Nelson Corey Hodges Jerome Weathers		Ardell NeNeal Roderick Smith	Antoine Sanders	Reginald Flemister	Eric Nichols	Victor Wright	Maurice Brown	Amando Cruz
INF	R AREA	4	-	- 1	- 1	2 UNK			1 1	- 1		1 2	1	- 1
YINC	DS ON YEAR	71 2001	36 2001	53 2002	186 2002	160 2002	78 2002	114 2002	567 2002	199 2002	52 2002	54 2002	23 2002	96 2002
NTIF	RECORDS DIVISION NUMBER	G-763-171	G-776686	HH-101.153	HH-105486	нн-112360	HH-112848	HH-123814	HH-131667	HH-138499	HH-1541.52	HH-158954	HH-175723	HH-249096
IDE		174	175	176	771	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186

	G PROM THE													
	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE													N/A
File	AATES NUMBERS COR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS													N/A
PARISON ment Retention	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASSENENT FILE MASSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?													N/A
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON e Investigative File missing from the Permanent Reter	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTE NOTES													N/A
INT RETENT ive File missin	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASSEMENT FILE BASSEMENT FILE THE PERMANENT													N/A
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON Items in the Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retention File	ATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING													N/A
	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS OKTS FROM E BASEMENT E MISSING FROM THE FROM THE ETENTION FILE?													N/A
	NETHER INVESTIGATIVE INVESTIGA													N/A
	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE FILE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE FILE	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	<   Z	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HAS A PERMANEN RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED	ON	ON	8	ON	ON	ON	92	NO	NO	9	NO	ON	NO
ORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Andres Martinez William Pelmer	LaTonya Starnes	Неплу Івдтат	Marcus Robinson	Lawrence Bradley Iran Thomas Byron Nelson Corey Hodges Jerome Weathers	Montreis Hinton	Ardell NeNeal Roderick Smith	Antoine Sanders	Reginald Flemister	EricNehols	Victor Wright	Maurice Brown	Armando Cruz
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	174 G-763-171 2001 4	175 G-776686 2001 1	176 HR-101153 2002 1	177 HH-105486 2002 1	178 HH-112360 2002 UNK	179 HH-112848 2002 1	180 HH-123814 2002 1	181 HH-131667 2002 1	182 HH-138499 2002 1	183 HH-154132 2002 1	184 HH-158954 2002 1	185 HH-175723 2002 1	186 HH-249096 2002 1

ARE	THERE TO BATES NUTBERS REOM FOR TO-FROM MEMOS IN MEMC TO-FROM THEFILE?				9 Filed Open By A 15/24									ž
	F 2	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	NO	YES	ON	ON	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON	ON	ON
	BATES NUMBERS FOR HANDWRITTEN NOTES	ACB 049896		ACB 050143	ACB 050058 ACB 050058 ACB 050058	ACB 050907-908	ACB 030509 ACB 030520 ACB 030575	ACB 051100 ACB 051105	ACB 051424 ACB 051440-447		ACB 030987 ACB 031052 ACB 031054 ACB 031055	ACB 031140 ACB 031136	ACB 031243	ACB 031330 ACB 031327 ACB 031512
E	HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE I	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
TIGATIVE FILE INFORM	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING PROM INVENTORY	Hemische File Reven ACB 699'41; Hemische File Reven ACB 699'42; Hemische File Reven ACB 699'43; Envelope, ACB 699'44; ACB 699'47; ACB 699'47; ACB 699'47; ACB 699'77; ACB 699'	Clear Data Inventory Recovered Reports Daily Major Incident Log Photos- Scene/Body	Act 160 1913; Ref. Coart, ACR 160 1913; Ref. Act 160 1914; Dabl Marken lede Fille Coarts, ACR 160 1914; Dabl Marken lede Fille Coarts, ACR 160 1914; Dabl Marken lede Fille Coarts, ACR 160 1914; ACR 190 191; Handwaren Nee, ACR 190 194; ACR 190 195; ACR 190 1	ACR 100 SECS, AC	Handwritten Notes	Phoese Body Daily Major Incident Log Handwriten Notes Name Check Report Moving of Arrestee	Daily Major Incident Photos- Scene/Body ISP Forensics Report	Daily Major Incident Photos-Scene/Body Handwriten Notes Property Inventory Felony Minutes-101	Daily Major Incident Log Lost and Found Case Report	Photos, Photo Array, SOS Search, Leads Responses	Daily Major Incident Log Photose-Seenel Body Handwritten Note Biz Cards	Daily Major Incident Log Photos-Scorer Body Writers Statements Handwriten Notes GPR Supp. Report	Photos - Seme Body Daily Male Incident Log II. Tourne Baquiy Decaments Handwriten Notes
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	OV	ON ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON ON	ON ON
	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 04738-49740	ACB 050033-50034	ACB 050135-50137	ACD 050510-50511	ACB 050660-50662	ACB 030468-30469	ACB 050933-50935	ACB 051188-51190	ACB 030616-30617	ACB030795-30796	ACB 031073	ACB 031210	ACB 031307-309
DOES THE	BASEMENT FILE INCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS													ACB 031294, ACB 031295
ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT	FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?													YES
ERS	FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES													*ACB 031327, *ACB 031330, *ACB 031340, *ACB 031499, *ACB 031494 (on an investigative akrt)
OMPARIS  I Defense Ai  ARE  HANDWRITTEN  NOTES ROM	THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?													YES
ORNEY FILE Om the Crimin BATES NUMBERS	ENTESTONIBLES FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORT													*ACB 031329, *ACB 03138-361, *ACB 03149-427, *ACB 031491, *ACB 031891-495, *ACB 031497, *ACB 03180-511, *ACB 03183-517
le missing f  REGENERAL  PROGRESS  REPORTS  FROM THE	BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?													YES
estigative F DOES THE INVENTORY SHEETINTHE	ATTORNEY DEFENSE THE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN MATCH THE NEWENTORY INVESTORY SHEET? SHEETIN THE BASEMENT FILE?													NA
CRIM s in the Inv	ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?													O <sub>N</sub>
BATES NUN	PATES NO MEDICA FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS													ACB 031270-295; ACB 031270-295; ACB 03131-322; ACB 03132-40; 03134-82; 031387-91, 03139-45; ACB 03159-45; ACB 03159-45; ACB 03159-45; ACB 03159-45; ACB 03159-45; ACB 03159-55; ACB 03159-55; ACB 03159-55; 031383-86; 031383-86;
ARE	DEFENS MISSING FROM ATTORNEY HE DEERSE FILE BEEN ATTORNEY FILE?	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	YES
HAS	DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	NO	NO	МО		NO	ON	NO	a NO	NO	NO	NO	ON	YES
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFEN DANT(S)	Curts Baldwin	Josheph Murchison Steven Brandon	Emesto Hores Rogdio Guerra	Ron Tumer Jarmichad Williams	Andrew Robinson	Willic Murray John Murray	DeShanta Young	Jesus Munoz-Padilla	Jermaine Evans	Victor Rivera	Michael Wordlow	Kendrick Jackson	James Mitchell Marcel White Christopher Peoples Lawrence Harper
G INFC	AR AREA	1 1	-	0.5	1 1	72 1	1 1	1 1	1 00	02 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	-
IFYIN	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR NUMBER	НН-257532 2002	HH-263021 2002	НН-270572 2002	HH-279592 2002	80024 200	HH-280696 2002	нн-285733 2002	HH-296357 2002	HH-301377 2002	нн-316330 2002	HH-321998 2002	HH-347787 2002	НН-358668 2002
IDENT	REC DIV NUN	187 HH-2	188 HH-2	189 HH-2		191 HH-2	192 HH-2	193 HH-2	194 HH-2	195 HH-3	196 HH-3	197 HH-3:	198 НН-3	199 HH-3

	BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE													
	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE													
File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS													
PARISON nent Retention	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?													
TON FILE COMI	ARE TO FROM MINOS FROM THE BE MISSING HANDWELTEN MISSING FROM THE FERNANCH THE REMAINSTRY FROM THE FERNANCH FROM THE FRO													
INT RETENT ive File missin	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE N MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?													
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON frems in the Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retention File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROCRESS REPORTS													
	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?													
	OIS THE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANEN RETRY TON THE RANGOTORY IN THE RANGOMENT FILE?													
	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE HLE INVESTIGATIVE THE PERMAN ENT RETENTION HLE?	N/A	N/A	N/N	<b>₹</b> 2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	8	ON	8	8	ON	ON	ON	NO NO	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON.
ORMATION	. DEFENDANT(S)	Curtis Baldwin	Josheph Murchison Steven Brandon	Ernesto Fores Rogelio Guerra	Ron Turner Jarmichael William	Andrew Robinson	Willie Murray John Murray	De Shanta Y oung	Jesus Munoz-Padilla	Jermaine Evans	Victor Rivera	Michael Wordlow	Kendrick Jackson	James Mitchell Marcel White Christopher Pooples Lawrence Harper
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	187 HH-227532 2002 1	188 HH-263021 2002 1	189 HH-270572 2002 1	190 HH-279592 2002 1	191 HH-280024 2002 1	192 HH-280696 2002 1	193 HH-285733 2002 1	194 HH-296357 2002 1	195 HH-301377 2002 1	196 HH-316330 2002 1	197 HH-321998 2002 1	198 HH-347787 2002 1	199 HH-358668 2002 1

eas	BATES NUMBERS POR TO-FREES MEANS THE	7-044 <u>2</u> 9 D6	6U	N/A	N/A(C)	<b>1t</b> #	N/A C	<b>13=</b> 5€	N/A	16	6. V×	0 <mark>6</mark> /	T S	/ <u>2</u>	Page !	2 <b>9</b> 9	N/A	f 43	3 PagelD	#:0	<b>395</b> 0
	ARE THERE TO- BA' RROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON	NO	ON	NO	NO	ON	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON	ON	YES AC
	BA TES NUMBERS FOR IA NDWRITTEN NO TES	ACB 051601	ACB 051887	N/A	N/A	ACB 052391-392	N/A	ACB 052770 ACB 052772	N/A	N/A	ACB 053342 ACB 053344 ACB 053346	N/A	N/A	ACB 053785	ACB 054228 ACB 054277 ACB 054354 ACB 054389	N/A	ACB 054829	ACB 055009	ΝΆ	ACB 055392 ACB 055426	ACB 05539-542 ACB 05539-542 ACB 055564-565
TION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING FROM INVENTORY	No Personate Les Report  Handwritten Node  Daily Major Incident og Photos-Seene Reselvely Stopp Respont  Opposer, Seene Reselvely Stopp Respont  Opposer, Seene Criminal History Reports Written Statements  Investigative, Actor  Armer Statements  Investigative, Actor  Inv	Daily Mary Incident Log Photos-Scene Body Handwritten notes	Daily Major Incident Log Photos- Scene/Body	Daily Major Incident Log Photos- Scene/Body	Moving of Arrestee Photos-Person Supp. Report Daily Maior Incident Log	Supp. Report GPR Photo- Scene(Body	Handwritten Notes GPRs (inventory has it listed but they left a space for# of GPRs) Daily Major Incident Log Photos-Seare/Body	Photos- Tapes GPRs Body Diagram	Daily Major Incident Log Photos- Person Memo	Handwritten Notes Daily Major Incident Log Photos- Scene	Photos-Person Photos-Scene/Body Daily Major Incident Log Non-Chicaco Police Dent. Paces	Daily Major Indicent Log GPR	Photos-Scene/Body Daily Major Incident Log Photos-Scene/Body	Photos Serone (Bady Photos Person Handwriten Note (Photos Person 1000) Photos Person 1000 Photos Person 1000 Photos Person 1000 Photos Person 1000 Manno Carro Worksheet Daily Maior Encikent Report	Photos- Scene/Body Daily Major Incident Log Property Inventory Handwritten Note	Photos- Scene/Body Handwritten Note	Photos – Scene.Body GPRs Handwriten Notes Daily Major Incident Log	Daily Major Incident Log Arrace History Magnot Loads Reports Notice of Disclosure Request for Non-Published Telephone Felory Minner Sheet-Form 101 Chimnal History Chimnal History Griffich Sheet-Form 101 Chimnal History Griffich Chimnal	Bir Cards Handvriten notes Daily Major Incident Log Felony Minute Sheet -Form 101	Photos-SceneBody Handwrifen Notes Te-From Memo Daily Major Incident Log
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	9	ON	NO	NO	NO	NO	ON ON	ON	NO	NO	ON	NO	NO	ON ON	ON	NO	ON	NO	NO	ON ON
	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 05 608	ACB 051831-51832	ACB 052085-52087	ACB 052317	ACB 052389-52390	ACB 052580	ACB 052694-52695	ACB 052794-52797	ACB 053150	ACB 053307	ACB 053427-428	ACB 053585	ACB 053654-53655	ACB 053789-53791; ACB 054195-197	ACB 054570-54571	ACB 054664-54665	ACB 054934-54935	ACB 053256	ACB 055313-55315	ACB 055500-55501
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS																				N/A
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS ROM THE BASEMENT FILE MASSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?																				N/A
ISON Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES																				N/A
	ARE HANDWRITT NOTES FRO THE BASEME FILE MISSIN FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY																				N/A
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPAR Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense.	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS																				N/A
ENSE ATT le missing 3	ARE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?																				N/N
INAL DEF	DOES THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE ANTORNEY FILE IN WANTCH THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE BASSEMENT FILE?																				N/A
CRIM s in the Inva	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AI INVENTORN SHEET?																				N/A
Items	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS																				N/A
	ARE INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?																				N/A
	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCEDS	Ö X	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON
RMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Michael Smith	Hananiah Dukes Larry Williams Damien Brabov	Terrance Edwards	el Latecf Mannie	Robert Paschall	Kevin Frazier	Bemard Allen	James Hardy	Maurice McGee	Emil Lee	Marcus Cureton	Shonita Roach	Douglas Bowman Dwon Alexander	Antonio Fort Robert Tueker Roose velt Lawrence James Ouskey Lamont Motes Ricky Lawson Henry Lawrence	Romelle Jones	Rafel Baltazar Jesus Zaragoza	Sedronio Alonso Celestino Chavez Urbano Perez Juan Alverez	Jose Lucra Pierre Montanez	Larry Monroe Otis Blackmun	Ronald Funches
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DYNSION YEAR AREA NUMBER	200 HH-36(41)8 2002 1	201 HH-367441 2002 1	202 HH-367666 2002 1	203 HH-377524 2002 1	204 HH-414131 2002 1	205 HH-447119 2002 1	206 HH-447396 2002 1	207 HH-500856 2002 4	208 HH-505945 2002 1	209 HH-522403 2002 1	210 HH-524796 2002 1	<b>211</b> HH-525230 2002 1	212 HH-529070 2002 1	213 HH-546846 2002 1 R	214 HH-551686 2002 1	215 HH-572150 2002 1	216 HH-576930 2002 1	217 HH-69705 2002 1	218 HH-614198 2002 1	219 HH-617694 2002 1

IDENTIFY	NG IN	IDENTIFYING INFORMATION					PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON from the Permanent Retention File	NT RETENT	PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON FILE Permanent Refer	ARISON ent Retention	File	
RECORDS DIVISION NUMBER	YEAR	AREA DEFENDANT(S)	HAS A PERMANENT PETENTON FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE FILE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	RETENTORY IN THE PREMANE RETENTORY HE MAYOR THE REVENTOR IN THE BASEMENT FILE?	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS EPORTS FROM HE BASEMENT FROM THE PROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	ARE THE GENERAL PROCRESS FEDERAL PROCRES	ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENTELE N MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASSBERT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL FROM THE BAREMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETEXTION FILE
200 HH-361418	2002	1 Michael Smith	92									¥2
201 HH-367441	2002	Hananiah Dukes 1 Larry Williams Damien Berbox	ON									NA
202 HH-367666	2002	1 Terrance Edwards	ON									N/A
203 HH-377524	2002	l el Lateef Mannie	NO									N/A
204 HH-414131	2002	1 Robert Paschall	NO									NA
205 HH-447119	2002	1 Kevin Frazier	ON									NA
206 HH-447396	2002	1 Bernard Allen	ON									NA
207 HH-500856	2002 4	4 James Hardy	ON									NA
208 HH-505945	2002	I Maurice McGee	NO									NA
209 HH-522403	2002	1 Emil Lee	ON									NA
210 HH-524796	2002	1 Marcus Curekon	ON									NA
211 HH-525230	2002	1 Shonita Roach	NO									N/A
212 HH-529070	2002	Douglas Bowman Dwon Alexander	ON									NA
213 HH-546846	2002	Antonio Fort Robert Tucker Rosesvelt Lawrence James Ousley Lament Moets Ricky Law son Henry Lawrence	ON.									NA
214 HH-551686	2002	1 Romelle Jones	ON									NA
215 HH-572150	2002	1 Rafel Baltazar Jesus Zaragoza	ON									N/A
216 HH-576930	2002	Sedronio Alonso Celestino Chavez Urbano Perez Juan Alverez	ON									NA
217 HH-609705	2002	Jose Luera Pierre Montanez	Q X									NA
218 HH-614198	2002	Larry Monroe Otis Blackmun	ON									NA
219 HH-617694	2002 1	1 Ronald Funches	ON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA

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as	B:: 1 B-6V POR TO-PORTO- MENCES NUMBER 8	-02	42	9	N/A [[U]]	eeun	ler	WATE.	#:	<b>513</b> :	D V/A		=  (	6	<b>. .</b>	<b>9/</b> 1	5/44	age	NA CO	<b>9</b> 4€	ACB 032379-	3 <b>3</b> P	366  32835	<b>)</b> #: <b>6</b>	<b>3</b> 95
	ARE THERE TO-BATES THEOM FOR THEFILE? THEFILE?	ON	ON	NO	NO	ON	NO ON	NO	ON	ON	NO	NO	NO	NO N	NO	ON	YES	O <sub>N</sub>	NO	ON	YES ACB (	ON	YES ACB (	ON	ON
	RS FOR THEF NOTES MEM		Z		Z		Z	Z						Z											
	BATES NUMBERS FOR HANDWRITTEN NOTES	ACB 055734	N/A	ACB 056344	N/A	ACB 056615 ACB 056610 ACB 056564-567	N/A	N/A	ACB 057093	ACB 057269	ACB 057435	ACB 057638	ACB 057973	N/A	ACB 058408	ACB 058603	ACB 090016-017 ACB 090155 ACB 090211 ACB 090260 ACB 090319-321 ACB 090319-331	N/A	ACB 031899	ACB 032083 ACB 032104	ACB 032436 ACB 032542 - 32544 ACB 032546	ACB 032687	ACB 032866 ACB 032880 ACB 032882	ACB 033035 ACB 033047 ACB 033097 ACB 033103 ACB 0331111	ACB 033339 ACB 033341 ACB 033354 - 33355
TION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	YES	ON	YES	ON	YES	NO	ON	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING PROM IS INVENTORY	Photos- Scene/Body Handwritten Note Daily Major Incident Log	Photos- Scene/Body Handwritten Note	Daily Major Incident Log Daily Major Incident Log Photos- Scene/Body	Daily Major Incident Log Photos- Scene/Body	Handwriten notes Daily Major Incklent Log	Photos-Scene/Body Daily Major Incident Log pot of Postmortem Examination	Photos- Scene/Body Supp. Report	Handwritten Notes Photos- Scene/Body Daily Major Incident Log	Photos-Scene Photos-Person Daily Major Incident Log Handwritten Note	Supp. Report Photos- Scene Handwritten Notes	Photos-Scene/Body School Schedule	Photos- Scene/Body Timeline ASA Work Product Daily Minute	N/A	Photos- Scene/Body Handwritten Notes Photos- Person	Photos- Scene/Body Lab Report Handwritten Note	Supp. Report Investigative Alert FOIA Request To-From Memos	Invest, Alers Complain for Prelim, Esanination Felony Minantes Photos-SeareBody Warrant Daile Maior Incelear Los	rty inventory items on inventory, 0 in file	itten notes on inventory, 6 handwritten notes in file	3 Detective Notes on inventory, 11 handwritten notes in file	0 handwritten notes on inventory, I handwritten note in file  0 Request for Temporary Release of Immate on inventory, I Request for Temporary Release of Inventory, I Request for Temporary Release of Inventory in the	20 GPRS on inventory, I' in the file 0 handwriten notes on the inventory, 2 in the file 0 To-From Memos on the inventory, 6 in the file	O handwriten notes en inventory, 5 in file.  File indicated "problem loading this page" for pages 184-205 in pdf	D handwritten notes on inventory, 3 handwritten notes in file
VESTIGA							Re												3	0 hs					
NI	IS THE COMPLETE?	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON ON	ON	ON	ON	YES	ON	ON	N N	ON ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
	BA TES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 055649-55650	ACB 056062-56063	ACB 056255	ACB 056385-56386	ACB 056510	ACB 056690-56691	ACB 056878-56879	ACB057055-56056	ACB 057186	ACB 057348-57350	ACB 057631-57632	ACB 057865-57866	ACB 058054-58056	ACB 058339-58340	ACB 058549-58550	ACB 089966-59969	ACB 031564-31566	ACB 031834 - 31835	ACB 032085 - 32086	ACB 032237 - 32239	ACB 032658 - 32659	ACB 032841 – 32842	ACB 032986 - 32987	ACB 033216 - 33217
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILE INCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS																								
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?					NO												NO	N/A						
ISON Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES					ACB056509, ACB056564, ACB056610																			
·	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?					YES												ON O	N/A						
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPAR Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense.	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS																								
ENSE ATTO	REGENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT TLE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?					NO												ON	N/A						
INAL DEF	DOES THE NYENCORY SHEET IN THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE IN MATCH THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE SHEET IN THE BASEMENT FILE?																	YES	N/A						
CRIM in the Inv	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AI INVENTORN SHEET?					NO												YES	N/A						
Items	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS					ACB 056507-10; ACB 056512-524; ACB 056532, ACB 056546; ACB 056564; ACB 056579-81; ACB 056610; ACB 056616																			
	ARE INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?					YES												ON O	N/A						
	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	ON	ON	ON	ON	YES	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON O	YES	ON	ON	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON
RMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Darkeith Travis	Joseph Booker	Janene Clay	Scott Aramian	Devon Terrell	Jaber Ahmad	Neptali Perdomo	Antonio Richmond	Chrishun Dalton	Jajuan Hale	Xavier Edwards	Gregory Minniefield	Choice Enge Jerome Howard	David Hernandez	Shellie Pakula	James Freeman	Anthony Houston Jimmie Walls	Jane Ashby	Onecimo Guereca Jose Melgoza Oscar Corral Jose Nieves	David Giocondi Sr	Charles Harper	Gabriel Stephens Neysa Benning	Bee Pittman	Telvin Shaw
NG INFO	YEAR AREA	2002	2002 1	2002	2002	2002 1	2002	2002 UNK	2002 1	2002 1	2002	2002	2002	2002 1	2002 1	2002 1	2002 1	2002	2003 A/1	2003 A/1	2003 1	2003 1	2003 1	2003 1	2003 1
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION YI NUMBER	220 HH-618363 20	221 HH-635313 20	222 HH-660094 20	223 HH-690739 20	224 HH-749335 20	225 HH-767627 20	226 HH-783159 20	227 HH-8111146 20	228 HH-818229 20	229 HH-823907 20	230 HH-842054 20	231 HH-844492 20	232 HH-858534 20	233 HH-858682 20	234 HH-860642 20	235 HH-860835 20	236 HJ-102484 20	237 HJ-117531 20	238 HJ-117559 20	239 HJ-143625 20	240 HJ-145451 20	241 HJ-158056 20	242 HJ-169496 20	243 HJ-211373 20

DENTI	YING	INFO	IDENTIFYING INFORMATION					PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON from in the Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retention File	NT RETENT ve File missin	PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON e Investigative File missing from the Permanent Reter	ARISON ent Retention	File	
RECORDS DIVISION NUMBER	DS ON YEAR ER	R AREA	DEFENDANT(S)	HAS A PERMANENT FETENTON FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE HILE INVENTORY IN THE PREMANIENT RETENTION HILE HILE	OOS THE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANEN RETENTON HILMARICH THE INVENTORY IN THE BASEMENT PHE?	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE RASEMENT I FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETERITON FILE?	AATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROCRESS REPORTS	ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES FROM THE BASSEMENT FILE MASSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTE NOTES	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASSENG FROM THE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL FROM THE RASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE
220 HH-618363	363 2002	2 1	Darkeith Travis	ON									NA
221 HH-635313	313 2002	1 2	Joseph Booker	ON									ΝΆ
222 HH-660094	094 2002	1 1	Janene Clay	ON									V/Z
223 HH-690739	739 2002	2 1	Scott Aramian	NO									N/A
224 HH-749335	335 2002	- 1	Devon Terrell	Q <sub>N</sub>									YX
225 HH-767627	627 2002	1 2	Jaber Ahmad	ON									NA
226 HH-783159	159 2002	2 UNK	Neptali Perdomo	ON									N/A
227 HH-811146	146 2002	1 1	Antonio Richmond	ON									NA
228 HH-818229	229 2002		Chrishun Dalton	ON ON									V/N
229 HH-823907	907 2002	2 1	Jajuan Hale	ON									N/A
230 HH-842054	054 2002	2 1	Xavier Edwards	NO									N/A
231 HH-844492	492 2002	1	Gregory Minniefield	ON									V/N
232 HH-858534	534 2002	2 1	Choice Enge Jerome Howard	ON									N/A
233 HH-858682	682 2002	1 1	David Hemandez	ON									NA
234 HH-860642	642 2002	1 1	Shellie Pakula	ON									VIV
235 HH-860835	835 2002		James Freeman	ON.									VN
236 HJ-102484	484 2002		Anthony Houston Jimmie Walk	ON									NSA
237 HJ-117531	531 2003	3 A/1	Jane Ashby	ON									NA
238 HJ-117559	559 2003	3 VI	Onecimo Guereca Jose Melgoza Oscar Corral Jose Nieves	ON									N/A
239 HJ-143625	625 2003	- 1	David Giocondi Sr	ON									NA
240 HJ-145451	451 2003	3	Charles Harper	NO									N/A
241 HJ-158056	056 2003	- 1	Gabriel Stephens Neysa Benning	NO									NA
242 HJ-169496	496 2003		Bee Pitman	ON									NA
243 HJ-211373	373 2003	-	Telvin Shaw	ON									NA

Cas	BATES NUMBERS	V= <mark>0</mark> 2		<b>B</b> VM	<b>D06</b> U	nent	#::\	NA	3=	ig File	Q.N.	ACB 059998 59990	9/15/1 <i>4</i>	Page 3	) <b>3</b> 6	N/A-LY	E VAN	Page	NA	H VNN	<b>3969</b>
	ARE THERE TO. B FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	ON	ON	ON	YES	ON	ON	ON	NO	O <sub>N</sub>	NO	YES	O <sub>N</sub>	YES	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	ON	ON N	ON	ON	YES
	BA TES NUMBERS FOR IANDWRITTEN NO TES	ACB 033354 ACB 033354 - 33355	ACB 033604 - 33605	ACB 033604 - 33605	ACB 033920 ACB 033926 ACB 033978 – 33979 ACB 034170 – 34172 ACB 034179	ACB 058757 ACB 058759	ACB 059078 ACB 059093 ACB 059095	ACB 059162	ACB 059488	ACB 059726	ACB 059893		ACB 060199 – 60201 ACB 060226	ACB 060322 ACB 060361 – 60362 ACB 060386 ACB 060387 – 60389 ACB 060384 – 60389 ACB 060384 ACB 060420 ACB 060420 ACB 060422	ACB 060726 – 60728 ACB 060726 – 60728 ACB 060764 ACB 060802	ACB 080980	ACB 081116	ACB 081293		ACB 081822	V X
VIION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES	Yes	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	°X
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING FROM INVENTORY	19 GPRs on inventory, 8 in the file	0 To-From Memos on inventory, 4 in the file 0 Handwritten Nokes on inventory, 2 in file	0 Daily Major Incident Logs on inventory, 2 in file	126 GPRs on inventory, 119 in file	24 GPRs listed an inventory, 22 in file (unless two pages of Inandwirthen noes in between the GPRs are counted as GPRs)  0 Handwritten notes on inventory, 2 in file 9 Supplementary, Reports listed on inventory, 11 in file	0 Handwriten Notes on inventory, 4 in file	14 Handwritten Notes in inventory, 1 in file	0 Handwritten Notes in inventory, 2 in file	34 GPRs on inventory, 33 in file (final page with set of GPRs is analow/time note; inventory may have added handwriten note; a GPR [Fig. 34 GPRs]; file no 33 GPRs, of Landwriten notes on inventory, in file (eee assumption in first bullet point) O Daily Major Incident Logs on inventory, i in	0 Handwritten Note on inventory, 1 in file 3 property inventory on inventory, 1 in file	0 To-From Memos on inventory, 2 in file	22 GPRs on inventory, 19 in file (final 3 pages with the set of GPRs is bandwritten note; inventory may have added handwriten note as a GPR. If "0.5. 2 CPRs, fine 19 GPRs, 9 Unified varieties note as a GPR. If "0.5. 2 CPRs, fine 19 GPRs, 0.0 Handwriten notes on inventory, 3 in file (ecc.) assumption in first buller point 0.0 July Major incident Log on inventory, 1 in file	0 Te-From Memos on inventory, 3 in file 0 Handwritten notes on inventory, 13 in file	0 Handwritten noks on inventory, 5 in file	Daily Major Incident Log on inventory, 1 in file     Handwritten notes on inventory. 8 in file	N/A	to properly inventory reports on inventory, at in file  \$5 GPRs on inventory, \$4 in file (frail page with the set of GPR is a handwritten mote a cOPR. If so, \$5 GPRs, if not \$4 GPRs)  (Handwritten mote so a GPR. If so, \$5 GPRs, if not \$4 GPRs)  (Handwritten mote so a surprious previous bullet point)	Daily Major Incident Log on inventory, 1 in file     Photographs on inventory, 118 in file	Major Incident Report Log on inventory, 1 in file     O Scene photos on inventory, 55 in file	FOLA Request Supp. Report Photos-Person Daily Major Incident Log Handwritten Notes
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	ON	NO	ON	O <sub>N</sub>	ON ON	NO	ON	ON	ON ON	ON	ON	ON ON	9	ON	ON	YES	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	ON	O <sub>X</sub>
	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 033423	ACB 033496 – 33497	ACB 033664 – 33665	ACB 033834 = 33837	ACB 658690 –58691	ACB 058955 - 58956	ACB 059154 - 59155	ACB 059422 - 59424	ACB 059670 - 59671	ACB 059861 - 59862	ACB 059984 - 59985	ACB 060122 - 60123	ACB 66023 - 60225	ACB 060323 - 60325	ACB 080830 – 80831	ACB 081026 - 81027	ACB 081245 - 81248	ACB 081531 - 81532	ACB 081777 - 81778	ACB 081997-001
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS																				ACB 081991
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MASSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILES FILES														ON.	N/A					YES
ON orney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES														*ACB 060702 *ACB 060764 -765	N/A					ACB 082052
COMPARISC al Defense Att	ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES FROM HEB ASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?														YES	N/A					YES
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARISON tems in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTY																				V, X
ENSE ATTC Te missing fr	RE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT TLE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?														ON	N/A					ON
AINAL DEF vestigative Fi	DOES THE NYENTORY SHEET IN THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE IN MATCH THE NYENTORY SHEET IN THE SHEET IN THE BASEMENT FILE?														N/A	N/A					YES
CRIN s in the In	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?														ON.	N/A					YES
Items	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS														ACB 060615-64; ACB 060702; ACB 060730- 723; ACB 060733-738; ACB 060764-65; ACB 060803-832	N/A					ACB 081968; ACB 081991-92; ACB 081991-92; ACB 081993-996; ACB 082052; ACB 082173-
	ARE AVESTIGATIVI MATERIALS IISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?														YES	N/A					YES
	HAS INVESTIGATIVE CRMITALY MATERIALS DEFENSE MISSAGE FROM FILE BEEN TITORNEY FROM FILE PRODUCEDY FILE FOR THE	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	ON	9X	92	YES	ON	ON	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	ON	YES
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Frederick Smith	Antonio Shaw Anthony Mitchell John Fulton	Dominique Johnson	Lee Murphy	Cedric House	Chamell Woods Otha Woods	Roger Padilla	Donnell Bolden Christopher Bates Darryl Gravson	Jesse Williams Perry Higgins Eric Williams	Michael Warfield	Lessie Shields	Anthony Pitchford	Ck odis Bassett George Anderson Leon Brown	Leivante Adams	Dexter Bailey Samuel Frieson	Eddie Mosley	Lany Gilbert	Jian Tan	Frank Quiroz Lazaro Zapata	Natalio Ramirez Daniel Aguirre Octavia Anima Jesus Sanchez Miguel Nunez Pablo Aguilar
G INFO	AREA	-	-	-	1 1	1 1	1 1	13 4	-	-	1 1	1 1	-	-		1 2	1 1	1 1	1 1	-	-
LIFYIN	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR NUMBER	HJ-211691 2003	HJ-228346 2003	HJ-239255 2003	HJ-243231 2003	HJ-256409 2003	HJ-257094 2003	HJ-274500 200	HJ-284434 2003	HJ-307187 2003	HJ-307851 2003	HJ-310383 2003	HJ-320635 2003	HJ-324514 2003	HJ-366143 2003	HJ-376892 2003	399272 200	HJ-400029 2003	HJ-410134 2003	HJ-440488 2003	HJ-492443 2003
IDEN	R EG DIN NU	244 HJ-5	245 HJ-:	246 HJ-:	247 HJ:	248 HJ:	249 HJC	250 HJ-	251 HJF:	252 HJ.:	253 HJI-:	254 HJ-:	285 HJ:	256 HJ-:	257 HJ-:	258 HJ.	259 HJ.	260 HJ	261 HJ	262 HJ	263 HJ

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	ORMATION					PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON from in the Innoctionative Etla mission from the Demonstrate Relaction Etla	NT RETENT	PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON INvostination Ello mission the Demandent Reten	ARISON	Gilo	
RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	DEFENDANT(S)	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE FILE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	IS THE NAVESTORY IN THE PERMANENT HE PERMANENT HE PERMANENT HE NAVESTORY IN THE PERMANENT HE PER	ARE THE SENERAL ROGRESS ORTS FROM THE MANNEY THE RANNEY THE RANNEY THE THENTON FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS	ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENTFILE MISSING PROM THE PREMANENT RETENTON FILE?	B BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING BANDWRITTEN NOTES	ARE TO-FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE FERMANENT FILE FREMANENT FETENTION FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	OTHER RVISTIGATIVE MATERIAL FROW THE BASIAINST FILE MISSING FROM THE
HJ-211691 2003 1	Frederick Smith	ON									N.A.
HJ-228346 2003 1	Anthonio Shaw Anthony Mitchell John Eulton	ON									NA
HJ-239255 2003 1		NO									N/A
HJ:243231 2003 1	Lee Murphy	ON									NA
HJ-256409 2003 1	Cedric House	ON.									NA
HJ-257094 2003 1	Chamell Woods Otha Woods	NO									N.A
74500 2003 4		ON									N/A
HJ-284434 2003 1	Christopher Bates Darryl Grayson	NO									N/A
HJ-307187 2003 1		ON									Y.N
HJ-307851 2003 1	Michael Warfield	NO									N/A
HJ-310383 2003 1	Lessie Shields	ON									N/A
HJ-320635 2003 1	Anthony Pikhford	O <sub>X</sub>									NA
HJ-324514 2003 1	Clevdis Bassett George Anderson Leon Brown	o X									NA
HJ-366143 2003 1	Leivante Adams	ON ON									NA
HJ-376892 2003 1		NO									NA
9272 2003 1	Eddie Mosley	ON									N/A
HJ-400029 2003 1	Larry Gilbert	ON									NN N
HJ-410134 2003 1	Jian Tan	NO									NA
HJ-440488 2003 1		ON									NA
HJ-492443 2003 I	Natalio Ramirez Daniel Aguirre Octavia Anima Jesus Sanchez Miguel Nunez Pablo Aguilar	O <sub>N</sub>									NiA

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156	STATE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE THE T	N/A YES ACB 082	ACB 082698 ACB 082748 ACB 082757 - 82758	N/A NO N/A	ACB 083102 NO N/A	ACB 083284 ACB 083303 ACB 083385	ACB 083538 - 83540 YES ACB 083538	ACB 083808 NO N/A	ACB 084093 ACB 084122 - 84123 NO N/A	ACB 04422 ACB 04428 - 84238 ACB 04428 - 84290 ACB 04428 - 84290 ACB 04428 - 84290 ACB 04428 - 84290 ACB 04428 - 84290	ACB 084539 YES ACB 084616.  ACB 084539 YES ACB 084616.	N/A NO N/A	ACB 034472 NO N/A	ACB 084890 – 84891 ACB 084893 ACB 084918 YES ACB 084754		YES NO	ACB 085119 - 85112 ACB 08537 CACB 08517 CACB 08517 CACB 08517 CACB 08517 CACB 08517 CACB 08517 CACB 085209 ACB 0852000 ACB 085200 AC	ACB 085407 ACB 085516 NO	N/A N/A	ACB 085727 ACB 085844 NO NA	N/A NO N/A	ON STORY OF	
TION	ARE THERE HANDWRITEN BAT NOTES IN THE HAN	ON	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES AC	YES	YES AC	YES AC	YES	NO	YES		ON	YES AC	YES	YES	ON	YES	ON	AC	
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITBMS MISSING IROM INVESTORY	52 pages of Handwritten Notes on inventory, 49	0 Crime Scene Photos on inventory, 63 in file	0 Crime Scene Photos on inventory, 29 in file	Handwritten Notes on inventory, 1 in file     Daily Major Incident Log, 1 in file	45 GPRs on inventory, 44 in file 0 handwriten notes on inventory, 3 in file 0 photos on inventory, 8 in file	32 GPRs on inventory, 29 in file 0 hardwriten notes or inventory, 3 in file 0 Daily Major Incident Log on inventory, 1 in file	39 GPRs on inventory, 38 in file 0 Handwritten notes on inventory, 1 in file 0 Daily Major Incident Log on inventory, 1 in file	29 GPRs on inventory, 28 in file 0 Handwritten Notes on inventory, 2 in file	28 GPRs on inventory, 17 in file O Handwriten Notes on inventory, 12 in file O Daily Major Inventory File On inventory, 0 in inventory	53 GPRs on inventory, 22 in file 0 Handwriten Notes on inventory, 1 in file 0 Daily Major inventory file On inventory, 0 in 0 To-From Memos on inventory, 1 in file	0 Daily Major Incident Log on inventory, 1 in file	Handwritten Notes on inventory, 2 in file     Daily Major Incident Log on inventory, 1 in     file	\$1 GPRs on inventory, 49 in file 0 Handwriten Notes on inventory, 4 in file 0 Daily Major Log on inventory, 1 in file	N/A	0 To-From Memos on inventory, 2 in file 0 Handwritten Notes on inventory, 2 in file	47 GPRs on inventory, 41 in file 0 Handwritten Notes on inventory, 8 in file 0 Daily Major Log on inventory, 1 in file	0 Handwritten Notes on inventory, 2 in file	N/A	Daily Major Incident Log on inventory, 1 in file     Cook County Sheriff's Incident Reports on inventory 1 in File	0 Daily Major Incident Log on inventory, 1 in file	E	
INVE	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON N	ON ON	ON	Q N	ON.	ON	NO	ON	N/A	ON ON	ON.	ON	YES	ON N	ON	92	
	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 082421 – 82424	ACB 082701 - 82702	ACB 082874 - 82875	ACB 083016 - 83017	ACB 083209 - 83211	ACB 083482 – 83483	ACB 083646 - 83650	ACB 084079 - 84080	ACB 084207 - 84208	ACB 084408 - 84410	ACB 034312 - 34313	ACB 034397 - 34398	ACB 084757 - 84758	N/A	ACB 084982 - 84983	ACB 085061 - 85063	ACB 085305 - 85307	ACB 085621 - 85622	ACB 085729	ACB 085884	ACB 086049 - 86052	
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	V,N	V,X	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY HIE?	N/A																					
SON Ittorney File	BATES NUMBERS 1 FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES	N/A																					
ੜ ヾ	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES ROM FILE MISSING FILE MISSING FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	N/A																					
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPAR. Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense .	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS	N/A																					
NSE ATTO missing fro	PROGRESS PROGRESS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PROM THE	N/A																					
NAL DEFE stigative File	DOESTHE REGORDERS SHEETHYTHE PROWN THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYPHILE PROWN THE NY INVEXORY DIFFESS SHEETHYTHE SHEETHYTHE ATTORNEYPHILE SHEETHYTHE ATTORNEYPHILE SHEETHYTHE ATTORNEYPHILE SHEETHYTHE ATTORNEYPHILE THEFT ATTORNEYPHILE SHEETHYTHE ATTORNEYPHILE SHEETHYTH ATTORNEYPHILE SHEETHY ATTORNEYPHI	N/A																					
CRIMI in the Inve	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNE FILE CONTAIN A INVENTOR SHEET?	N/A																					
Items	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS	N/A																					
	ARE AVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	N/A																					
	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON ON	ON	ON	O <sub>N</sub>	ON.	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON ON	ON O	ON	ON	ON ON	ON	02	
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Randy Allen Derrick Thomas	Mark Scott	James Wheeler	Edwin Harris Milton Love	Antonio Thomas Toney Cole Timothy Fulton	Edward Maholmes	Gregory Carr Frederick Bagley	Jose Echevarria	Sergio Tzintzun	Arthur Fook Derrick Hatchett	Sandra Stowers	Johnny Moore	Anthony Jackson Clayton Sims	Timothy Thomas	Markeith Jenkins Albert Domagala	Dante Brown Dwight Allen	Gena O'Shaughnessy James Gusich	Charles Rice	Rosendo Ruiz Lazarro Guitierrez	Keidrick Gray	Israel Ramirez Jose L. Gonzalez Salvador Contreras	
G INFO	AR AREA	03 4	03 1	1 9	1 2	03 1	03 1	-	1 10	1 1	1 1	13 1	03 1	-		03 1	1 1	03 1	1 20	-	1 1	-	
LIFYIN	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR NUMBER	HJ-499310 2003	HJ-505759 2003	HJ-518923 200	HJ-527506 2003	HJ-545448 2003	HJ-547936 2003	HJ-591782 2003	HJ-623228 2003	HJ-640575 2003	HJ-647205 2003	HJ-661717 2003	HJ-664136 2003	HJ-664232 2003		HJ-676387 2003	HJ-678090 2003	HJ-687964 2003	HJ-689560 200	HJ-733462 2003	HJ-734895 2003	HJ-737306 2003	

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	ORMATION					PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON Items in the Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retention File	NT RETENT we File missin	RETENTION FILE COMPARISON File missing from the Permanent Rete	ARISON ent Retention	File	
RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	A DEFENDANT(S)	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRO DUCED?	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE FILE INVENTORY IN THE PERMAN ENT RETENTION FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE FILE	NEETEN THE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANENT IN THE PERMANENT IN THE BASEMENT FILL?	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETERATION FILE?	AATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROCRESS REPORTS	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MESENG FROM THE PERSING FROM THE PERSING FROM	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTE NOTES	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERRANNENT RETENTION FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MENOS	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL FROM THE RASHMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE
264 HJ-499310 2003 4	Randy Allen Derrick Thomas	ON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
265 HJ-505759 2003 I	Mark Scott	ON									V/N
266 HJ-518923 2003 1	James Wheeler	NO									N/A
267 HJ-527506 2003 1	Edwin Harris Milton Love Goran Kotur	ON									N/A
268 HJ-545448 2003 1		ON									NA
269 HJ-547936 2003 1	Edward Maholmes	ON									NA
270 HJ-591782 2003 1	Gregory Carr Frederick Bagley	NO									NA
271 HJ-623228 2003 1	Jose Echevarria	ON									N/A
272 H1-640575 2003 1	Sergio Tzintzun	0X									<b>Υ</b> Ν
273 HJ-647205 2003 1	Arthur Foote Derrick Hatchett	ON ON									NA
274 HJ-661717 2003 1	Sandra Stowers	ON									NA
275 HJ-664136 2003 1	Johnny Moore	NO									N/A
276 HJ-664232 2003 I	Anthony Jackson Clayton Sims	ON									NA
HJ-671123 2003 U	+	ON OX									N/A N/A
279 HJ-676387 2003 1	Albert Domagala	NO									N/A N/A
280 HJ-678090 2003 I	Dante Brown Dwight Allen	ON.									NA
281 HJ-687964 2003 1	Gen	ON									N/A
HJ-689560 2003	_										NA
283 HJ-733462 2003 1	Rosendo Ruiz Lazarro Guitierrez	ON									N/A
284 HJ-734895 2003 1	Keidrick Gray	ON									N/A
285 HL-737306 20003 1	Israel Ramirez Jose L Gonzalez Salvador Contrens	Ø.									W N
286 HJ-745468 2003 1	Valerie Padin Joseph Martinez	NO									N/A
287 HJ-757826 2003 4	Mahendra Anderson Micah Anderson	NO	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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ea ea	Se:: 18 EN TO-PROPER MERCHAN	V=04	N/A	26 VN	ACB 061	SUR S	leh	t #: 5	13	- <b>59</b>	N/A	ACB 035531 (155)	6i. 0	5/15/3	F VN	D N/A	age 307	<b>6</b> f 4	NACO	SVV C	N/A TUT	Sevin	ACB 039(1)	N/A	N/A	N/A.	ACB 039991-3792 ACB 040177-00	20
	ARE THERE TO- BA FROM I MEMOS IN THE FILE?	YES	ON	ON	YES	ON	NO	NO	NO	ON	NO	YES	ON	NO	ON	ON	Ž	ON	ON	ON	ON	NO		ON	ON		YES AC	NO
	BATES NUMBERS FOR 1A NDWRITTEN NOTES	ACB 061157 ACB 061162 ACB 061238 ACB 061241	N/A	N/A	ACB 061790 ACB 061799	ACB 061993 ACB 062022 ACB 062025	ACB 034786 ACB 034804	ACB 034961	ACB 037383, ACB 037386- 37387, ACB 037483, ACB 037490, ACB 037513	ACB 035169, ACB 035194- 35196, ACB 035217-35218, ACB 035226-35227, ACB 035235-35236	N/A	ACB 035488-35489, ACB 035567	ACB 037744, ACB 037759- 37760, ACB 037788, ACB 037815-37816, ACB 037819, ACB 037827, ACB	ACB 035881, ACB 035701, ACB 035703, ACB 035708, ACB 035810, ACB 035815, ACB 035819 - 35820, ACB 035824, ACB 035825, ACB 035828, ACB 035883, ACB 035828, ACB 035883, ACB	N/A	N/A	38376, 38457-38459, 38487, 38490-38541, 38541-38542, 38549-38552, 38554	ACB 038376, ACB 038457- 38459, ACB 038487, ACB 038490-38491, ACB 038541- 38542, ACB 038549-38552,	ACB 038574 ACB 038672-38674	N/A	ACB 038961, ACB 0390111- 39012	ACB 039172-39173, ACB 039233	N/A	ACB 039605, ACB 039637	N/A	N/A	N/A ACB 040247, ACB 040395	N/A
TION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	YES	NO	ON	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	ON	NO	Yes	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	NO	YES	ON	ON	NO	NO
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING FROM INVESTORY	49 GPRs on inventory, 38 in file 0 Handwritten Notes on inventory, 4 in file	0 Daily Major Incident Logs on inventory, 1 in file	0 Daily Major Incident Log on inventory, 1 in file	44 GPRs on inventory, 43 in file 0 Handwritten Notes or inventory, 2 in file 14 inventory reports on inventory, 3 in file 0 Daily Major Incident Logs on inventory, 1 in file	0 Handwritten Notes on inventory, 3 in file	Handwritten Notes on inventory, 2 in file     Clear Data Warehouse Arrestee History on     inventory, 1 in file	Handwritten Notes on inventory, I in file     O beserver by Divion Popuses R-sport on     Inventory, I in file     O Investigative Alerts on inventory, I in file     O Major Crime Scene Report on Inventory, I in     O Major Crime Scene Report on Inventory, I in	Handwritten notes (37370, 37387, 37463, 37483, 37490)	Copy of Receipt & handwritten notes (35169) Handwritten note (35226)	Inv. File Control (35267) Daily Major Incident Log (35268-35270)	Inv. File Control (35437) Daily Major Incident Log (35438)	2 Handwritten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory (37744; 37867)	1 Handwriten note in file, 0 listed on Inventory (35681)	2 To-from memos in file, 0 listed on Inventory	Inv. File Control (38089) Daily Major Incident Log (38090-38093)	e X	3 Handwritten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory (38490; 38541; 38554)	Major Crime Scene Reports (38701-38704)	Inv. File Control (38738) Daily Major Incident Log (38778-38780)	3 Handwritten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory (38961; 39011; 39012)	Inv. File Control (39099) Request for Evidence ID Photos (39167)	1 To-from memo in file, 0 listed on Inventory (39444) Inv. File Control (39596) Maior Crime Scene	Reports (39752-3975)	ISP Submission (35986) Crime Scene Photos (39799-39884)	Inv. File Control (39885)	Daily Major Incident Log (3998)  10 To-from memos in file, 0 listed on Inventory (40177-4018)	Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Photos- Scene/Body Maior Incident Notification Detail
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	NO	NO	NO	ON	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	ON	NO	NO	YES	ON	NO	ON	ON	NO	NO	NO			NO NO	
	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 061092-61093	ACB 061327 - 61328	ACB 061496	ACB 061663 - 61665	ACB 061876 - 61878	ACB 034751 - 34752	ACB 034920 - 34921	ACB 037325-37326	ACB 035124-35125	ACB 035272-25273	ACB 035439-35440	ACB 037577.37580	ACB 035622-35625	ACB 037911-37912	ACB 038094	ACB 038 (6-38 67	ACB 038356-38359	ACB 038611-38612	ACB 038795-38796	ACB 038917-38918	ACB 039174-39175	ACB 039445-39446	ACB 039599-39601	ACB 035980	ACB 039886-39887	ACB 039989-39990 ACB 040236-40240	ACB 040578; ACB 040582; ACB 040587; ACB 040601; ACB 040612
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILE INCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS																ACB038219	N/A										
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?																YES	N/A										
N orney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES																ACB038298	N/A										
OMPARISC I Defense Atta	ARE AANDWRITEN NOTES FROM HEBASEMENT FILE MISSING FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?																YES	N/A										
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARISON Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTY																ACB038202-214, ACB038189, ACB038177-188	N/A										
ENSE ATTC Te missing fr	REGENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILL MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?																YES	N/A										
HNAL DEF	DOES THE INVESTORY SHEET IN THE DEFENSE ATTONNEY FILLE MATCH THE INVESTORY SHEET IN THE SHEET IN THE BASEMENT FILE?																V/X	N/A										
CRIN in the In	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?																O <sub>X</sub>	N/A										
Items	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS																ACB 038165; ACB 08166-167; ACB 08171-175; ACB 08177-188; ACB 038189; ACB 038202- 214; ACB 038216-217; ACB 038219; ACB 86	N/A										
	ARE INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?																YES	N/A										
	HAS CRMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNES FILE BEEN FRODUCED?	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON.	ON	ON	YES	ON ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON ON	NO
RMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Lamont Douglas	Darren Johnson	Michael Williams	Juan Boene	Santiago Torres	Mickey Mason Renwick Wells	David Washington Kenya Henry	Daniel Bowen Dennis McArdle	Phillip Hartsfield Mohammed Abukhdeir	Anthony Evans	Steven Myers Timothy Brewer	Oliver Crawford	Dominique Dennis	Morris Hawkins	Juvenal Reyes	Navon Foster Laquita Calhoun Katherine Calhoun Ternoc Jones Lakesha Collins Jeanette Daniels	Jerry Cooks	Dennis Edwards	Juan Pena	Glenn Miles	Tythia Thigpen Jamal White	Thomas Flowers	Malvin Washington	Lamont Griffin	Sergio Williams	Dorial Valentine Marcelo Gonzaga Flijah Santiaco	Ronnie Carpenter
G INFO	YEAR AREA	2003	2003 1	2003 1	2003	2003 1	2003 2	2003 4	2004 1	2004	2004 1	2004 1	2004	2004	2004 1	2004 1	2004 1	2004	1 100	2004 1	2004 1	2004 1	_	-			2004 1	2005
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION YE NUMBER	288 HJ-776575 20	289 HJ-793204 20	290 HJ-795462 20	291 HJ-796729 20	292 HJ-831700 20	293 HJ-834810 20	294 HJ-845688 20	295 HK-000106 20	296 HK-106793 20	297 HK-142414 20	298 HK-148852 20	299 HK-158502 20	300 HK-165467 20	301 HK-195199 20	302 HK-196935 20	303 HK-211174 20	304 HK-222787 20	305 HK-223040 20	306 HK-224777 20	307 HK-238041 20	308 HK-238478 20	HK-245772	HK-253794	HK-284640	HK-316879	313 HK-359543 20 314 HK-377605 20	315 HK-378604 20

						PERMANE	NTRETENT	PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON	ARISON		
YING INF	IDENTIFYING INFORMATION					remainson in the Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retention File	we File missin	g from the Perma	nent Retention	File	
RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	sa DEFENDANT(S)	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE INVESTIGATIVE THE PERMANNENT RETENTION FILE:	IS THE RESERVENCE TO THE FERMANDS THE PERMANDS THE PERMANDS THE NEW YORK OF THE NEW YORK O	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PROM THE PROM THE RETENTION FILE?	AATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING JENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	AMENGEN FOR THE BENEVAL THE BENEVAL THE BENEVAL THE BENEVAL THE BENEVAL THE THE BENEVAL TH	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERAL FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE
HJ-776575 2003 1	Lamont Douglas	ON									N.A
HJ-793204 2003 1	Darren Johnson	ON									N/A
HJ-795462 2003 1	Michael Williams										N/A
HJ-796729 2003 1	Jun Boone	ON									NA
HJ-831700 2003 1	Santiago Torres	ON									NA
HJ-834810 2003 2	Mickey Mason Renwick Wells	ON									NA
HJ-845688 2003 4		ON									V0.V
HK-000106 2004 1	Daniel Bowen Dennis McArdle	ON									NA
HK-106793 2004 1	Phillip Hartsfield Mohammed Abukhdeir	ON									NA
HK-142414 2004 1		ON									N/A
											N/A
HK-158502 2004 1	OliverCrawford	ON O									NA
HK-165467 2004 1	Dominique Dennis	ON									820
HK-195199 2004 1	Morris Hawkins	ON									N/A
HK-196935 2004 1	Juvenal Reyes	ON									V/N
HK-211174 2004 1	Navon Foster Laquita Calhoun Katherine Calhoun Terance Jones Lakesha Colinss Jeanette Daniels	NO									NA
HK-222787 2004 1	Jerry Cooks	ON									NA
1040 2004 1	Dennis Edwards	NO									N/A
HK-224777 2004 1	Juan Pena	NO									N/A
HK-238041 2004 1		NO									N/A
HK-238478 2004 1	Tythia Thigpen Janal White	NO									N/A
HK-245772 2004 1	Thomas Flowers	NO									N/A
HK-253794 2004 1	Malvin Washington	NO									N/A
HK-284640 2004 1	Lamont Griffin	NO									N/A
HK-316879 2004 1											N/A
HK-359543 2004 1	-										V/V
HK-377605 2004 1	Marcelo Gonzaga Elijah Santiago	ON									N/A
HK-378604 2005 1	Ronnie Carpenter	ON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

e: 1	18-504-031 NEW JOHN WENG TO BE SERVICE OF THE SERVI	12 2 2	Doğume	<b>nŧ</b> #∷	ACB 0412851	NAC	- <b>19</b> Fil	N/A (DD	NACO	N/A	NA NA	8/15/ <u>2</u> 4 Pa	1 <u>9</u> 6	ACB 063054	N/A (G)	N/A	A/X	<b>13</b>	N/A	N/A (1) ACB 063275((1) 3)	06324-67 <del>25</del>	ACB 063625 ACB 063679	) V/N	N/A
	ARE THERE TO- FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	ON	ON	YES	YES	NO	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	YES	ON	YES	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	v es		ON	NO
	BATES NUMBERS FOR HANDWRITTEN NOTES	N/A	ACB 041032		ACB 041367, ACB 041370- 41372, ACB 041374, ACB 041380	ACB 041690, ACB 041746	ACB 041857				ACB 062373		ACB 063003	ACB 063126-63131, ACB 063213-63215	N/A		ACB 036721	ACB 036965, ACB 036971, ACB 036980, ACB 036986, ACB 036007 ACB 037017	N/A	ACB 037247	ACB 063274, ACB 063284	ACB 063665	ACB 064103	ACB 064289, ACB 064311
TION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	ON	YES	ON	YES	YES	YES	ON	NO	NO	YES	ON ON	YES	YES	NO	ON	YES	YES	ON	YES	NO YES	YES	YES	YES
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING FROM INVENTORY	Daily Major Incident Log (40742-40745) 1 To-from meno in file, 0 listed on Inventory (40815)	Handwriten Note Photes - Scendidoly Daily Major Inc Ment Log	To-From Memos Majorf neident Noification Deuil	7 Handwritten notes in file, 0 listed on Inventory (41367, 41370-41372, 41374, 41380, 414033	Handwritten note (41746)	Inv. File Control (41755) Daily Major Inc ident Log (41767-41771)	Handwritten note (42082)	Inv. File Control (62062) Daily Major Incident Log (62063-62064)	Inv. File Control (62188) Daily Major Incident Log (62209-62211)	Handwritten note (62373)	Photon - Scane Body Daily Male Trackett Log Te-from Memo Subpoorn - Defense	Handwritten notes (62987, 63003)	To-from memos (63054, 63055, 63057) Handwritten notes (63126-63131, 63170, 63213-63214)	Inv. File Control (36054) Daily Major Incident Log (36055-36058)	s in file, 26 listed on Inve	Handwritten note (36556, 36721) To-from memo (36675)	Handwritten note (36965, 36971, 36980, 36986, 36997, 37015)	Inv. File Control (37028) Request for Evidence ID Photos (37027)	Handwritten note (37247) Handwritten note (63274)	To-from memo (63275) Property Inv. No. 10422889 (63560)	To-from memo (63625) Handwritten note (63665)	Handwritten Note Daily Major Incklent Log	Handwritten notes (64289, 64291, 64311) To-from memos (64682-64690)
INVE	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	ON	Q N	ON	ON	ON	0X	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON O	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON ON	ON	No	ON
	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 040746-40747	ACB 040866-887	ACB 041099-041100	ACB 041283-41284	ACB 041573-41575	ACB 041773-41774	ACB 042029-42031	ACB 062065-62066	ACB 062212	ACB 062345	ACB 062411-443	ACB 062696-62697, ACB 062700	ACB 063058-63059	ACB 036059-36060	ACB 036186-36187	ACB 036407-36410	ACB 036905	ACB 037029-37030	ACB 037208-37209	ACB 063253-63254 ACB 063406-63407	ACB 063622-63624	ACB 063944-63945	ACB 064220-64224 ACB 064691-64692
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILE INCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	N/A		ACB041237-244								ACB 062438, ACB 062446												
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASENGE FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	N/A	<u>0</u>	YES			ON					YES											ON	
SON Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS 'POR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES	N/A	ACB 041032	ACB041140, ACB051188			NA					ACB 062437											N/A	
_ ~	Z Z Z D	N/A	YES	YES			ON					YES											NO	
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARI Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense A	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS	N/A	*ACB 040992-005	N/A			*ACB 041777					ΝΑ											ACB064104	
NSE ATTO	ARE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	N/A	YES	ON			YES					0 <u>N</u>											YES	
INAL DEFE	DOESTHE REGENERAL DOESTHE PROOFESS SHETINTHE PROWN THE ATTORNEY PILLE PROWN THE NUMBERS PILLE PROWN THE NUMBERS PILLE PROWN THE NUMBERS PILLE PROWN THE SHETINTHE ATTORNEY BARSINETHE ATTORNEY BARSINETHE ATTORNEY BARSINETHE	N/A																						
CRIN in the Inv	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?	N/A	O <sub>N</sub>	ON			0X					ON ON											ON	
Items	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS	N/A	ACB 040947-900; ACB 040910; ACB 040910; ACB 040918; ACB 040923; ACB 040926; ACB 040950-010; ACB 041092-010; ACB 041095-010; AC	ACB 041052; ACB 041065-98; ACB 041106; ACB 0411099- 100; ACB 041140; ACB 041188; ACB 041237-44			ACB 041773-74; ACB 042002; ACB 041755; ACB 041924; ACB 041883-88; ACB 04188-4 ACB 041881; ACB 041882; ACB 041777					ACB 062434; ACB 062436; ACB 062436; ACB 062438; ACB 062438; ACB 06241-43; ACB 06241-43; ACB 06241-44; ACB 06241-45; ACB 06245; ACB 06245; ACB 06245; ACB 06245; ACB 06253-46; ACB 06253-ACB 06258; ACB 06253-ACB											ACB 063941-942; ACB 063944-945	
	ARE INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS MASSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	N/A	YES	YES			YES					YES											YES	
	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNES N FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	ON	YES	YES	ON	NO	YES	ON	NO	ON	ON	YES	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON ON	ON ON	YES	ON ON
RMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	RL Brooks	Delvie Turpin	Donnell Johnson	William Hull	Tyrone Gill	Jamell Murphy Melvin Williams Noah Wilson	Juan Rodriguez	Vincent Hudson	Somailla Green	Cuahtemoc Padilla	Verns Colbert	William Smith James Massey Deandre Greer Samuel Durance	Arthur Dent Romelle Coleman Ashley Miller	Daniel Bradford	Tenaro Williams	Sheena Rucker	Juan Munoz	Anthony Burns	Antoine Ford	Brandyn Anderson Troy Frieson	Kimothy Randall Russell Amfield Tyrene Nelson	Tharine Partee	Elliot Herron Joe Cobbins Ravvonne Wilson
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	HK-404487 2004 1	HK406407 2004 1	HK416661 2004 1	HK431410 2004 1	HK440539 2004 1	HK-449083 2004 1	57513 2004 1	HK-457942 2004 1	HK-459545 2004 1	HK-465885 2004 1	HK-470751 2004 1	HK-479167 2004 1	HK-483176 2004 1	HK-487688 2004 1	HK-500451 2004 1	HK-526394 2004 1	HK-526818 2004 1	HK-528598 2004 1	2004	HK-558373 2004 1 HK-564062 2004 1	HK-564454 2004 1	HK-593970 2004 1	HK-598867 2004 1 HK-628944 2004 1
IDENT	RECO DIVI NUN	316 HK-40	317 HK40	318 HK41	319 HK43	320 HK44	321 HK-4	322 HK-4:	323 HK-4:		325 HK-44	326 HK-4′	327 HK-4′	328 HK-4	329 HK-4	330 HK-50	331 HK-5;	332 HK-5;			335 HK-5583 336 HK-5640		338 HK-59	339 HK-59

IDENTIFY	INGIN	IDENTIFYING INFORMATION					PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON Tems in the Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retention File	NT RETENT ve File missin	PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON e Investigative File missing from the Permanent Reten	ARISON tent Retention	File	
RECORDS DIVISION NUMBER	YEAR	AREA DEFENDANT(S)	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE FILE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	OOES THE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANENT BETT NOW HE EMATTOR! THE EMATTOR! THE BASEMBEN FILE?	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT PHILE MISSING FILE MISSING REPORT THE PREMAUNENT RETENTION FILE?	AATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES PROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING PROM THE PERMANENT	BATES NUMBERS FOR AISSING HANDWRITTE NOTES	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE
316 HK-404487	2004	1 RL Brooks	ON									
317 HK406407	2004	1 Detvie Turpin	S									
318 HK416661	2004	1 Donnell Johnson	ON									
319 HK431410	2004	1 William Hull	ON									
320 HK440539	2004	1 Tyrone Gill	ON									
321 HK-449083	2004	Jamell Murphy I Melvin Williams Noah Wilson	ON O									
		1 Juan Rodriguez										
323 HK-457942	2004	1 Vincent Hudson										
	2004	1 Somailla Green										
325 HK-465885	2004	1 Cuahtemoc Padilla	ON									
326 HK-470751	2004	Vema Colbert	92									
327 HK-479167	2004	William Smith James Massey Deandre Greer Samuel Dupree	ON									
328 HK-483176	2004	Arthur Dent Romelle Coleman Ashlev Miller	ON									
329 HK-487688	2004	1 Daniel Bradford	ON									
330 HK-500451	2004	1 Tenaro Williams Virgil Daniel	ON									
331 HK-526394	2004	1 Sheena Rucker	NO									
332 HK-526818	2004	1 Juan Munoz	NO									
333 HK-528598	2004	1 Anthony Burns	ON									
334 HK-539094	2004	-										
335 HK-558373	2004	1 Brandyn Anderson										
337 HK-564454	2004	Kimothy Randall Russell Amfield	ON ON									
338 HK_593970	2004	Tyrene Nelson	ON									
	2004											
340 HK-628944	2004	Joe Cobbins  1 Rayvonne Wilson		N/N	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

eas	BATES NUMBERS NUMBERS NOT TO PROVIDE TO PROV	V-044 <u>2</u> 9 D6	C V/N	N/A	N/A	N/A	T N/N	N/A	3 V/A	4CB 067022-67123	N/A	ACB 067984_65585 ACB 0689(CD)	ACB 068222	NA	3/ <u>1</u>	N/A	ACB 042480480 ACB 042483 ACB 042483 ACB 042483	ag	N/A G	<b>311</b> 6	f 43	3 Pa	<b>98</b>	<b>D</b> #:	<b>15</b> 9	
	ARE THERE TO- B FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	YES	NO	YES	YES	ON	ON	ON	YES	NO	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON	ON	ON	NO
	BA TES NUMBERS FOR 14 NDWRITTEN NO TES	₹ N	N/A	ACB 065361, ACB 065424	N/A	ACB 065889, ACB 065893,	N/A	ACB 066465	ACB 066712-66713, ACB 066774	ACB 067176, ACB 067245	N/A	ACB 067871-67874, ACB 068059, ACB 068070, ACB 068079, ACB 068119, ACB 068120, ACB 068142	N/A	N/A	N/A	ACB 042327	N/A	ACB 042799 ACB 042837 ACB 042838	N/A	ACB 043387 ACB 043358 ACB 04338 ACB 043379	ACB 068680 ACB 068757 ACB 068761 ACB 068765	ACB 068978	N/A	ACB 069537 ACB 069611 ACB 069612 ACB 069776 ACB 069777	ACB 070014 ACB 070113 ACB 070206 ACB 070229	N/A
TION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	8	NO	YES	ON	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	Yes	ON	ON	ON	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES	YES	NO
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING FROM INVESTORY	Original Cone Incident Report Major Incident Nordication De buil Court Compilant Photos - Scree Body	Inv. File Control (65191) Daily Major Incident Log (65192)	n note	Daily Major Incident Log (65512-65514)	Handwritten note (65889)	Inv. File Control (66137) Daily Major Incident Log (66138)	Inv. File Control (66353) Daily Major Incident Log (66354-66355)	Handwritten note (66713) To-from memo (66814)	To-from memos (67022-67023) Handwriten note (67176, 67245)	Inv. File Control (67387) Daily Major Incident Log (67610)	Handwriten notes (67871-67874, 68059, 68070, 68079)	Inv. File Control (68159) Daily Major Incident Log (68217-68219)	Inv. File Control (68344) Daily Major Incident Log (68375-68376)	Homicide File Supervisor's Check List (68448) Inv. File Control (68450) Subpoenss (68451-68454)	Major Incident Notification Detail Handwritten Note	Biz Card To-From Memos Scene/Body Photos	Handwritten Notes Photos-Scene/Body Daily Major Incident Notification Detail	Major Incident Notification Detail Photos- Scene/Body	Photos – Persons Photos – Persons Photos – Scare/Body Major Incident Notification Deutil Handwritten Notes ISP Forensies Lab Report ORR Supp. Report	Handwritten Notes Supp. Report Daily Major Incident Log Photos- Scene Body	Handwriten Notes Supp. Report Major Incident Nosification Detail Photos- Scene Body 2nd GOGR same except Data Enter DD Area 1	Receipt Major Incident Notification Detail Photos- Scene/Body	Handwriten note Major Incident Notification Detail Photos - Scene/Body	Handwriten note Moving of Arrestoe Major Incident Notification Denil Photos Scare/Body	Major Incident Notification Detail Photos- Scene/Body
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	8	ON	ON	ON	ON ON	NO	ON	ON	ON	NO	NO	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	NO	NO	NO	NO NO	ON	ON	ON	NO
	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 66498-6492	ACB 065193	ACB 065334-65335	ACB 065515-65516	ACB 065848-65850	ACB 066139-66141	ACB 066356-66358	ACB 066683-66684	ACB 067024-67027	ACB 067461-67462	ACB 067810-67813	ACB 068220-68221	ACB 068377	ACB 068449	ACB 042238-42239	ACB 042490-42492	ACB 042800	ACB 042952-42953	ACB 043151-43153	ACB 068553-68555	ACB 068935-68936	ACB 069142-69144	ACB 069434-69439	ACB 069969-69972	ACB 086596-86597
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	ACB06-980-982	N/A																							N/A
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASSMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	YES	N/A																							N/A
ON torney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES																									N/A
COMPARISO al Defense Att	ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	O <sub>N</sub>	N/A																							N/A
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPARISON tems in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS																									N/A
ENSE ATTO le missing fr	REGENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILLE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	O <sub>N</sub>	N/A																							N/A
IINAL DEF	DOES THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILLE MATCH THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE BASEMENT FILE?	N/A	N/A																							N/A
CRIN s in the In	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?	0 X	N/A																							N/A
Item	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS	ACB 064841, ACB 06492-937, ACB 06492-938, ACB 06492-938, ACB 06492-938, ACB 064952-94, ACB 064953-961, ACB 064953-961, ACB 064953-981, ACB 064953-981, ACB 064953-981, ACB 065907, ACB 065	N/A																							N/A
	HAS CRMITALY MATERALS DEFENSE MISSING-FROM ATTORNEY HOBBEN HILE BREIN HILDENSE PRODUCEDY FILE.	YES	N/A																							N/A
	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	YES	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	O <sub>N</sub>	ON	NO	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON O	ON
ORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Christopher Walton Michael Walton Devon Terrell	Markiesha Wells	Antoine Burton	Larry Steele	Harold Ivey	Andrew Binion	Anthony Riley	Shevona Thomas	Juan Delatorre Steven Nevarez Akjandro Mota Jerry Rebeles Antonio Rincon	Iesha Walker	Dantony R. Chamblis	Max McCoy	Darryl Conway	Fernando Noguez	Curtis Viverette	Muhammad Faheem	Patrice Black	John Smurlo	Daniel Olivares	Eduain Foster Marshall Simmons	Michael Parish	Christopher Butler Robert Kennedy	Brian Weston Travis Weston	Leroy Wilson	Antwan Rogers
G INF	YEAR AREA	2004	2004 1	2004	2004 1	2004	2004	2004 1	2004 1	2004	2004 1	2004	2004 1	2004	2004 4	2005 1	2005 1	2005	2005 1	2005 1	2005 1	2005 1	2005	2005 1	2005 1	2005 1
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION YE NUMBER	341 HK-639684 20	342 HK-647145 20	343 HK-663121 20	767693-3H	346 HK-701076 20	347 HK-746784 20	348 HK-763869 20	349 HK-776079 20	350 HK-788723 20	351 HK-792194 20	352 HK-798753 20	353 HK-811031 20	354 HK-811135 20	355 HK-823687 20	356 HL-202732 20	357 HL-219488 20	358 HL-227322 20	359 HL-236577 20	360 HL-242938 200	361 HL-260858 20	362 HL-291491 20	363 HL-307618 20	364 HL-326591 20	365 HL-336784 20	366 HL-355032 20

NOLLY MODANI ONIXALLINAMI	NOTTAMOO					PERMANE	NT RETENT	PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON	ARISON		
			IS THE	ı	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS	frems in the Investigat	we File missin	g from the Perman	ent Retention	ile	
RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	DEFENDANT(S)	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	INVENTION HEE INVENTION THE PERMANENT RETENTION HEE	OES THE INVENTORY IN THE PERMANEN RETENTON HILEMATCH THE INVENTORY IN THE BASEMENT FILE?	REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT IF FILE MISSING OF FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	SATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING JENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS	HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM TH BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANEN RETENTION FILE	BATES NUMBERS FOR AISSING HANDWRITTE NOTES	ARE TO-FROM MEMORS FROM THE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE FERMANENT RETENTON FILE
341 HK-639684 2004 1	Christopher Walton Michael Walton Devon Terrell	Q Z									NA
342 HK-647145 2004 1		ON									N/A
HK-663121 2004	Antoine Burton	NO									N/A
-	-	ON									N/A
345 HK-683108 2004 1	+	ON 00									N/A N/A
HK-746784 2004	+	ON.									× × ×
HK-763869 2004	-	QX.									××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××
HK-776079 2004	0,	ON ON									N/A
350 HK-788723 2004 1		ON									NA
351 HK-792194 2004 1	1	ON									N/A
352 HK-798753 2004 I	Dantony R. Chamblis	ON									NA
353 HK-811031 2004 1	Max McCoy	ON									N/A
354 HK-811135 2004 1	Darryl Conway	ON									N/A
355 HK-823687 2004 4	Fernando Noguez	ON									NA
356 HL-202732 2005 1	Curtis Viverette	NO									N/A
357 HL-219488 2005 1	Muhammad Faheem	NO									NA
358 HL-227322 2005 1	Patrice Black	ON									NA
359 HL-236577 2005 1	John Smurlo	ON									N/A
360 HL-242938 2005 1	Daniel Olivares	ON.									NA
361 HL-260858 2005 1	Eduain Foster Marshall Simmons	NO									NA
362 HL-291491 2005 1	Michael Parish	ON									VV
363 HL-307618 2005 1	Christopher Butler Robert Kennedy	NO									N.A.
364 HL-326591 2005 1	Brian Weston Travis Weston	ON									NA
365 HL-336784 2005 1	Leroy Wilson	NO									N/A
366 HL-355032 2005 1	Antwan Rogers	ON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA

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	ARE THERE TO- FROM MEMOS IN THEFILE?	ON	YES	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	YES	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON ON	ON	NO	ON	ON	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR HANDWRITTEN NOTES	ACB 086783	ACB 087039 ACB 087041 ACB 087044			ACB 070387				ACB 071346	N/A	ACB 071741 ACB 071751			ACB 087814 ACB 087818			ACB 072990-004	N/A	ACB 073536 ACB 073547	ACB 073866 ACB 073868
VIION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	YES	YES	ON	NO	YES	NO	ON	NO	YES	ON	YES	NO	ON	YES	ON	ON	YES	ON	YES	YES
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING PROM INVENTORY	Major Incident Notification Detail Photos- Scene/Body	Major Incident Notification Dentil Photos-Senet Body Photos-Senet Body Baz. Card Handwriten Notes Subpoem (copy but wit different handwriten notes) To-From Memos Release of Liability	Major Incident Notification Detail Receipt Subpoena (copy but with different handwriten notes)	Photos-Scene/Body Supp. Report Maior Incident Notification Detail	Major Incident Notification Detail Handwritten Note Machinist Lodge Schedule	Moving of Arrestee Photos- Scene	Subpoena (Copy of one in file with different handwritten notes) Major Incident Notification Deail Photos – Scene Body	Handwritten Note Photos – SceneiBody Original Case Incident Report T of From Memo Major Incident Notice aion Detail	Photos- Scene/Body	Supervisory Homicide Audit Photos-Scene Major Incident Notification Detail Henricide Case Folder Table of Contents	Major Incident Notification Detail Homodic Case Folder Table of Contents Crime Scene Processing Report Handwritten Notes Property Inventory	Photos – Scene Body Major Incident Noffication Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents CPD Criminal Histories Supervisory Homicide Audit Review	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Photos- Scene/Body Supervisory Homicide Audit Review	Major Incident Notification Deniil Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Photos-Scane Body Supervisory Homicide Audit Review Handwriten notes	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Br. Card Supervisory Homicide Audit Review Photes – Person Photes – Research	Major Incident Notification Denil Biz. Card Photo – Scene/Body Supervisory Homicide Audit Review	Supp. Reports Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Supervisory Homicide Andit Review Photos – Scaref Body Photos – Scaref Body	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents General Offense Case Report Photos – Scene Body	Major Incident Notification Denil Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Receipt Supervisory Homicide Audit Review	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Photos – Scene Body Handwritten Note ID Card
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON	ON	ON O	ON	NO	ON	ON O	ON O	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
	BA TES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 086725-86726	ACB 086982-86984	ACB 087227-87229	ACB 087431	ACB 070320-70321	ACB 070529-70530	ACB 070708	ACB 070875-70876	ACB 071050-71053	ACB 071417; ACB 071422; ACB 071438; ACB 071449; ACB 071455; ACB 071459; ACB 071462; ACB 071481	ACB 071541; ACB 071551; ACB 071575; ACB 071584; ACB 071604; ACB 071605; ACB 071625; ACB 071680; ACB 071699; ACB 071707; ACB 071765; ACB 071780	ACB 072201, ACB 072213; ACB 07229; ACB 072244; ACB 072233, ACB 072281; ACB 072288	ACB 072372; ACB 072377; ACB 072420; ACB 072430; ACB 072459; ACB 072462; ACB 072470; ACB 072476; ACB 072517; ACB 072533; ACB 072540; ACB 072578	ACB 08753, ACB 08758, ACB 08768, ACB 08769, ACB 08768, ACB 087166, ACB 08769, ACB 08781, ACB 087171, ACB 08776, ACB 087711, ACB 087715, ACB 087787, ACB 08728, ACB 08781, ACB 08789, ACB 08724, ACB 08781, ACB 08789, ACB 08724, ACB 08781,	ACB 088074; ACB 088099; ACB 088113; ACB 088121; ACB 088131; ACB 088138; ACB 088145; ACB 088190	ACB 072627; ACB 072636; ACB 072652; ACB 072663; ACB 072680; ACB 072697; ACB 072711; ACB 072724; ACB 072752	ACB 072899, ACB 072905, ACB 072920, ACB 072933, ACB 072847, ACB 072952, ACB 072955, ACB 072941, ACB 072952, ACB 072955, ACB 072988	ACB 073056; ACB 073085; ACB 073096; ACB 073123; ACB 073131; ACB 073134; ACB 073141; ACB 073175; ACB 073185; ACB 073192; ACB 073207; ACB 073213	ACB 073355, ACB 073362, ACB 073470; ACB 073483, ACB 073491, ACB 073499; ACB 073505, ACB 073517, ACB 073525; ACB 073506, ACB 073506	ACB 073651; ACB 073660; ACB 073749; ACB 073772; ACB 073817-788 B; ACB 073850; ACB 073864; ACB 073909; ACB 073914
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE ATTORNEY FILE?																				N/A
ARISON se Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES																				N/A
COMPARISON al Defense Attorn	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES ROM THE BASEMENT REM SING ROM THE DEFENSE ATTORVEY FILE?																				N/A
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPA Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defen	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS																				N/A
ENSE ATTO	REGENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?																				N/A
HNAL DEF	DOESTHE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE DEFENSE ATTORNEYFILE MATCH THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE SHEET IN THE BASEMENT FILE?																				N/A
CRIN s in the In	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?																				N/A
Item	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS																				N/A
	ARE INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILL?																				N/A
	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
ORMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Kevin Smith	Levester Hill	Armon Bailey	Milton Howard	Charles Littlejohn	Brian Fields Carl Warren	Larry Carter	Louis Lashley	Antoine Evans	Jarrell Brown	Raul Lopez Michael Nieto	Francisco Quezada	Jeremiah Fallon	Sergio Mendoza Jesus Mendoza	Julio Guerrero	Reginald Webb	Tony Moore	Marcos Garcia	Deangelo Norwood	Timothy Fountain
NG INF	YEAR AREA	2005	2005	2005 1	2005	2005	2005 1	2005	2005	2005	2005 1	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005	2005 1	2005	2005 1	2005 1	2005 1
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION YI NUMBER	367 HL-361793 2v	368 HL-370043 2	369 HL-371164 2	370 HL-373670 2	371 HL-385610 2	372 HL-387017 2	373 HL-393632 2	374 HL-399677 22	375 HL-407548 2 <sup>2</sup>	376 HL-448514 2	377 HL-484035 2	378 HL-484812 2	379 HL-486965 2	380 HL-489874 2	381 HL-504078 2	382 HL-509628 2	383 HL-516150 2	384 HL-519786 2	385 HL-526827 2	386 HL-527629 2

IDENT	TEYING	; INFO	IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	9000				PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON	NT RETENT	TON FILE COM	ARISON	2112	
REC DIV NUJ	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR NUMBER	AREA	DEFENDANT(S)	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE FILE INVESTIGATIVE THE PERMANENT RETEXTION FILE?	OES THE INVEXTORY IN THE PERMANEN RETEXTON FILE MATCH THE INVEXTORY IN THE BASEMENT FILE?	ARE THE GENERAL PROOTESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT IF FILE MASSING FROM THE PERAMMENT FROM THE PERAMMENT FROM THE FROM THE FROM THE FROM THE FROM THE FROM THE FROM THE	GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS	ARE HANDWRITEN NOTE ROMTHE BASEMENTHE IN MISSING FROM THE PREMA NENT RETENTION FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES	ARE TO-ROM MEMOS FROM THE MISSING FROM THE PERRANNENT RETENTION FILE?	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE
367 HL-3	HL-361793 2005	1 2	Kevin Smith	ON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	X/X
368 HL-3	HL-370043 2005	- 1	Levester Hill	ON									ЖА
369 HL-3	HL-371164 2005		Armon Bailey	ON									NA
370 HL-3	HL-373670 2005	5 1	Milton Howard	NO									NA
371 HL-3	HL-385610 2005	1	Charles Littlejohn	ON									NA
372 HL-3	HL-387017 2005	5 1	Brian Fields Carl Warren	ON									N/A
373 HL-3	HL-393632 2005	2	Larry Carter	ON									NA
374 HL-3	HL-399677 2005	5 1	Louis Lashky	ON									NA
375 HL-4	HL-407548 2005	- 1	Antoine Evans	ON									NA
376 HL-4	HL-448514 2005	- 2	Jarrell Brown	ON									NA
377 HL-4	HL-484055 2005	-	Raul Lopez Michael Nieto	ON									YX
378 HL-4	HL-484812 2005	1	Francisco Quezada	ON									NA
379 HL-4	HL-486965 2005	2 1	Jeremiah Fallon	ON									NA
380 HL4	HL-489874 2005	-	Sergio Mendoza Jesus Mendoza	ON.									NA
381 HL-5	HL-504078 2005	1	Julio Guerrero	ON									ж
382 HL-5	HL-509628 2005	2 1	Reginald Webb	NO									NA
383 HL-5	HL-516150 2005		Tony Moore	o <sub>N</sub>									NA
384 HL-5	HL-519786 2005	5 1	Marcos Garcia	NO									NA
385 HL-5	HL-526827 2005	-	Deangelo Norwood	NO									N/A
386 HL-5	HL-527629 2005	-	Timothy Fountain	ON	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	NA

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	ARE THERE TO- FROM MEMOS IN THEFILE?	ON	YES	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	YES	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON	ON	YES	ON	ON	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR HANDWRITTEN NOTES	N/A	ACB 074281-284 ACB 074293 ACB 074294 ACB 074297 ACB 074301 ACB 074301-305 ACB 074313	ACB 043628 ACB 043655	ACB 043833	ACB 044012	ACB 044240 ACB 044294		ACB 074837-838 ACB 074841 ACB 074848-849 ACB 074855 ACB 074865		Area Central Basement 0000099	N/A		ACB 075377	ACB 075751-755	ACB 075973 ACB 076102-103 ACB 076107 ACB 076115			N/A
VIION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	ON	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	ON	YES	NO	YES	NO	ON	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING PROM	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Supervisory Homicide Audit Review Photos- Scene/Body	To-From Memos Major Incident Notification Detail Henriede Case Folder Table of Contents Handwriten Notes Photos - Scene Body	Request for Identification of Photos Major Incident Notification Detail Hemicide Case Folder Table of Contents Supervisory Homicide Audit Review	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Handwriten Notes Supervisory Homicide Addit Review Photos-Sene/Body	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Handwriten Notes Photos – Persons Photos – Series Rody	Major Incident Notification Denil Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Photos – Seen-Body	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Photos – Scene/Body Supervisory Homicide Audit Review	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Photos – Scene Body To-From Memo Handwritten Notes	Homicide File Supervisor's Check List GPRs General Offense Case Report	Homieske File Supervisor's Cheek List Subpoenas APD and ASA Handwriten Notes Photos- Seene/Body Photos- Person	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Supervisory Homicide Audit Review Photos- Scene	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Photos-Valco Stills Photos-Scene Body Supervisory Homicide Audit Review	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Handwriten Notes Aerial Map Supervisory Homicide Andit Review Photos – Semel Rody	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Photos-Sene Rody Supporta Handwrifer many Supporta Handwrifer motivity Supporta	Personal Court Notification Details Major Incident Notification Detail Handwritten Notes	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Court Complaint Transmittal Listing Photos – Scene/Body	Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Supervisory Homicide Audit Review Photos – Scene/Body	Major Incident Notification Deutil Homistide Case Folder Table of Contents To-From Memo Supervisory Homistid Addit Review Photos – Person Photos – Seene Redy
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	9	ON ON	ON	ON O	ON ON	ON O	ON	ON	ON	ON O	NO	NO	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON ON
	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 073946, ACB 073953; ACB 073973; ACB 073979; ACB 073984; ACB 073988; ACB 073979; ACB 074048; ACB 074052; ACB 074055, ACB 074095; ACB 074108; ACB 074140; ACB 074140;	ACB 074217; ACB 074221; ACB 074242; ACB 074249; ACB 074256; ACB 074246; ACB 074270; ACB 074277; ACB 074311	ACB 043442; ACB 043450; ACB 043494; ACB 043507; ACB 043508; ACB 043548; ACB 043563; ACB 043568; ACB 043580; ACB 04360; ACB 043613; ACB 043677; ACB 04360; ACB 043654; ACB 043654	ACB 043691; ACB 043696; ACB 043729; ACB 043742; ACB 043750; ACB 043751; ACB 043764; ACB 043785; ACB 043812; ACB 04364; ACB 043849	ACB 043908; ACB 043922; ACB 043942; ACB 043952; ACB 043956; ACB 043970; ACB 043975; ACB 043984; ACB 043991; ACB 044019	ACB 044105; ACB 044118; ACB 044160; ACB 044171; ACB 044178; ACB 044182; ACB 044218; ACB 044286; ACB 044281; ACB 044288; ACB 044266; ACB 044314	ACB 074364; ACB 074371; ACB 074403; ACB 074408; ACB 074419; ACB 074427; ACB 074435; ACB 074449; ACB 074476; ACB 074483; ACB 074480	ACB 074612; ACB 074624; ACB 074628; ACB 074664; ACB 07409; ACB 074705; ACB 074710; ACB 074715; ACB 074801; ACB 074813 ACB 074819; ACB 074821; ACB 074821	Area Central Basement 0000003	Area Central Basement 0000002; Area Central Basement 0000004	ACB 074896, ACB 074899; ACB 074916; ACB 074921; ACB 074931; ACB 074939; ACB 074945; ACB 074953	ACB 073025, ACB 073031, ACB 073095, ACB 073062, ACB 073086, ACB 073098, ACB 075101, ACB 075119, ACB 075127, ACB 075133, ACB 075136, ACB 075157	ACB 075221, ACB 075227, ACB 075382; ACB 075297, ACB 075316, ACB 075356; ACB 075330; ACB 075348; ACB 075356	ACB 075496, ACB 075502, ACB 075529; ACB 075556, ACB 075614, ACB 075629; ACB 075626, ACB 075649; ACB 075656; ACB 075626, ACB 075649; ACB 075656;	ACB 075891-75894	ACB 076310; ACB 076320; ACB 076363; ACB 076370; ACB 076493; ACB 076406; ACB 076421; ACB 076442; ACB 076462; ACB 076471; ACB 076475; ACB 076486; ACB 076471; ACB 076486;	ACB 076641; ACB 076649-76650; ACB 07681; ACB 076872; ACB 07689; ACB 076869; ACB 076876; ACB 076894; ACB 076902; ACB 076914; ACB 076923; ACB 076901; ACB 076941	ACB 077003; ACB 077047; ACB 077058; ACB 077071; ACB 077081; ACB 077087; ACB 077093
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	N/A	₹ Ż	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MASSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	N/A																	N/A
ARISON se Attorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES	N/A																	N/A
COMPARISON of Defense Attorn	ARE HANDWRITEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	N/A																	N/A
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPA Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defen	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS	N/A																	N/A
ENSE ATTO le missing fi	REGENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	N/A																	V/X
IINAL DEF	DOES THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE SHEET IN THE BASEMENT FILE?	N/A																	N/A
CRIN s in the Im	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?	N/A																	N/A
Item	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS	N/A																	N/A
	ARE INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILL?	N/A																	N/A
	HAS CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON O	ON	ON	ON ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON
RMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Michael Thorpe	Clara Taylor	Enedino Callegos	Jamaal Collier	St Patrick Trusty	Damell Crume Thomas Curtis John Shields Marvin Stone	Justin Love	Jose Elizondo	Apolinar Hemandez	Andres Rojas	Wardell Nugen	Jose Salcedo	Brian Goolsby	Raul Gemez	Emil Kozeluh Christopher Kronenberger	Dasmen Thomas	Daniel Zavala Alfonso Ochoa Jesus Sandoval	Jonathan Brooks
NG INFC	YEAR AREA	2005 1	2005 1	2005 1	2005 1	2005 1	2005 1	2005 1	2005	2005 4	2005 4	2005 1	2005 1	2005 1	2005 1	2005 1	2005 1	2005	2005 1
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION Y NUMBER	387 HL-534365	388 HL-543584	389 HL-543691	390 HL-555606	391 HL-567137 2	392 HL-573690 2	393 HL-604727	394 HL-612170 2	395 HL-617116	396 HL-619201	397 HL-628024 2	398 HL-641342 2	399 HL-656289	400 HL-662200 2	401 HL-669557 2	402 HL-673823 2	403 HL-710670 2	404 HL-722490 2

DENTIFYING INFORMATION	50-1909, 1999-K	900				PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON	NT RETENT	TON FILE COM	ARISON		
RECORDS DIVISION YEAR ARI NUMBER	AREA DEFENDANT(S)	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	IS THE INVESTIGATIVE FILE INVESTIGATIVE THE PERMAN ENT RETENTION HLE?	IS THE INVENTORY IN THE PERANNEN STATION HILL MATCH THE INVENTORY IN THE BASEMENT FILE?	ARE THE GENERAL PROCEESS REPORTS FROM FILE ASSEMENT P FILE MASSING FROM THE PROM THE PREAMONTHE PRE	HEMS IN the Investigation of the Management of t	ARE FILE MISSING AND ARE HANDWRITEN NOTE SECONTHE BASEMENT FILE PROSESSE OF THE PRESENCE OF TH	ng Jrom the Perman	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE MESSENDY THE PERMANENT RESENDENT HE PERMANENT RETENTION HEE?	File BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATERIAL FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE
387 HL-534365 2005 1	1 Michael Thorpe	ON	N/A		N/A	V/X	N/A	N/A	N/A	V/N	NA
388 HL-543584 2005 1	1 Chra Taylor	Q.	N/A								NA
389 HL-543691 2005 1	1 Enedino Callegos	ON	N/A								WA
390 HL-555606 2005 1	Jamaal Collier	ON	N/A								NA
391 HL-567137 2005 1	1 St Patrick Trusty	ON	N/A								NA
392 HL-573690 2005 1	Darnell Crume Thomas Curtis John Shields Marvin Stone	ON	N/A								NA
393 HL-604727 2005 1	1 Justin Love	ON	N/A								NA
394 HL-612170 2005 1	l Jose Elizondo	ON	N/A								NA
395 HL-617116 2005 4	4 Apolinar Hernandez	ON	N/A								NA
396 HL-619201 2005 4	4 Andres Rojas	ON.	N/A								NA
397 HL-628024 2005 1	l Wardell Nugen	ON	N/A								NA
398 HL-641342 2005 1	Jose Sakedo	ΟN									NA
399 HL-656289 2005 1	1 Brian Goolsby	ON	N/A								NA
400 HL-662200 2005 1	1 Raul Gomez	ON	N/A								88.0
401 HL-669557 2005 1	Emil Kozeluh Christopher Kronenberger	NO	N/A								NA
402 HL-673823 2005 1	Dasmen Thomas	ON O	N/A								NA
403 HL-710670 2005 1	Daniel Zavala Alfonso Ochoa Jesus Sandoval	NO	N/A								NA
404 HL-722490 2005 1	Jonathan Brooks	ON	N/A	VV	N/A	N/A	N/A	ΧΆ	N/A	N/A	N N

se:	BATES NU PER PORTO-	0 <mark>4</mark> .	429 D	06 <sup>U</sup>	ienţ#:	<b>513</b> = <b>1</b>	<b>9</b> F	led: 03	ACB 0781 51 ACB 0781 51 ACB 0781 62 ACB 07	Page 317 of	433	Pag	BID #	‡: <b>65</b>
	ARE THERE TO- BA FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	O N	YES	o Z	ON	ON	ON	ON
	BATES NUMBERS FOR HANDWRITTEN NOTES	ACB 088408-413	ACB 077354 ACB 077494 ACB 077513-520 ACB 077544 ACB 077545	N/A	N/A	ACE 088562; ACE 088586; ACE 088653; ACE 088649; ACE 088651; ACE 088654 655; ACE 088665; ACE 08868; ACE 088673; ACE 08868; ACE 088674; ACE 08868; ACE 088691-687;	N/A	ACB 089209	ACB 078097 ACB 078101 ACB 078102	ACB 078310 ACB 078460	ACB 078897 ACB 079060	V X	N/A	N/A
TION	ARE THERE HANDWRITTEN NOTES IN THE FILE?	YES	YES	ON	ON	YES	ON ON	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	ON O	ON
INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION	EXAMPLES OF ITEMS MISSING PROM IN	Major Incident Notification Detail Handwritten Notes Supervisory Homicide Audit Review	Photos - Scene Body Major Incident Nodification Deail Henrisde Case Folder Table of Contents Handwriten Notes Receipt Supervisory Homical Audit Review	ASA Subpoena for Streetfies Motos – Scare Body Photos – Persons Major Incident Nordication Dentil Hernidde Case Folder Table of Contents Supervisory Homisted Audit Revotew	Criminal History Investigative Alert Photss – Person Phots – Person Major Insident Norification Deatil Homisde Case Folder The Jor Confession Supervisory Homiside Audit Review	Supplement Report Photose – Person Photose – Scene Major Indicated Nofitienion Denal Homiside Case Folder Thele of Contents Handvirlen Notes	Photos – Scene/Body Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents	Photos-Scene Body Rolgamph DVD Digital Recording of DVD Receipt Major Incident Netherination Death Hemicide Case Folder Table of Conents Handwriten Note Supervisory Homicide Audit Review	Facinitie Mossage SOS Source Source Court Notification Summary Report Major Instident Notification Deali Honizide Case Folder Table of Contents Supervisory Homistide Audit Review Supervisory Homistide Audit Review	IDOC Innos Sentidos  Barea of Inost. Servicos Deployment  Operations Cante globale  Circumal Histories  Clear Da. Ulla mage Reporter  Innostigation Adeas  Propose—American Management  Innostigation Adeas  Propose—American Adeas  Propose—CODOC Innost Report  CITESS Management  Mayer CITESS Manage	Handwritten Notes Photos – Scene Body Major Inciden Notification Deail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Scene Liverity Anti-Deail	Dipot viscy Frontierde Andri Recrew  Photos – Scene Body  Major Incident Notification Denil  Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents  Sinervisory Homicide Audit Review	Photos – Person Photos – Seene Body Major Incident Notification Detail Homicide Case Folder Table of Contents Suncerview - Homicide Aufit Review	Request for Evidence from ERPS Attorney Cards Photos – Scene/Body Maior Inciden Notification Detail
INVES	IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE?	ON	ON.	ON	ON	ON	ON	Q.	O <sub>N</sub>	9 S	ON	NO	ON	ON
	BATES NUMBER FOR INVENTORY	ACB 088300; ACB 088304; ACB 088321; ACB 088332; ACB 088340; ACB 088345; ACB 088363; ACB 088378; ACB 088386	ACB 07723-7723; ACB 07732, ACB 07738; ACB 077303; ACB 077325; ACB 077323; ACB 077325; ACB 077333; ACB 077435; ACB 07745; ACB 07755; ACB	ACB 077647; ACB 077656; ACB 077683; ACB 077693; ACB 077711; ACB 077716; ACB 077738; ACB 077734; ACB 077775	ACB 077817, ACB 077825, ACB 077842, ACB 077848, ACB 077865, ACB 077866, ACB 077873, ACB 077881, ACB 077881	ACB 088477, ACB 088487, ACB 088517, ACB 088522, ACB 088536, ACB 088542, ACB 088545, ACB 088565, ACB 088613, ACB 088526, ACB 088635	ACB 088787; ACB 088796; ACB 088832; ACB 088846; ACB 088858; ACB 088864; ACB 088915; ACB 088905; ACB 088915; ACB 088918; ACB 088921; ACB 088948;	ACB 089046; ACB 089051; ACB 089098; ACB 089123; ACB 089136; ACB 089149; ACB 089195; ACB 089174; ACB 089195; ACB 089195; ACB 089198; ACB 089264; ACB 089290	ACB 077964; ACB 077974; ACB 077995; ACB 078001; ACB 078015; ACB 078027; ACB 078060; ACB 078071; ACB 078080; ACB 078177	ACB 078151, ACB 078164, ACB 078182, ACB 078281, ACB 078281, ACB 07828, ACB 078482, ACB 078281, ACB 07848, ACB 078482, ACB 078489, ACB 078486, ACB 078489,	ACB 078955, ACB 078901, ACB 078929, ACB 078938, ACB 078961, ACB 078973, ACB 079009, ACB 079025, ACB 079029, ACB 079032, ACB 079038, ACB 079104	ACB 079191; ACB 079195; ACB 079221; ACB 079227; ACB 079281; ACB 079287; ACB 079291; ACB 079299; ACB 079306; ACB 079397	ACB 079407; ACB 079419; ACB 079440; ACB 079453; ACB 079476; ACB 079487; ACB 079496; ACB 079503; ACB 079511	ACB 079623; ACB 079634; ACB 079663; ACB 079667; ACB 079677; ACB 079685; ACB 079600, ACB 0796695; ACB 079715;
	DOES THE BASEMENT FILEINCLUDE AN INVENTORY?	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	V N	N/A	Z/A	N/A	N/A
	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?													
SON tttorney File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING HANDWRITTEN NOTES													
- \	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?													
CRIMINAL DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE COMPAR Items in the Investigative File missing from the Criminal Defense	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS													
ENSE ATTO	RE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASSEMENT ILE MISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?													
INAL DEF	DOES THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE MATCH THE INVENTORY SHEET IN THE													
CRIM in the Inv	DOES THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE CONTAIN AN INVENTORY SHEET?													
Items	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING INVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS													
	ARE AVESTIGATIVE MATERIALS AISSING FROM THE DEFENSE ATTORNEY FILE?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	« Ž	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	HAS IN DEFENSE ATTORNEY HILE BEEN PRODUCED?	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	8	ON O	ON O	ON Pro-s	ON	ON O	ON ON	ON
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	DEHEN DANT(S)	Michael Nieto	Lonnell Payne	Nicholas Izguerra	Ariel Bueno	Christopher Sodaro	Derrick Lemon	Jennifer Reeves	Marlin Garner Frederick Deese	Eddie Ferren Tydynau Underwood Jameelah Williams	Brace Ervin	Ariel Bueno	Jorge Flores	David Aguilera
G INFO	AR AREA	2005 1	1 09	1 90	1 90	1 90	- 1	1 90	1 90	-	1 09	- 1	- 1	1 90
TEYIN	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR NUMBER	HL-808159 200	HM- 100890	HM- 148888	HM- 2006	HM- 199438 2006	HM- 208287	HM- 231046 2006	HM- 232296 2006	HM. 2006	HM- 278309 2006	HM- 2006	HM- 2006	HM- 2006
DENI	NUN NUN	405 HL-8	H 406 1000	H 148	H H 182	H 199	410 H	411 H	412 H	H 13 264	H H 278	415 H	416 H	H H 318

	MISSING FROM THE													
	OTHER INVESTIGATIVE MATTERAL FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MESSING FROM THE FERMANEST BETEXTON FILE													NA
File	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS													N/A
ARISON vent Retention	ARE TO-FROM MEMOS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?													N/A
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON to Investigative File missing from the Permanent Reter	ARETOFICAMENT OF MEASURED THE BEASTROUTED THE WISSURDIAL MEASURED THE BEASTROUTED WITH MEASURED THE BEASTROUTED THE BEASTROUTE													N/A
INT RETENT ive File missin	ARE HANDWRITTE NOTES FROM TI BASEMENT FIL MISSING FROM THE PERMANE RETENTION FIL													N/A
PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON from the Permanent Retention File	TES NUMBERS FOR MISSIN NEAL PROGRESS REPORTS													N/A
	ARE THE GENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANNENT RETERATION FILE?													N/A
	NAETHE CONTROL OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE ACCEPTANCE FROM THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE ACCEPT													N/A
	IS THE INVESTIGAT FILE INVENTORY THE PERMANEN RETENTION	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	K/X	N/A
	HAS A PERMANENT RETENTION FILE BEEN PRODUCED?	ON	ON	NO	ON	ON	ON	ON NO	ON	Q N	ON	NO	NO	ON
RMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Michael Nieto	Lonnell Payne	Nicholas Izguerra	Ariel Bueno	Christopher Sodaro	Derrick Lemon	Jennifer Reeves	Marlin Garner Frederick Deese	Eddie Fenton Tytysma Underwood Jameelah Williams	Bruce Ervin	Ariel Bueno	Jorge Flores	David Aguilera
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	RECORDS DIVISION YEAR AREA NUMBER	405 HL-808159 2005 1	406 HM- 2006 1	407 HM- 2006 1	408 HM- 2006 1	409 HM- 2006 1	HM- 208287 2006 1	HM- 2006 1	412 HM- 232296 1006 1	413 HM: 2006 1	HM- 278309 2006 1	HM- 2006 1	HM- 2006 1	417 HM- 2006 1

Case: 1:	18=6WW WS NOR TO-REAM MEMORY WENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	9 Docu	ımeni	#***	<b>13</b> =1	g Fi	<b>66</b> :	03/1	<b>5/4</b>	ege.	31 <b>9</b> (	f 433 Page	<b>    </b> #	<b>6</b> 39
	ARE THERE TO- FROM MEMOS IN THE FILE?	O Z	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	ON	NO	O <sub>X</sub>	ON	
	SS NUMBERS FOR	ACB 080057	N/A	ACB 080617 ACB 080755 ACB 080769	N/A	ACB 044779	N/A	ACB 045387 ACB 045388 ACB 045447 ACB 045448	X/A	ACB 045983 ACB 045996 ACB 045998	ACB 046275 ACB 046276	ACB 046525 ACB 046540 ACB 046559		

Yes

NO NO

ACB 044590; ACB 044600; ACB 044625; ACB 044632; ACB 044669; ACB 044676; ACB 044685; ACB 044721; ACB 044751; ACB 044762; ACB 044781;

YES

YES

YES

ON N

ACB 045187; ACB 045203; ACB 045269; ACB 045265; ACB 045301; ACB 045317; ACB 045322; ACB 045349; ACB 045374; ACB 045382

YES

ON.

ON.

ACB 045500; ACB 045512; ACB 045543; ACB 04559; ACB 045619; ACB 045626; ACB 045640; ACB 045654; ACB 045696; ACB 045711; ACB 045713; ACB 045713

YES

ON

2006

HM-445290 0N

Darnell Lane

2006

HM-449389 YES

NO NO

ACB 046117; ACB 046125; ACB 046121; ACB 046177; ACB 046191; ACB 046222; ACB 046249; ACB 046255; ACB 046263

YES

YES

N<sub>O</sub>

ACB 045819; ACB 045830; ACB 045868; ACB 045905; ACB 045919; ACB 045936; ACB 045969; ACB 045973; ACB 045979; ACB 046022

YES

YES

ON

YES

ON

Jernaine Lewis

2006

HM-492478 NO N

Carlos Rivera

-

2006

HM-501773

ON

Jose Soto

2006

HM-478600 ON.

9

ACB 046640; ACB 046646; ACB 046685; ACB 046691; ACB 046708; ACB 046721; ACB 046724; ACB 046736; ACB 046743; ACB 046782

YES

YES

ON.

ACB 079863; ACB 079873; ACB 079910; ACB 079915; ACB 079952; ACB 079970; ACB 079982; ACB 079999; ACB 080089; ACB 080110; ACB 080120; ACB 080157

YES

ON N

Prince Ford Antonio Rush Bruce Garrett Juan Booker

2006

HM-341097 ON

2006

HM-353304

419

ON

2006

HM-366735

420

NO.

Lewis Robinson

2006

HM-367019

421

NO.

Daniel Avitia

2006

HM-372012

422

Lorenzo Wilson Paris Gosha Erika Ray

2006

HM-414793 Edwon Carter

2006

HM-419168

424

0N

ACB 080265; ACB 080271; ACB 080371; ACB 080378; ACB 080415; ACB 080444; ACB 080448; ACB 080466; ACB 080486; ACB 080497; ACB 080526; ACB 080542

YES

INVESTIGATIVE FILE INFORMATION

IS THE INVENTORY COMPLETE? Yes

ON.

ACB 080620; ACB 080629; ACB 080678; ACB 080683; ACB 080701; ACB 080713; ACB 080735; ACB 080746; ACB 080753;

YES

NO NO

ACB 044429; ACB 044437; ACB 044461; ACB 044464; ACB 044475; ACB 04484; ACB 044499; ACB 044507

YES

1999-2006
1983-1989,
Files,
Basement
Index of
f Chicago,
v. City of
Fields

IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

AREA

RECORDS DIVISION NUMBER

PERMANENT RETENTION FILE COMPARISON Hems in the Investigative File missing from the Permanent Retention File	OTHER RVISTIGATUE MATERIAL FROM THE BASIMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	٧N	NA
	BATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING TO- FROM MEMOS												N/A
	ARE TO-ROM MEMOS FROM THE BASSEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?												N/A
	BATES NUMBERS FOR AISSING HANDWRITTE NOTES												N/A
	ARE HANDWRITTEN NOTES FROM THE BASEMENT FILE MISSING FROM THE PERMANENT RETENTION FILE?												N/A
	AATES NUMBERS FOR MISSING JENERAL PROGRESS REPORTS												N/A
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RMATION	DEFENDANT(S)	Prince Ford Antonio Rush Bruce Garrett Juan Booker	Ronald Livingston	Benjamin Cooley	Lewis Robinson	Daniel Avitia	Lorenzo Wilson Paris Gosha Erika Ray	Edwon Carter	Clarence Mosely	Damell Lane	Jose Soto	Jermaine Lewis	Carlos Rivera
IDENTIFYING INFORMATION	YEAR AREA	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N YEAR	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
	RECORDS DIVISION NUMBER	HM- 341097	HM- 353304	HM- 366735	HM- 367019	HM- 372012	HM- 414793	HM- 419168	HM- 445290	HM- 449389	HM- 478600	HM- 492478	HM- 501773
IDE		418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429

## Michael Brasfield and Associates, Inc.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Jacques Rivera v. Guevara, et al. No. 12 CV 4428

# **ATTACHMENT I**

#### Michael Brasfield and Associates, Inc.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

James Kluppelberg v. Jon Burge and City of Chicago, et al.

No. 1:13-cv-03963

Report of Plaintiff's Expert – Michael D. Brasfield

**January 5, 2016** 

#### A. Introduction

Gayle Horn with the law firm of Loevy & Loevy, representing the plaintiff in this matter, contacted and retained me to review the appropriateness of the actions of numerous employees of the City of Chicago, specifically as they relate to matters stemming from the arrest and eventual incarceration of James Kluppelberg for allegedly setting fire to a residential structure on March 24, 1984 that resulted in the deaths of 6 individuals. These events cover a 29-year period, beginning in March 1984 and ending in August 2013 when Kluppelberg was exonerated and declared innocent of the crimes for which he was convicted.

Based on my review of the materials provided to me, I have concluded to a reasonable degree of professional certainty that certain individual defendants and the City of Chicago failed to conduct even a cursory investigation of the facts prior to arresting Mr. Kluppelberg and causing him to be charged. Physical abuse, including assault, was utilized to obtain a false confession. Additionally, based on false evidence from Duane Glassco and others, the evidence in the record leads me to conclude that the defendants manufactured and falsified evidence and manipulated witnesses using improper police interrogation tactics, all in violation of accepted police procedures.

Defendants also withheld critically relevant information from Kluppelberg and his counsel, In fact, it was not until August 2014, during this civil litigation, that the City produced the investigative file created by the Area 3 detectives in 1984. That file, referred to as the "New File," contained exculpatory information and was not disclosed to Kluppelberg prior to his criminal trial.

In my opinion, the City of Chicago created an environment where officers could ignore police department policies, proper police practices, and the law with impunity and that such behavior was not only tolerated, but also encouraged. The evidence from this case demonstrates that even though the Chicago Police Department ("CPD") had formal written standards for

homicide investigations, as a matter of unofficial policy or widespread practice, the defendants in this case were permitted to repeatedly violate those written standards and other commonly accepted police investigative practices. My opinions and the facts upon which I base my opinions are discussed in greater detail below.

I have been an active-duty municipal and/or county law enforcement official for approximately 39 years. I retired from active governmental service in 2009. I have served as the Chief of Police of the Fort Lauderdale Police Department, the Assistant Chief of the Seattle Police Department, and the elected Sheriff of Jefferson County, Washington. Over the last 20 years I have also been actively engaged as a consultant, trainer, and case reviewer in matters related to law enforcement. An overview of my qualifications follows in a later portion of this opinion. Over the past nine years, I have testified and been qualified as a police practices expert in numerous state and federal courts for both plaintiffs and defendants. My testimony has been both on behalf of and against law enforcement personnel.

I set forth the FRPC 26 list of cases in which I have testified as Attachment A; the material I reviewed with respect to this case in Attachment B; my rate of compensation in Attachment C; and my detailed resume in Attachment D.

I reserve the right to alter and supplement my opinions and/or form additional opinions regarding this case upon disclosure to me of any further information or documentation related to this case.

### **B.** Expert Witness Qualifications

I began my 41-year law enforcement career in 1968 as a patrol officer with the City of Mercer Island, Washington. In 1969, I joined the Seattle Police Department and served Seattle as a police officer, detective, sergeant, lieutenant, captain, major, and assistant chief. In addition to uniformed patrol, my investigative assignments as a detective included traffic, homicide investigation, burglary and theft, and vice (gambling and prostitution). As a sergeant, I served in patrol, the tactical squad, and internal investigations. As a lieutenant, I served as a watch commander in charge of 50 patrol officers, and later as the commander of the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission's Basic Law Enforcement Academy for 2 years. This academy was responsible for developing and providing the initial law enforcement training for all commissioned law enforcement officers in Washington State. As a captain, I served as commander at both the downtown and north precincts, with responsibility for over 125 officers at each location. I also served as the commander of the Internal Investigations section of the Seattle Police Department for 2 years. I was the major in command of the inspectional services division for 4 years. This division was responsible for developing, implementing, and monitoring departmental policies and procedures. This division was also responsible for developing and administering a budget in excess of \$120 million. My last 5 years with the Seattle Police Department were served as assistant chief in command of the support services bureau. I was responsible for, and oversaw the activity of, nine uniquely different divisions including: internal investigations; training; personnel, intelligence; crime prevention; communications; records & evidence; data processing; and fiscal, property, & fleet management.

In this capacity I routinely served as the acting Chief of Police. I retired from the agency in 1995.

I was selected by the City of Fort Lauderdale as its Police Chief in 1995. The 33-squaremile city has a full time resident population of 165,000. An estimated additional 60,000 "snow bird" residents return to second homes in the city during the 6-month winter season. Fort Lauderdale serves as the seat of government for the county of 1.5 million and is in the heart of a diverse tri-county (Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach) population of 4 million. As one of the premier tourist destinations in South Florida, over 12 million passengers come through the airport each year. The ocean port handles the second largest number of cruise ship sailings in the world. Fort Lauderdale serves as the governmental and business hub of the County. The Fort Lauderdale Police Department had a budget of \$60 million and consisted of 500 sworn positions and 300 civilian positions. In 2000, the department received 600,000 calls for service, dispatched over 200,000 of those calls, made over 20,000 arrests, and issued 65,000 traffic citations. The Department is now nationally recognized as an innovative leader in the field of community policing and was one of only a handful of cities nationwide to be selected as a Community Policing Demonstration Site by the Department of Justice. I oversaw the operation of the only municipal jail in the state of Florida. Under my tenure, Fort Lauderdale became the first major agency to obtain accreditation. After over 6 years as the police chief of Fort Lauderdale, I retired from law enforcement a second time and returned to the Seattle area in the fall of 2001.

After retiring as Chief of the Fort Lauderdale Police Department I returned to my retirement home in Washington State. After a year and a half I chose to run for, and was elected to, the office of Jefferson County Sheriff. I served in that capacity for over 6 years, and retired from active-duty law enforcement for the third (and final) time in the spring of 2009.

As both a Police Chief (6 years) and Sheriff (6 years), I have reviewed and approved policy and procedures of every kind. These included (but are not limited to) criminal investigations, maintenance of police records, complaints against police officers, training, supervision, and discipline. I believe that of specific relevance to this case is that I was the chair of the Washington State Board on Law Enforcement Training, Standards, and Education. Through that position I regularly examined and reviewed issues and criteria that define standards and norms related to the practice and administration of law enforcement practices and operations. I also served 2 years as Commander of the Washington State Basic Law Enforcement Academy in Burien, Washington. In that position I was responsible for the administration of the training program provided to all Washington State Law Enforcement Officers. This was also my role as the Assistant Chief of the Seattle Police Department responsible for in-service and advanced training at the Academy over a subsequent 5-year period. Finally, for 6 years, I was the Commander of the Seattle Police Department's Inspectional Services Division and responsible for the development, formulation and updating all police policy and procedures, including those involved in proper investigation procedures.

As an independent consultant and sub-contractor, I have completed on-site visits to analyze 6 major U.S. city police agencies (Boston, Baltimore, Memphis, Oxnard, Cleveland & Seattle) to evaluate community policing in public housing. I have also served as a visiting

management assessor for the cities of New Orleans (LA), Columbus (OR), Portland, (OR), San Francisco (CA), Bremerton (WA). Upon my return to Seattle in 2001, I provided contract professional services as a consultant and program director for the non-profit South Downtown Foundation. I had responsibility for administering several million dollars for improving public safety in the International District, SoDo, and Pioneer Square neighborhoods of Seattle. In this capacity I coordinated efforts with the City of Seattle, the Seattle Police Department, and various interest and civic groups in the area.

As Sheriff of Jefferson County, I held a gubernatorial appointment to the Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission, serving as the only law enforcement official on this body of judicial, legislative, and executive-branch representatives. I also chaired the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission's Board on Law Enforcement Training, Standards, and Education. Members of this board monitored and evaluated the training of police officers and participated in law enforcement decertification hearings.

Over the last 40 years I have received extensive, specialized professional training in nearly all areas of law enforcement. There has been particular emphasis in the areas of training, internal investigations, criminal investigations, traffic homicide investigations, use of force, ethics, and police liability. I was awarded "life member" status with the International Association of Chiefs of Police in 2005. I was also awarded "life member" status with the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs in 2009. I am also a "life member" of the National Sheriffs Association. I have also been a member of the Washington State Sheriffs Association and served on the executive board of that organization.

During my career, I have been required to investigate and/or review hundreds of internal investigations. I have supervised hundreds of officers, and have had to review their compliance with standards of behavior and integrity. As both a supervisor, and later a commander of internal investigations with the Seattle Police Department, I have reviewed and evaluated the thoroughness of well over hundreds of such investigations. As a police chief and as a sheriff, I have had the ultimate responsibility of passing judgment on such actions by law enforcement officers in situations ranging from traffic stops to fatal shootings.

I received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Criminal Justice from the University of Washington in Seattle. I also am a graduate of the Senior Management Institute for Police (SMIP) of the Police Executive Research Forum.

I have been retained in over 65 lawsuits as a police practices expert witness - approximately 66% for law enforcement defendants and 33% for civil rights plaintiffs or individuals claiming injury by law enforcement officers. These include federal district courts in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Florida, Washington State, Idaho, Oregon, Colorado, and Louisiana, and state courts in Washington, Alaska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Florida, Wyoming, Texas, and Kentucky.

## I. <u>Background Facts Relating to Fire at 4448 S. Hermitage and Subsequent Investigations</u>

## A. Brief Overview of Facts Relating to Investigation of James Kluppelberg and Fire at 4448 S. Hermitage

In the early morning hours of March 24, 1984, a fire erupted in the vacant first floor of a three-story apartment building on Chicago's South Side.

The fire ripped through the building, killing 28 year old Elva Lupercio and her five children, Santos, 10; Sonia, 8; Christobel, 6; Yadira, 4; and Anabel, 3, who lived on the second floor. Elva's husband, Santos, managed to escape, but suffered a fractured skull and severe burns.

The fire destroyed the building, located at 4448 South Hermitage Avenue, as well as an adjacent building and damaged another, but no one else was injured. The cause of the fire was listed as undetermined due to extensive burning and the collapse of the building. The fire (investigation) was closed as "apparent accidental" by detective Lawrence Tuider.

At the time of the fire, investigations of this type were conducted by the Chicago Police Department (CPD) Bomb and Arson Unit. The Bomb and Arson Unit found that the cause and origin of the fire at 4448 South Hermitage could not be determined due to the extensive destruction of the building and the absence of an accelerant<sup>2</sup>. In April of 1984 the CPD closed the case as non-criminal, "apparent accidental fire deaths".<sup>3</sup>

On March 23, 1984, about 15 hours before the fire at 4448 South Hermitage broke out, a house nearby at 4504 South Marshfield burned to the ground<sup>4</sup>. The fire then spread to the buildings adjacent to 4504 South Marshfield. To even the most casual observer, the similarities between the fire at 4504 South Marshfield and 4448 South Hermitage (2 blocks away) are obvious. For instance, they both occurred within hours of each other and within 2 blocks of each other, and both fires were of a magnitude that they spread to adjacent buildings. Fire and Arson detective Wayne Micek<sup>5</sup> was listed as being one of the personnel assigned to the investigation of the Marshfield fire.

The person responsible for setting the Marshfield fire was a woman by the name of Isabel Ramos<sup>6</sup> (age 38 at the time of the 1984 fires). Ramos lived at her aunt's home at 4640 South Marshfield at the time of the fires. Ramos was also reported to have been under medical care for mental health issues. Ramos admitted to setting the fire at 4504 South Marshfield, for which she was ultimately convicted.<sup>7</sup> She said that she spent the next 12 hours or more wandering around to different bars on Ashland Avenue. Ramos was interviewed in connection with the Marshfield

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> National Registry of Exonerations. University of Michigan Law School. Maurice Possley. Before June 2012.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> CPD #F-105-510 (CITY-KLUP 004367)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 4/13/1984 (CITY-KLUP 000562-564)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> CPD #F-104-537 (CITY-KLUP\_004358-4363)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Ibid, (CITY-KLUP 004361)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> CPD Report - #F-105-510 (CITY-KLUP 004316) dated 3/24/1984

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Ibid, (CITY-KLUP 004317)

fire, the fire at 4448 S. Hermitage, and yet another fire in the neighborhood that happened the same week as the other two fires. Ramos told investigating officers during this interview that she "may have set" other fires besides the Marshfield fire but because of her intoxicated condition she could not remember specifically having set it. A number of individuals responsible for investigating the Lupercio/Hermitage fire were well aware of all three fires and that they had occurred in a short temporal and geographic proximity to each other. Information about Isabel Ramos being questioned regarding the 4448 S. Hermitage fire was shared with detectives Lawrence Tuider and McKinley.

A police report<sup>10</sup> also made reference to another possible suspect, a 13 to 14 year old teenager named "Ritchie" who claimed that he had helped set the fire at 4448 South Hermitage (Lupercio family residence) fire, and that he lived at 4437-4435 South Marshfield.

There was also a "tip" that "James Crockenburg" might have been involved in the Lupercio fire <sup>11</sup>. This "tip" was also referenced in his arrest report for the Lupercio fire. <sup>12</sup>

In November of 1987, over three and a half years after the fire, an individual by the name of Duane Glassco (age 19 at the time of the fire) was arrested by CPD for burglary, theft, and violation of probation. During his interrogation by the police in December 1987, he allegedly volunteered a statement that he had information that James Kluppelberg had been responsible for starting the fatal fire that killed the Lupercio family members. <sup>13</sup> It should be noted that Glassco had previously dated a woman by the name of Dawn Gramont. Gramont had later dated James Kluppelberg and Glassco had reason to dislike Kluppelberg. Glassco's statement to police included facts that were objectively false, and appear to have been based on a desire to reduce jail time on his charges, and in retaliation for the Kluppelberg – Gramont relationship.

Also in December of 1987, James Kluppelberg (age 18 at the time of the fire) reported a fire in which 2 vehicles had been burned at 820 West Belle Plaine Avenue on the north side of Chicago. Kluppelberg was a working as a security guard at the location of the vehicle fires. It should be noted that the car fires were over 3 years and 15 miles removed from the fires of 1984 described above.

Bomb & Arson Detectives Leonard Rolston and John Schmitz brought Kluppelberg in on a pretext to talk about the car fires. According to Kluppelberg, they actually began questioning him about the Lupercio/Hermitage fatality fire that occurred more than 3 years earlier. During their interrogation of Kluppelberg, the detectives claim that he supposedly provided a voluntary confession to not only the car fires, but also to the fire on South Hermitage that killed members of the Lupercio family. Kluppelberg initially denied involvement in the fatal fire of 1984. Kluppelberg alleged that he was beaten by officers during his interrogation and eventually

<sup>9</sup> CPD Report - #F-105-510, (CITY-KLUP\_004315)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> Micek Dep at 33

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> Chicago Police Department report contained in what has been described as the "new file". Page 3 – BATES CITY-KLUP 004314

Glassco Testimony, P544

confessed to avoid further abuse. His beating by the police was litigated in a motion to suppress, which the criminal court granted.<sup>14</sup>

MR. STOIOFF: Is the Court passing on the credibility of the officers visa vie (sic) their saving they did not beat him?

THE COURT: Of course. It is obvious the defendant was mistreated by the police.

Kluppelberg's then girlfriend, Dawn Gramont (age 18 at the time of the fatality fire), was also taken into custody by the police. She informed them that Kluppelberg could not have started the fatal fire, because he was with her at the time. However, after continued police interrogation (which she claimed included physical assault) she then allegedly volunteered a statement implicating Kluppelberg in the fire.

In January of 1988, Kluppelberg was charged with arson and 6 counts of murder. In November of 1988, as noted above, Kluppelberg's alleged confession was suppressed by a Cook County judge based on objective medical evidence of serious injury to Kluppelberg believed to be caused by CPD investigators at the time of his interrogation. The judge noted that there was bruising around Kluppelberg's kidney area and that he was urinating blood when he was screened at the jail after his police interrogation. The judge concluded that Kluppelberg had been beaten by police and that his confession was coerced. 15

In January 1989, Kluppelberg was placed on trial. The prosecution asked for the death penalty. In July 1989, a Cook County Circuit Judge Loretta Hall Morgan found him guilty in the non-jury trial. At sentencing in March 1990, Judge Morgan rejected the prosecution's request for the death penalty, but did sentence him to life in prison without parole.

After unsuccessful appeals Kluppelberg filed a post-conviction petition in May 2008, based on a significant disclosure of new evidence, both scientific, objective, and witness related. Over the next 3 years, attorneys for Kluppelberg worked within the courts for his exoneration. The State's Attorney continued to resist these efforts, but finally in May 2012 they declared that they did not feel that they could meet the burden of proof against Kluppelberg. A Cook County Circuit Court Judge then vacated the convictions and the charges were dismissed.

At the end of May 2012, after nearly 25 years in prison, Kluppelberg was released. In August 2013 Kluppelberg was granted a "Certificate of Innocence" by Judge Michael Hale.

In my experience, neither prosecutors nor criminal courts judges lightly vacate homicide convictions or enter declarations that a previously convicted murderer is in fact completely innocent of the crimes for which he had been convicted.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> Motion to suppress findings (P000221) 11/15/1988

#### B. Detailed Timeline and Overview of Individuals Involved in Case

On March 23, 1984 there was a fire in the area of 4504 South Marshfield Avenue. The fire began at approximately 3:45 pm, and continued sporadically through the afternoon, evening, and into the following early morning hours. The suspect in the fire at 4504 S. Marshfield, Isabel Ramos, was not arrested by police until 10:15 am on the morning of March 24, 1988.

On March 23, 1984 there was an arson fire at 1840 West 46<sup>th</sup> Street. The suspect in this fire was identified as Steven Slepawic. This fire was reported at approximately 11:15 pm.

Both the "Ramos" fires and the "Slepawic" fire were within a few blocks of the Lupercio/Hermitage fire.

CPD patrol officers Bakanski and McGuire and others began producing the initial reports <sup>16</sup> related to the Lupercio/Hermitage fire on March 24, 1984 at 4:00 am. That initial report as well as companion reports generated and included in the "permanent retention file" provided detailed lists of those governmental (police, fire, medical examiner, etc.) officials present during the response and immediate investigation efforts. It should be noted that nowhere in the detailed lists do the names of fire officials William Alletto or Frances Burns (defendants) appear. Deputy Fire Commissioner Alltman is listed as the fire official in charge <sup>17</sup>. Detectives (defendants) George Jenkins, John Nelson, and Lawrence Tuider are listed. <sup>18</sup>

A death investigation report<sup>19</sup> of the Lupercio/Hermitage fire was prepared by CPD Bomb and Arson detective George Jenkins on March 25, 1984. In his report he stated while doing a canvas of the fire location, "a citizen" had informed him that an individual in the crowd watching the fire was overheard to say that he had been involved in starting the fire. The "citizen" told Jenkins that the person was Richard Shields (age 13). Detective Jenkins, along with detective John Nelson later interviewed Shields and his mother at the 9<sup>th</sup> precinct. The detectives determined that what Shields had actually said was related to earlier television reports describing a woman running around in the area of the fire with a gasoline can. No further steps were taken and the detectives indicated that they had no other investigative leads and requested that the investigation be reassigned to another watch.

Another report was prepared by CPD Bomb and Arson detective Kenneth Urbon on a CPD Bureau of Investigative Services form submitted on March 26, 1984. In this report Urbon stated that due to the extensive burning and collapse of the building the cause and origin of the fire could not be determined. He went on to state that there was no indication of an extremely hot fire since there was no beading to the copper wires in the building. The building owner was interviewed and he stated that he had never had any problems with any of the tenants and that to his knowledge no one in the building was having any problems, and knew of no reason why anyone would want to set fire to the building. Urbon's investigative partner was Dennis Guest.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> CPD Reports - #F-105-510 (CITY-KLUP 000539-548)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> CPD Bomb and Arson Supplementary Report #F-105-510 (CITY-KLUP\_000550)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Ibid, (CITY-KLUP 000550)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> Ibid, (CITY-KLUP 000551-552)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> CPD Bureau of Investigative Services (CITY-KLUP 000553-000556)

An additional supplementary report<sup>21</sup> was prepared on April 4, 1984 by CPD Bomb and Arson detective E. O'Donnell. In the report, O'Donnell indicates that 2 separate tips had been received. One anonymous caller claimed that the person responsible for the Lupercio/Hermitage fire was a Ricardo Rodriguez, a "Streets" gang member. Rodriguez agreed to take a polygraph examination. The examiner determined that Rodriguez was not responsible and had no knowledge of the fire. The other anonymous tip was received through the CPD "We-Tip" program and claimed that the person responsible was a James Kluppelberg.<sup>22</sup> Kluppelberg was also picked up but claimed he had nothing to do with the fire and was in a nearby home with his girlfriend, Dawn Gramont. O'Donnell reported that although Kluppelberg refused to take a polygraph, Gramont confirmed that he had been home with her at the time of the Lupercio/Hermitage fire. O'Donnell closed his report with the statement "At this time there is not any evidence to indicate that either Ricardo Rodriguez or James Kluppelberg was responsible for the (Lupercio/Hermitage) fire."

Another supplementary report<sup>23</sup> was written by Officer David Allen on April 10, 1984. He was dispatched to Holy Cross Church to recover an anonymous threatening letter that had been sent to Oscar Siller, a surviving victim of the Lupercio/Hermitage fire. The unsigned letter, written in Spanish, had a Chicago postmark. The letter writer claimed that Siller was responsible for the fire and that he would be both dead and turned into immigration.

A supplementary report<sup>24</sup> of the Lupercio/Hermitage fire was also prepared by CPD Area 3 Violent Crime detective Lawrence Tuider on April 13, 1984. The report category is checked as "non-criminal" and reviews the investigatory steps taken, including examination of the scene, CPD laboratory evidentiary test results, medical examiner's reports, interviews with fire and police involved, etc. The report concluded that there was no evidence in the laboratory results of any type of accelerant<sup>25</sup>, no evidence of arson, and that on scene CPD bomb and arson investigators had no idea as to the cause of the fire. A canvas of the neighborhood had been done, and there were no indication of foul play. Detective Tuider requested that the <u>case be classified as "closed, apparent accidental fire deaths</u>." The report was approved on April 14, 1984 by a Sergeant Owen.

In December 1987, Glassco spoke with police about the 4448 S. Hermitage fire, approximately three and a half years after it occurred. He was in jail, facing charges.

In January of 1988, detectives Rolston and Schmitz brought Kluppelberg into the police station for questioning about the 4448 S. Hermitage fire. He had been working at a security guard at the time and had reported two car fires at work. He was brought to the station purportedly to be interviewed about those fires. After he was brought to the station, Kluppelberg alleges that he was beaten and forced into providing a false confession to the arson-murder.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 4/4/1984 (CITY-KLUP\_000557-559)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 4/10/1984 (CITY-KLUP 000560-561)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 4/13/1984 (CITY-KLUP\_000562-564)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> CPD #F-105-510 (CITY-KLUP\_004367)

On January 27, 1988 detectives Rolston and Schmitz produced a supplementary report<sup>26</sup> that stated that James Kluppelberg had been indicted by the Cook County Grand Jury for 18 Counts of Murder, 7 Counts of Attempted Murder, and 3 Counts of Arson for the Lupercio/Hermitage fire. An arrest warrant was issued for Kluppelberg on the charges and the warrant was delivered to the Cook County Jail where Kluppelberg was currently being held.

On January 29, 1988 detectives Foley and Kelly produced another supplementary report<sup>27</sup> that served to conclude the investigative efforts of the CPD in the Lupercio/Hermitage fire. The report lists detectives Foley, Kelly, Rolston, Schmitz, J. Smith, and J. Rusnak as arresting officers. The report lists CFD Battalion Chief William Alletto and CFD Deputy Chief Frances Burns (both of the Office of Fire Investigations) as having been interviewed. The report also indicates that an "oral statement" was taken from Kluppelberg, and that both oral and written statements were taken from Gramont and Glassco. The detectives stated that when they originally attempted to interview Kluppelberg, he had spoken with a lawyer and refused to talk with the detectives. Foley and Kelly claim in their report that they "had occasion" to attend a meeting (no date given) with ASA Warnick, ASA Rather, detectives Rolston and Schmitz. Foley and Kelly claim that as a result of that meeting they "had occasion" to interview fire officials Alletto and Burns. Alletto and Burns orally claimed that on the night of the Lupercio/Hermitage fire they conducted their own investigation (to which they were neither assigned nor authorized) and had concluded (but never reported to anyone) that the Lupercio/Hermitage fire was an incendiary arson fire. Foley and Kelly also included oral statements attributed to Gramont and Glassco that they knew, or should have known, to be false. They concluded their report stating that the case was "Cleared and Closed".

On March 24, 1988 Area 3 Violent Crimes detectives Thomas Ptak and Michael Duffin produced a supplementary report<sup>28</sup> claiming remarks made by Kluppelberg while they were doing an in-custody transport of Kluppelberg. The alleged remarks had no objective relationship to the Lupercio/Hermitage fire, but appeared to have been solicited in an attempt to enhance the case against Kluppelberg.

On February 2, 1989 detectives Foley and Kelly produced yet another supplementary report<sup>29</sup> claiming that they had been contacted by Thomas Brittain and that he had additional information regarding Kluppelberg's involvement in the Lupercio/Hermitage fire. Thomas Brittain claimed that he had been in the Cook County Jail with Kluppelberg sometime in March of 1988, and that while Brittain, Kluppelberg, another unknown male, and a 4<sup>th</sup> man (only described as Hispanic) were sharing a cell, the Hispanic man had a newspaper clipping about the Lupercio/Hermitage fire and he asked Kluppelberg if he had done it. According to Brittain's alleged story, Kluppelberg denied any involvement, but when the other 2 men left the cell, Kluppelberg stated that he started the Lupercio/Hermitage fire by accident and also claimed responsibility for the 2 car fires while he was a security guard. It should be noted that Brittain never provided this information to the detectives earlier, and that the detectives never obtained any type of written or recorded statement from Brittain.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 1/27/1988 (CITY-KLUP 000575)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>27</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 1/29/1988 (CITY-KLUP 000576-582)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>28</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 3/24/1988 (CITY-KLUP\_000583-584)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>29</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 2/2/1989 (CITY-KLUP\_000585-586)

#### C. The New File

In August 2014, the City produced a New File. That New File was not disclosed to the prosecutor prior to Kluppelberg's criminal trial and therefore was not disclosed to Kluppelberg either.<sup>30</sup>

The New File was the original Area 3 1984 Investigative File for the investigation into the fire and deaths at 4448 S. Hermitage.

The New File contains significant material not in the permanent retention file or in the 1988 Area 3 Investigative File. For example, it includes an unsigned and undated handwritten investigative note<sup>31</sup>, in which a neighbor (Minerva Harast) living at 4452 South Hermitage Avenue stated that the Lupercio/Hermitage building had "extension cords all over basement floor in home where fire had killed the people – used to get hot when it rained – people last lived in the basement about 2 months ago". In a continuation of the investigative note<sup>32</sup>, a resident of the Lupercio building (Oralya Siller) was quoted as saying "thinks fire stated [sic] in basement, doesn't know how".

Also in the New File, there was, on an interview form, <sup>33</sup> a note was made by an officer (signature unreadable, possibly star #7699 or #7649), that an unnamed individual identified Nain Saadeh as possibly having had an argument with one of the Lupercio/Hermitage fire victims. On another interview form, <sup>34</sup> a note was made by apparently the same officer, that an unnamed individual identified Abda Kater as possibly having had an argument with one of the Lupercio/Hermitage fire victims. Yet another interview form <sup>35</sup> was produced by a sergeant (star #1347), indicating that an unknown Arab youth had created friction between his family and the Siller family.

The New File also contained information about an additional possible suspect<sup>36</sup> identified as Steven M. Slepawic. He was arrested for an arson fire which occurred at 1840 West 46<sup>th</sup> Street at about the same time and just a few blocks from the Lupercio/Hermitage fire.

Finally, the New File contained information about Isabel Ramos. Specifically, the New File contains an internal memo, sometimes referred to as a "to-from," from Detectives Smith and Brankin to Detectives Tuider and McKinley giving an update on their efforts to gather information about Isabel Ramos.<sup>37</sup> Other documents in the New File indicate that Area Three detectives interviewed Ramos about the 4448 S. Hermitage fire, and demonstrated that she was a suspect in that fire who in total had been interviewed at least two times by the Chicago Police Department.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>30</sup> City's Resp. to Plaintiff's Third Set of Request to Admit Nos. 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>31</sup> New File, (CITY-KLUP 004329)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>32</sup> Ibid, (CITY-KLUP 004330)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>33</sup> Ibid, (CITY-KLUP\_004347)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>34</sup> Ibid, (CITY-KLUP\_004350)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>35</sup> Ibid, (CITY-KLUP 004354)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>36</sup> Ibid, (CITY-KLUP\_004355-4356)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>37</sup> Smith Dep 50-51, 99 -100.

#### D. James Kluppelberg (age 18 at time of Lupercio/Hermitage fire)

Over 3 and a half years after the Lupercio/Hermitage fire, James Kluppelberg was working as a security guard in Chicago. He reported<sup>38</sup> 2 separate car fires to the CPD in December of 1987. Kluppelberg was later arrested and charged with 2 counts of arson in connection with these car fires. Detectives Leonard Rolston and John Schmitz completed a Bomb and Arson Worksheet report<sup>39</sup> on January 12, 1988.

Subsequently, detectives Leonard Rolston and John Schmitz produced a report<sup>40</sup> on January 13, 1988 claiming that while they had Kluppelberg in their custody they obtained a verbal statement of guilt from him related to the Lupercio/Hermitage fire. Although the report does not specifically give the date of Kluppelberg's alleged oral statement, the report indicates that Kluppelberg repeated his statement to ASA Larry Axelrood on January 12, 1988. The detective's report of Kluppelberg's "confession" consisted entirely of a 25 line, 1 paragraph "verbatim" recounting of his alleged oral statement. A copy of the report was routed to Area 3 Violent Crimes detectives. The supplementary report also claims that an anonymous tip had been received in 1984 that Kluppelberg was responsible for the Lupercio/Hermitage fire. <sup>41</sup>

However, Kluppelberg claims that during his interrogation he was severely beaten while he was handcuffed with his hands behind his back. 42 Kluppelberg claims that Rolston and Schmitz threw him to the floor and punched him in the back and kicked him in the kidney area. Kluppelberg claims that the detectives threatened to continue their assault on him unless he confessed. He claims to avoid any further beating, he falsely confessed.

In addition to his own sworn testimony<sup>43</sup>, support for Kluppelberg's claim of being beaten comes from corrections officer Francis Huber<sup>44</sup>, attorney Marshall Weinberg<sup>45</sup>, and exwife Bonnie Hileman.<sup>46</sup> This is further supported by the finding of Judge Robert Collins in the ruling<sup>47</sup> to suppress made by Kluppelberg to the police based on the mistreatment of him by the police.

After the supposedly "voluntary" confession obtained by Rolston and Schmitz, Kluppelberg was processed at the jail for his arrest related to the Lupercio/Hermitage fire. While in the jail, Kluppelberg was found doubled over and urinating blood. The doctor that treated him diagnosed him with trauma and a hematoma to his lower back and kidneys. <sup>48</sup> This information

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>38</sup> CPD RD's #J 545-732 and J 545-864 referenced in CPD Bomb and Arson Worksheet Report #F-105-510, dated 1/12/1988 (CITY-KLUP\_000587) and CPD Supplementary Report #F-105-510 dated 1/13/1988 (CITY-KLUP\_000608)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>39</sup> CPD Bomb and Arson Worksheet Report to #J 545-732; #J 545-864; #F-105-510, dated 1/12/1988 (CITY-KLUP 000587)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>40</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 4/13/1984 (CITY-KLUP 000565-566)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>42</sup> James Kluppelberg deposition (3/31/15), page 83

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>43</sup> James Kluppelberg motion to suppress testimony (P186-199)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>44</sup> Francis Gerard Huber motion to suppress testimony (P157-161) and Deposition at 85-88 on 4/29/2015

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>45</sup> Marshall Weinberg motion to suppress testimony (P161-174) and deposition at 74-86 and 102-104 on 5/20/2015

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> Bonnie Hileman (Kluppelberg) motion to suppress testimony (P174-182) and deposition at 59-61 on 5/14/2015

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>47</sup> Motion to suppress findings (P000221) 11/15/1988

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>48</sup> Cook County Jail medical record (CITY-KLUP 3289-3290)

was presented at his motion to suppress, which led the court to exclude his so-called "confession".

On January 18, 1988, detectives Rolston and Schmitz submitted another supplementary report<sup>49</sup> indicating that they had been directed (no date or time of request shown) by ASA Jeff Warnick, the head of the special prosecutions arson unit, to interview 15 additional individuals, in particular the 5 individuals that were supposed to be in the apartment located at 1748 West 45<sup>th</sup> Street on the night of the Lupercio/Hermitage fire. Those 5 individuals were 1) James Kluppelberg; 2) Duane Glassco; 3) Dawn Gramont; 4) Michel Brittain; and 5) Don Brittain. The other 10 were either individuals that lived near the scene of the fire, individuals that had known Kluppelberg, his ex-wife, his mother, and employer, etc. It is apparent from reading the 5-page report that the information sought by ASA Warnick flowed from information provided to him by either/or both detectives (Rolston and Schmitz). None of the interviews were recorded in any manner, and were provided directly by the detectives in their report. The detectives claimed that they were all obtained at separate times and locations, but no times or locations were included in the report.

Kluppelberg's alleged oral and unrecorded statement contained glaring factual errors that could not have been true and/or conflicted with objective facts, known information, and other's statements. For example, Kluppelberg's scenario of how the fire started – in the living room with a bunch of papers – is physically impossible as demonstrated by Dr. Ogle. 50 In addition, Santos Lupercio testified that the back door to the first floor apartment was locked on the night of the fire, and there is nothing in Kluppelberg's confession to explain how he was able to open a locked door.<sup>51</sup>

## E. Duane Glassco (age 19 at time of Lupercio/Hermitage fire)

On the night of the Lupercio/Hermitage fire, Duane Glassco was visiting with Dawn Gramont and James Kluppelberg in their apartment located at 1748 West 45th Street. He acknowledged that he had been drinking and had taken drugs. He was interviewed during the 1984 investigation of the fire, but at no time did he implicate James Kluppelberg as being involved in the fire. James Kluppelberg did not participate in taking drugs or alcohol.<sup>5</sup>

As stated earlier, in November of 1987 Glassco was arrested by CPD for burglary, theft, and violation of probation. According to his trial testimony, in December 1987 Glassco allegedly volunteered a statement that he had information that James Kluppelberg had been responsible for starting the Lupercio/Hermitage fire.

Glassco subsequently recanted his statements and gave a sworn affidavit stating that he had not seen Kluppelberg coming and going from the Lupercio/Hermitage building. He also stated that it would have been impossible to see the building from his attic apartment because

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>49</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 1/18/1988 (CITY-KLUP 000567-571)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>50</sup> Dr. Russell Ogle Expert Report (08/03/2015) pages 17-18; Dr. Russell Ogle Expert Report (5/23/08) at pages 6-7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>51</sup> Santos Lupercio Deposition (05/15/2015) pages 34-35

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>52</sup> Kluppelberg Dep 340-41; Michelle Brittain Dep. 16-17; JGS 723- July 9, 2013: Kluppelberg COI testimony

another building stood in the way. Aerial photographs confirmed that his original claim of what he saw would have been impossible.

Glassco also later admitted that Kluppelberg had never said that he had set the fire and that Glassco agreed to implicate Kluppelberg to escape prison time on the charges he was facing at the time. <sup>53</sup> He also said he was angry at Kluppelberg at the time because he had begun dating Glassco's former girlfriend.

Glassco lied during Kluppelberg's trial. Some specific examples include:

- Testimony of Charles Petrosus at motion for new trial<sup>54</sup> details the relative sizes of dwellings relative to the Lupercio/Hermitage fire. Establishes that Glassco could not have observed anyone (including Kluppelberg) from the attic window.
- Testimony of Ronald Cerevic at motion for new trial<sup>55</sup> details that Glassco could not have observed anyone (including Kluppelberg) from the attic window.
- Testimony of Dawn Gramont at motion for new trial<sup>56</sup> details that the attic window was actually boarded up at the time of the Lupercio/Hermitage fire.
- Aerial photos<sup>57</sup> of buildings in and around the Lupercio/Hermitage fire demonstrate Glassco's inability to see what he claimed to have seen from the attic window.
- Testimony of Duane Glassco<sup>58</sup> himself, including acknowledgement<sup>59</sup> to an Assistant State's Attorney that aerial photographs indicated that he could not have seen what he claimed to have seen from the attic window. Similar admissions were contained in a subsequent interview<sup>60</sup> with the same Assistant State's Attorney.

Glassco's original statement given to Foley and Kelly (as well as the ASAs) contained glaring factual errors that could not have been true and/or conflicted with objective facts, known information, and other's statements.

During his deposition in this litigation, Glassco recanted his recantation and went back to his original trial testimony. That testimony, however, is implausible for the reasons identified above; namely, that he could not have seen what he said he saw from the attic window.

#### F. Dawn Gramont (age 18 at time of Lupercio/Hermitage fire)

After Kluppelberg was taken to the police station initially and interrogated about the 4448 S. Hermitage fire, detectives Rolston and Schmitz interviewed his one-time girlfriend, Dawn Gramont. According to their brief summary of her statements, she told them that she and Kluppelberg had a fight and that she observed him leaving the house, "shut[ing] off" the street lights, and then returning home and saying there was a fire. <sup>61</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>53</sup> Affidavit of Duane Glassco 5/17/2008 Exhibit 02

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>54</sup> Motion for new trial (P607-830) 3/16/1990, pages 731-762

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>55</sup> Ibid, pages 776-777

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>56</sup> Ibid, pages 792-794

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>57</sup> Glassco deposition exhibits 3 and 4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>58</sup> Affidavit of Duane Glassco 5/17/2008 Exhibit 01

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>59</sup> Branigan Investigative Report - Exhibit 05 (P5825-5827) 6/23/2010 page 2

<sup>60</sup> Branigan Investigative Report - Exhibit 06 (P5823-5824) 9/13/2010 pages 2-3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>61</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 1/18/1988 (CITY-KLUP 000567-571)

About a week and a half after Kluppelberg's arrest by Rolston and Schmitz, Gramont was interviewed again, this time by Area 3 Violent Crimes detectives William Foley and William Kelly. The "interview" does not indicate the actual date of the interview.

the interview apparently took place on January 22, 1988. The detectives memorialized an oral statement allegedly made by her in a CPD Supplementary Report with a submittal date of January 24, 1988. A copy of the report was routed to Bomb and Arson investigator Leonard Rolston. The 3-page report claims that the detectives (Foley and Kelley) had "re-interviewed" Gramont, and "...after apprising her of the facts and circumstances of this investigation..." she allegedly claimed that she had not originally told all of the facts and that she now wanted to tell everything. In the report, the detectives claim that Gramont described knowledge of Kluppelberg's involvement in the Lupercio/Hermitage fire. The report goes on to say that after the interview Gramont was taken to the office of ASA Bruce Rather (assigned to Bomb and Arson cases), and that she was then taken to testify in front of a grand jury. The detectives did not prepare and/or produce any signed written statement by Gramont.

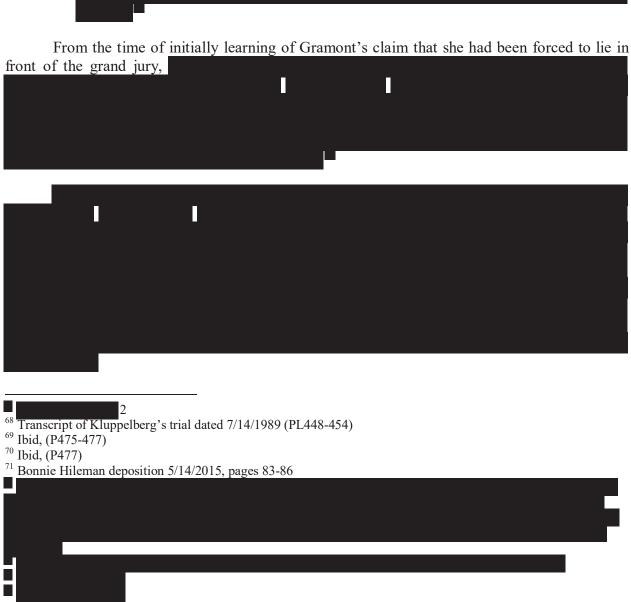
Gramont's alleged oral and unrecorded statement given to Foley and Kelly (as well as the ASA's) contained glaring factual errors that could not have been true and/or conflicted with objective facts, known information, and other's statements.





There are also other supporting references to corroborate that Gramont was coerced:

- Her testimony<sup>68</sup> at trial refuting her grand jury testimony;
- Her explanation<sup>69</sup> of the circumstances relating to her grand jury testimony;
- Her testimony<sup>70</sup> regarding her OPS complaint;
- Bonnie Hileman deposition<sup>71</sup> testimony;
- Her original statement to police, during the 1984 interview, which did not implicate James Kluppelberg in the fire;



#### G. Donald Brittain (age 14 at time of Lupercio/Hermitage fire)

Detectives claim that Donald Brittain stated that he was with the Kluppelberg, Gramont, Glassco, and his sister, Michelle Brittain on the night of the fire, and that during that night Kluppelberg left the apartment once or twice and that he was carrying pliers. He couldn't remember if the streetlights were out, however. He remembered that Dawn Gramont and Kluppelberg had an argument earlier in the evening and said they were throwing pots and pans at each other. He stated that after Kluppelberg entered the apartment, he waited about 10 minutes and walked to the kitchen window and pulled back the curtains telling everyone "there's a fire". He confirmed that he and the other men assisted Gramont's landlord out of his building.

Donald Brittain was listed as a person to be interviewed in the supplementary report<sup>76</sup> that detectives Foley and Kelly produced to document their interview with Gramont.

Donald Brittain did not testify at Kluppelberg's criminal trial.

#### H. Michelle Brittain (age 17 at time of Lupercio/Hermitage fire)

Detectives claim that Michelle Brittain stated that she was with Kluppelberg, Gramont, Glassco, and her brother, Donald Brittain on the night of the fire. According to the detectives' version, she remembered Kluppelberg leaving the apartment and then later returning. A few minutes later, she heard fire engines. Kluppelberg told the group that there was a fire. She stated that she immediately looked outside and observed a fire at 4448 South Hermitage with flames at least 20 feet high. Michelle stated to Kluppelberg "you act like you started that fire", and Kluppelberg just smiled at her. She stated that she did not remember whether the streetlights were off or on. She stated that the fire was just too big for someone to have come into the house without seeing it. She also stated that on the night of the fire she thinks Kluppelberg tried to get some board-up business.

At her deposition, however, Michelle Brittain testified that she had no information that Kluppelberg had ever set the fire at Hermitage and he had never told her that he had set the fire. The She further denied that she ever spoke to Kluppelberg about the fire or saw him smiling when discussing the fire. She also expressly disavowed ever telling the police that: (a) Kluppelberg started the fire; (b) that she ever said to Kluppelberg that "you act like you started that fire;" (c) that Kluppelberg smiled at her when she said that; and (d) that she saw Kluppelberg trying to get some board up business that night. Michelle Brittain said that when she spoke to the police about the fire they told her that Kluppelberg had been in jail before for starting fires and that Kluppelberg was responsible for the Hermitage fire.

As such, Michelle Brittain's statement given to Foley and Kelly contained glaring factual

Michelle Brittain Deposition (01/14/2015) page 7.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>78</sup> Ibid 37, 39, 42

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>79</sup> Ibid 50-52, 55-57.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>80</sup> Ibid 52-53.

errors that were not true and/or conflicted with objective facts, known information, and others' statements.

#### I. Battalion Chief William Alletto and Deputy Chief Frances Burns

Alletto and Burns related that they had occasion to conduct an investigation into the cause and origin of the fire that occurred at 448 South Hermitage Street on March 24, 1984. They claimed that their investigation revealed that the fire was an incendiary fire and that this was evidenced by the volume and intensity of the fire, as well as the burn patterns found at the scene. The also stated that they eliminated any other cause of the fire and that the absence of any fire load and the volume and intensity and speed of the fire led then to the conclusion that this was an incendiary fire, arson. In conclusion they related that they were of the opinion that the point of origin was the rear 2/3rds of the first floor of the building located at 4448 So Hermitage Street. Alletto and Burns then turned over to the detectives a series of photographs taken the day of the fire, these photographs were of the scene and the victims as they appeared on the date of this incident.

Although the CPD Bomb and Arson investigation had clearly stated that the fatality fire did not indicate the presence of an accelerant<sup>82</sup>, and because of the total destruction of the building no cause could be determined, questionable and unscientific statements were garnered from 2 fire officials (William Alletto and Frances Burns). Neither Alletto nor Burns were actually assigned to the fatality fire at the time. Nonetheless, they both provided oral statements 4 years later that claimed that they had observed burn patterns and that the fatality fire was the result of arson.

#### II. Background on City's File Creation, Maintenance and Preservation Policies

### A. Organization of Chicago Police Department in the 1980s

In 1980, the Bureau of Investigative Services in the CPD was reorganized. <sup>83</sup> The Bureau of Investigative Services housed the Detective Division (in addition to Organized Crime, Youth Division and an administrative section). <sup>84</sup>

As a result of the reorganization, the Detective Division was now split into six geographical areas (Areas One through Six) and two subject matters (*i.e.*, Violent Crimes, Property Crimes). The geographical areas were consolidated into two Field Groups: Field Group South consisted of Areas 1, 2 and 3 and Field Group North consisted of Areas 4, 5 and 6.86

<sup>81</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 1/29/1988 (CITY-KLUP 000576-582)

<sup>82</sup> CPD #F-105-510 (CITY-KLUP 004367)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>83</sup> Hickey 64. Unless otherwise noted, all references to Hickey are to his July 2014 deposition.

<sup>84</sup> City Klup 2208

<sup>85</sup> Brezcek Test. P4530-31

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>86</sup> City Klup 2205-08

From January 1981 through 1988, the Bureau of Investigative Services was headed by a Deputy Superintendent.<sup>87</sup> The Detective Division was headed by a Chief; each Field Group was headed by a Deputy Chief; and each Area was headed by an Area Commander.<sup>88</sup>

In addition to the two Field Groups, the Detective Division also included a Special Activities Group. A Deputy Chief was in charge of Special Activities. Special Activities included Bomb & Arson, which was headed by a Commander. 89

#### **B.** Street Files

#### 1. Definition/Usage:

"Street files" – also referred to as "working files," "running files" or even "unit files" – were separate investigative files maintained by detectives in each area. <sup>90</sup> Street files were considered the personal property of the detectives working on the case. There was no formal place to keep a street file: some would be kept on tables, coat racks and some in filing cabinets or desk drawers. <sup>91</sup>

Street files were used by detectives to communicate steps taken, steps to be taken and the personal opinions of one detective to another. The files contained notes, memos and bits of information on the case. The files also contained "other Case and Supplementary Reports pertaining to non-related cases which are utilized in suspect elimination and identification." Finally, the files contained victims' personal papers (e.g., a telephone book) or messages (e.g., telephone messages).

The City's witness, James K. Hickey, testified that the practice of using working files existed at least since 1977 when he arrived at Area 1 homicide in August 1977. Similarly, John Stibich testified at the *Palmer* hearing that when he was a commanding officer in Area 4 (from December 1974 to December 1977), Area 4 homicide had a practice of creating and using a working file. Following Hickey's sampling of the various violent crimes units in 1982, Hickey determined that each of the Area violent crimes units used street files.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>87</sup> Hickey 49

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>88</sup> City Klup 2208

<sup>89</sup> Hickey 49; City Klup 2208

<sup>90</sup> Brady & Tolliver, P2458; Stibich Test. P4463

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>91</sup> Brady & Tolliver, P2458; Hickey 112

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>92</sup> Brady & Tolliver, P2458; Stibich Memo, P2455-56; Hickey 196-197, 214-18

<sup>93</sup> Brady & Tolliver, P2458-59; Stibich Memo, P2455-56; Stibich Test. P4499-4500; Hickey 163, 214-18

<sup>94</sup> Brady & Tolliver, P2459; Stibich Memo, P2455-56, Hickey, 164-66, 214-18

<sup>95</sup> Brady & Tolliver, P2459; Hickey 195

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>96</sup> Hickey 187

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>97</sup> Stibich Test. P4460-65

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>98</sup> Hickey 187, 219-20

#### 2. The George Jones Prosecution

In 1981, 12 year-old Sheila Pointer was raped and bludgeoned to death; her 10 year-old brother Purvy was beaten unconscious in their homes. George Jones – a senior at a nearby high school, editor of the school newspaper and nicknamed Bookworm — was ultimately arrested and prosecuted for the crime. During the CPD investigation of the Pointer murder, detectives learned numerous pieces of information that would have been exculpatory or impeaching of witnesses accusing Jones but each of which was placed in the street file and not disclosed to the prosecutor. 100

In particular, one detective, Frank Laverty, documented information including that (1) Purvy told him there were two assailants and both were wearing stocking masks and (2) that there was strong evidence that someone other than Jones committed the crime. Laverty had thought that the prosecution of Jones had been abandoned but in the Spring of 1992, Laverty read about it in the newspaper. Laverty went to his Commander to tell him that an innocent person was being prosecuted, but got no response. He then went directly to Jones' criminal defense attorney and told the attorney about the street file. The State's Attorney then dropped all charges against Jones. Rather than commend Laverty, he was charged with a disciplinary infraction for failing to advise the State's Attorney that he was going to testify for the defense, transferred out of the detective division, ostracized by his peers and given a series of menial tasks.

After the charges against him were dismissed, Jones filed a civil lawsuit. He was awarded a substantial amount in damages for the violation of his rights. Notably, among other things, the jury found that the City was liable to Jones for its custom of maintaining "street files" that were withheld from the State's Attorney and therefore unavailable as a source of exculpatory information. <sup>104</sup>

#### 3. The Palmer Litigation

On April 16, 1982, shortly after Jones' prosecution, plaintiffs filed a class action seeking to prevent the use of street files. Immediately following the filing, the plaintiffs moved for a temporary restraining order (TRO). A TRO was issued on April 20, 1982 and then amended on September 24, 1982 to require CPD to preserve all street files and documents formerly placed in street files. The TRO was amended after allegations arose that the detectives were violating

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>99</sup> Jones v. City of Chicago, 856 F.2d 985, 988 (7<sup>th</sup> Circuit 1988)

<sup>100</sup> Ibid (at 988-991)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>101</sup> Ibid (at 990-91)

<sup>102</sup> Ibid (at 991)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>103</sup> Ibid. (at 991)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>104</sup> Ibid. (at 995-96).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>105</sup> Palmer v. City of Chicago, No. 82 C 2349 at P2648-69.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>106</sup> Ibid (at P2649-50)

the letter and spirit of the initial TRO by keeping investigative writings and files as their personal property and therefore not subject to CPD control. 107

Judge Shadur oversaw the preliminary injunction hearing. Judge Shadur found the following (among other things):

- CPD has never provided its detectives or other personnel with guidelines as to the extent to which Official Reports (which Judge Shadur defined as case reports, supplementary reports, closing reports, etc.) had to embody information in Unofficial Reports (defined as notes, witness interviews, Major Crime Worksheets, memoranda, etc.). In particular, Judge Shadur found that "Official Reports have sometimes been prepared from the perspective of what fits the preparer's concept of the crime, so they omit information that though highly relevant and sometimes exculpatory of the defendant charged with the offense the preparer does not deem 'pertinent'" 108
- Existence of Unofficial Reports was well known throughout CPD. Files containing these Reports were referred to as "street files," "running files," "office files" or "working files."
- Not all potentially exculpatory information contained in the investigative materials is necessarily included in Official Reports. There has been and is no police rule, regulation, procedure or practice that specifically required all exculpatory information to be placed in Official Reports and transmitted to the Records Division for permanent retention. Nor was or is there a satisfactory procedure for monitoring whether all exculpatory information is transmitted to Central Records.
- Prior to the *Palmer* litigation, the CPD responded to requests for documents as follows:
  - o In response to a subpoena, CPD produced only Official Reports maintained at headquarters along with photographs and lab reports. CPD did not produce Unofficial Reports maintained at the Area or in the possession of individual detectives. 110
  - O In response to a defendant's discovery motion, Assistant State's Attorneys (ASAs) ordered by phone Official Reports. Records Division employees responded to these requests and made no effort to contact individual Areas or other units or divisions of the CPD for Unofficial Documents. 111

Judge Shadur ruled that the exclusion of potentially exculpatory information from Official Reports "was not random or infrequent." In fact, by the City's admission, there were over 300 street files at various Areas. Judge Shadur likewise found that the use of street files created a "grave risk" of non-disclosure of exculpatory information and granted the preliminary injunction.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>107</sup> Ibid (P2650).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>108</sup> Ibid P2652-53

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>109</sup> Ibid P2655

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>110</sup> Ibid P2657

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>111</sup> Ibid P2657

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>112</sup> Ibid P2658

On appeal, the Seventh Circuit reversed Judge Shadur in part, although it did order the CPD to preserve and produce street files for those plaintiffs who had been convicted of felonies. It vacated the preliminary injunction in all other respects because the court either found that the plaintiffs lacked standing or should ask for relief in the state courts. It did not dispute the actual factual findings that Judge Shadur made.

## C. Chicago Police Department Response to the Problem of "Street Files"

#### 1. Teletype

Immediately after the courts issued a TRO in the *Palmer* litigation, on April 20, 1982, the CPD issued a teletype. <sup>114</sup> The teletype parroted the language of the TRO and stated that "the contents of all police department investigative files known as office, unit, or working files and sometimes referred to as 'street or running' files will be kept intact. No documents, materials, or notes shall be removed from these files." <sup>115</sup> As noted above, the Court later amended the language of the TRO when the plaintiffs claimed that detectives were maintaining investigative writings and files as their personal property to avoid the mandate of the TRO.

#### 2. Detective Division Notice 82-2

In addition, the CPD issued Detective Division Notice 82-2 on April 19, 1982. This was the first written directive to the CPD on the subject of working files and only went out to the Detective Division. As Hickey has explained, Notice 82-2 was a quick and dirty document designed to implement the TRO but was not very workable. The thrust of Notice 82-2 was preservation: it created a term called Unit Investigative File and mandated that Files had to be preserved. But Notice 82-2 was silent about what had to go into that File; it did not require detectives to put notes or memos into Unit Investigative Files; and it did not specify whether detectives had to preserve notes or memos that were not in the file.

In fact, Commander Stibich explained that it was the prevailing view that if a detective kept his own personal notes or memos – or considered those to be his personal property – then those notes or memos did not have to be put in the file and detectives could do whatever they wanted with those notes or memos, including destroying them. <sup>120</sup> Based on this and other testimony, Judge Shadur found that the CPD response to Notice 82-2 was to apply the TRO in "an improperly restrictive and grudging manner, under which detectives could consider their investigative writings as their personal property (and thus not 'under Detective Division control') and therefore outside the preservation requirements of Notice 82-2."

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>113</sup> Palmer v. City of Chicago, 755 F.2d 560 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1985); Special Order 83-2A at City Klup 4884.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>114</sup> Hickey 201

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>115</sup> P2454

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>116</sup> P2450-52; Hickey 212

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>117</sup> Hickey 212

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>118</sup> Hickey 221, 224; Brzezcek Test. P4560

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>119</sup> P2450-52; Hickey 212-13

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>120</sup> Stibich Test. P4511-13

<sup>121</sup> P2658-59

#### 3. Special Order 83-1

Detective Division Notice 82-2 was replaced by Special Order 83-1. Special Order 83-1 applied only to Violent Crimes field investigations. 122 According to Hickey, it covered Bomb and Arson was well as of January 13, 1983. 123 Special Order 83-1 defined certain terms and created procedures for documenting and preserving documents relating to an investigation. Special Order 83-1 defined the term "Investigative File" and created something called an Investigative File Case Folder to secure documents relating to a criminal investigation. According to the terms of Special Order 83-1, an Investigative File Case Folder was to be created either when certain categories of violent crimes occurred or when a violent crime investigation resulted in an arrest and approval of felony charges. 124 Special Order 83-1 also created an "Investigative File Inventory Sheet" to identify documents placed in the Investigative File. 125 Serving as an index, the Inventory Sheet was to be forwarded to the Records Division anytime felony charges were lodged. 126 Finally, Special Order 83-1 created General Progress Reports ("GPRs"). 127 GPRs were to be used to write handwritten notes and memoranda.

Unlike Notice 82-2, Special Order 83-1 created an affirmative obligation for detectives to submit handwritten notes or investigative materials for review and inclusion in the investigative file. It also mandated that detectives transcribe relevant information previously recorded on a GPR, Major Incident Worksheet or other miscellaneous document on an official Department case report form (supplementary, general offense case reports). 128

In reviewing Special Order 83-1, Judge Shadur identified several deficiencies with the Special Order, including:

- Unless the crime being investigated fit one of the categories identified in V(A)(1), a Violent Crime supervisor did not have to create an Investigative Case File Folder unless and until the offender was arrested and felony charges were approved. According to Judge Shadur, this continued to pose the same type of risk that information would not be retained and disclosed because there was nothing to prevent against selective retention he found. 129
- Special Order 83-1 did not provide any guidance or mandate that detectives record all relevant investigative information in V(B).
- Special Order 83-1 did not include information to ensure that any detective who has or receives information relating to a violent crime field investigation not assigned to him will forward the information to the assigned detective for investigation and inclusion in the Investigative File Case Folder<sup>131</sup>; and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>122</sup> P2472-76

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>123</sup> Hickey 224, 243

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>124</sup> Special Order 83-1, V(A)(1) & (2)

Special Order 83-1 IV(D)

<sup>126</sup> Special Order 83-1, IV(D)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>127</sup> Special Order IV(E); Hickey 170

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>128</sup> Special Order V(B)(1) & (2), P2474-75

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>129</sup> P2663

<sup>130</sup> P2663

<sup>131</sup> P2664

• Special Order 83-1 omits any provision defining the CPD's duty or procedure in responding to a criminal subpoena or request by the State's Attorney to produce information relating to a criminal proceeding. 132

## 4. Special Order 83-2

On May 2, 1982, Special Order 83-2 was issued. According to Hickey, Special Order 83-2 was designed to "tighten up on the procedures [in Special Order 83-1] and actually improve it where possible." Three of the changes in Special Order 83-2 were (1) a requirement that detectives create records reflecting all relevant information, V(B)(1); (2) a requirement that where a detective receives information about another crime, he or she pass that information along to the detective investigating that other crime, V(B)(6); and (3) that a copy of the Investigative File Inventory Sheet will be transmitted to either the Office of Legal Affairs (in case of a subpoena from a criminal defendant) or the State's Attorney's Office (in case of a discovery motion) so that one copy of the Inventory Sheet is disclosed to defense counsel in a criminal case, V(B)(6). Hickey also testified that one of the improvements of Special Order 83-2 was the creation of an Investigative File Control Card, IV(F). This Control Card was supposed to act like a library card so that the Investigative File could be accounted for.

While Special Order 83-2 clarified some issues left unaddressed by 83-1, there were still liabilities in the failure to mandate certain actions. For example, there is nothing in the language of Special Order 83-2 about the content of supplementary reports; that is, what information you have to include in a supplementary report beyond that which is "relevant." Relevance, is of course, subjective and as Commander Stibich testified, what is relevant to one detective may not be relevant to another. In fact, Hickey testified that a detective would only have to put information in a supplemental report if the detective deemed it pertinent at the time that detective wrote the supplemental report – and not at the time that he received it.

In addition, like its predecessors, Special Order 83-2 provided no guidance on how information should be communicated or documented when one detective learns something about a crime being investigated by another detective; or when one unit learns something about a crime that is also being investigated by another unit. While V(B)(6) codifies the obligation to "forward" information about a crime to the assigned detective, it does not require either detective – the detective passing along the information or the receiving detective – to create a document with the information. <sup>139</sup> Relatedly, Hickey testified that CPD policy did not require suspects who had been eliminated through investigative activity to be documented in any way. <sup>140</sup> Similarly, even where the detective passing along the information may have created a document

<sup>132</sup> P2664

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>133</sup> Hickey 228

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>134</sup> City\_Klup\_3149-53

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>135</sup> Hickey 228-29

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>136</sup> Hickey 238; Hickey [2015] 20

<sup>137</sup> Stibich P4517

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>138</sup> Hickey [2015] 24-25, 33

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>139</sup> Hickey 236-37

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>140</sup> Hickey 237-38

memorializing that information -e.g., a memorandum or GPR - there is no requirement in Special Order 83-2 that that memorandum or GPR be distributed to other detectives or units investigating that crime. <sup>141</sup>

Finally, while the Investigative File Inventory Sheet is designed to be used as an index of documents in the file, that Sheet must be sent to records or distributed beyond the Area/Unit only if felony charges are placed IV(D); V(B)(6)). So in a case like Kluppelberg's, even if the policy were followed, the inventory for the 1984 Area 3 investigative file would not have been sent to Records in 1984 (although one should have been sent in 1988). In addition, if the Inventories only have to be filled out and sent at the issuance of charges – as opposed to filled out contemporaneously – there is a risk that documents will be left off the inventories that the detective no longer deems relevant or that are potentially harmful to the prosecution's case. That leaves far too much discretion to the individual detective on what to include once the investigative story is complete. Likewise, if any investigation is done after charges have been lodged, there is no provision in 83-2 to require the detective to fill out or send an additional copy of the updated inventory to Records. Finally, 83-2 was still limited to "violent crimes field investigations" so the inventory that was created would only include documents created or received by the Violent Crimes Unit (and since there were no provisions for sharing documents – Violent Crimes would potentially receive little else apart from official documents from the Crime Lab, Medical Examiner, etc.). As such, the inventory was a woefully inadequate document for ensuring that parties received notice of documents generated during a criminal investigation.

### 5. Special Order 86-3

Effective May 29, 1986, the CPD issued Special Order 86-3. Special Order 86-3 largely replicates its predecessor with some minor adjustments, most of which actually limited, rather than expanded, the safeguards for ensuring complete disclosures to prosecutors and defense attorneys. For example, it more explicitly limits the creation of Investigative File Case Folders to homicides and where felony charges have been approved; it eliminates the forwarding of the Investigative File Inventory Sheet to the Office of Legal Affairs or State's Attorney upon receipt of a criminal subpoena or discovery motion; it eliminates the requirement that handwritten notes or other investigative materials be submitted "promptly (normally at the end of each tour of duty)" and just states that they must be turned in; and modifies the retention schedule.

Special Order 86-3 creates VI, titled "Inspection." That section requires "[e]xempt members of the Detective Division" to "conduct periodic, unscheduled inspections of the subject files to ensure compliance." According to Stibich, however, even prior to Special Order 86-3 (or its prior iterations), supervisors were supposed to review files to make sure all pertinent information is included. But he had no idea when, how often or in what manner such inspections were conducted. Likewise, the City has produced no documentation that any such inspections were ever conducted or how they could be conducted by exempt members with no knowledge of individual cases without spending a substantial amount of time reviewing files and

<sup>141</sup> Hickey [2015] 39, 43, 46

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>142</sup> Stibich Test. P4504-05

comparing documents. The City's Rule 30(b)(6) representative testified that no audits were done subsequent to Special Order 82-2. 143

#### 6. Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) 1988

In 1988, Chief of Detectives John Townsend wrote a Standard Operating Procedures. Chapter 18 deals with Investigative Files. Chapter 18 contains "no substantive changes of any kind" from Special Order 86-3. <sup>144</sup> Indeed, as Hickey explained, there are different schools of thought on whether to have Special Orders or one large manual and this SOP codifies for investigative files the policy that was already in place from Special Order 86-3. <sup>145</sup> It was not intended to effect a policy change.

#### III. Professional Homicide Investigation Standards

Homicide cases and investigations in police agencies across the United States are given priority and resources not normally provided to other types of investigations. More experienced, trained and knowledgeable detectives are assigned. Their investigations result in detailed documentation, commonly referred to as "murder books" in some jurisdictions. These investigative records provide a step by step record of all evidence gathered, all witnesses interviewed, statements taken, leads followed (whether productive or not), medical records, autopsy photographs and reports, photographs of the crime scene, wound descriptions, weapon (gun, bullet, shell, knife, vehicle, objects, etc.) analysis, chain of custody and evidence logs, vehicle impounds, search warrant applications and returns. It is not uncommon for a typical murder investigation to contain many hundreds (and often times thousands) of pages – even if there is thought to be a "known" suspect. There are well-established criteria and a broad range of literature for these practices. Relying entirely on a single "eyewitness" as a basis for police presenting a charge of homicide is an indication of an unprofessional homicide investigation.

Professional investigation and documentation are critically important for a number of reasons, some of which include but are not limited to:

- Case integrity
- Continuity of investigation
- Supervisory oversight
- Facilitation of case management
- Inclusion of investigative notes and investigators actions
- Ensuring thoroughness of the investigation
- Allowing other investigators to assist or replace initial investigators
- Providing a "paper trail" of what steps were taken (or not taken)
- Focusing on important aspects of the case
- Identifying what remains to be done and what has already been done and by whom
- Eliminating suspicion from some possible initial suspects
- Providing sufficient information to identify and arrest a suspect

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>143</sup> Hickey Dep 213.

Hickey Rivera, pages 250-51

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>145</sup> Hickey 178-180; SOP, Chapter 18 at P6497-6502

- Providing insight for prosecutor considering charges
- Providing an objective basis for charging and trying the suspect
- Providing an objective basis for the court to determine challenges
- To have a single document for discovery and disclosure (Brady rule)

These standards were in place by 1984.

#### IV. Individual, Supervisory & Institutional Failures in Kluppelberg Investigation

The "investigation" of Kluppelberg by the Chicago Police Department, and the named defendants, including various police officers and supervisors employed by the City was: 1) conducted in such a manner that it necessarily produced the wrongful arrest, charging and conviction of James Kluppelberg, and/or; 2) was conducted in a manner so unprofessional and unconcerned about finding out what actually happened as to ensure the same outcomes. Even by the most forgiving of standards, practice, and criteria, the investigative documents of the Chicago Police Department in this matter were lacking any semblance of a professional and thorough investigation.

# Opinion #1: Detectives Rolston and Schmitz Unlawfully Coerced a Confession From Mr. Kluppelberg

I have learned through my professional experience that false or coerced confessions are obtained - intentionally or inadvertently - in a three-step process. First, investigators misclassify an innocent person as guilty; they next subject him to a guilt-presumptive, accusatory interrogation that invariably involves lies about evidence and often the repeated use of implicit and explicit promises and threats as well; and then, once the investigator has elicited a false admission, they pressure the suspect to provide a post admission narrative that they jointly shape, often supplying the innocent suspect with the (public and nonpublic) facts of the crime. These have been referred to as the <u>misclassification error</u>, the <u>coercion error</u>, and the <u>contamination</u> error. <sup>146</sup>

A closer examination of the purported "confession" of Kluppelberg to the Lupercio/Hermitage fire highlights for me the way in which these errors occurred in this case, as well as the statements of Glassco and Gramont. In this particular case, the misclassification error is simply put, the investigators at once deciding, without any objective or scientific evidence, that Kluppelberg was guilty. The coercion error consists of the extended, unprofessional interrogations where the detectives proceeded to utilize coercive techniques that eventually left the individuals in this case to feel that they had no alternative but to either falsely confess, or give false testimony regarding Kluppelberg. The contamination error involved the detectives pressuring each individual to finally agree to a particular scenario by offering specific information about the fire and the activities surrounding them.

Mr. Kluppelberg was one among a number of people who was coerced into giving a false confession at Area 3. A 1990 review by the City was initiated and concluded that there was

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>146</sup> Garrett B: Judging innocence. Colum L Rev 108:55–142 (2008); Leo R: Police Interrogation and American Justice. Harvard University Press (2008).

systematic abuse and torture of at least 118 detainees between 1971 and 1982 in Areas 2 & 3. 147 The investigation detailed specific instances involving "shocking", "hanging", and "bagging" of detainees.

"In the matter of alleged physical abuse, the preponderance of the evidence is that abuse did occur and that it was systematic. The time span involved covers more than ten years. The type of abuse described was not limited to the usual beating, but went into such esoteric areas as psychological techniques and planned torture. The evidence presented by some individuals convinced juries and appellate courts that personnel assigned to Area 2 engaged in methodical abuse.

The number of incidents in which an Area 2 command member is identified as an accused can lead to only one conclusion. Particular command members were aware of the systematic abuse and perpetuated it either by actively participating in same or failing to take any action to bring it to an end. This conclusion is also supported by the number of incidents in which the Area 2 offices are named as the location of the abuse." <sup>148</sup>

The review and investigation was supported and endorsed by the Chief Administrator of the Office of Professional Standards, and forwarded to the Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department. The transmittal memorandum to the Superintendent concludes by stating:

"Both investigators have done a masterful job of marshalling the facts in this intensive and extensive project and their conclusions are compelling." <sup>150</sup>

Like the allegations in the 1990 review, here, Kluppelberg was physically coerced into giving a false confession: He was beaten so badly that he was later urinating blood. Using physical abuse to secure a confession is not only contrary to professional standards, but also unlikely to produce a reliable or factually accurate statement. Indeed, here, the "facts" in Kluppelberg's confession were physically impossible or contrary to the evidence. For example, as Dr. Ogle has explained, the fire could not have started in the front room as Kluppelberg confessed. Nor does Kluppelberg's confession explain in any way how he would have gotten into a locked back door to set the fire.

Finally, the detectives' claims that he spontaneously volunteered a confession to this fire years later is further undermined by the fact that when Kluppelberg was interviewed under non-coercive settings in 1984, he was willing to answer all questions and did not implicate himself in any way in the fire. He was interviewed by both O'Donnell and Rolston in 1984, but released without any charges being filed against him. <sup>151</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>147</sup> History of Allegations of Misconduct By Area 2 Personnel – Chicago Police Department, Sanders-Goldston (1990) P007167-P007278

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>148</sup> Ibid, page P007172

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>149</sup> Ibid, page P007167

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>150</sup> Ibid, page P007167

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>151</sup> Rolston Testimony P285; Rolston Dep, page 215

Based on the foregoing, the conduct of Rolston and Schmitz is not consistent with what a reasonable police officer would have done. No reasonable police officer would have coerced Kluppelberg into giving a false confession and sought permission for felony murder and arson charges based on that coerced confession. Likewise, and as described more fully below, no reasonable police officer would have coerced Dawn Gramont and relied on that false, coerced statement to seek felony charges. Finally, reasonable police practices would have involved scrutinizing Glassco's statements heavily, in light of his numerous vulnerabilities as a witness, and seeking out reliable corroborating evidence before relying on it as evidence of guilt.

#### Opinion #2: It was Improper for the Defendants to Coerce Dawn Gramont

In addition to coercing Kluppelberg, I reviewed evidence in this case that Gramont alleged that she was also coerced. In particular, Gramont alleged that Detective Foley threatened her and her children at the police facility and then shoved and struck her at the ASAs office.

It is improper to threaten and physically assault a witness. Any detective in 1988 would have known as much. Doing so not only undermines the veracity of the witness' information, but also the entire investigation. If detectives need to resort to coercion to corroborate evidence that their suspect committed a crime, then they are not conducting a proper investigation.

In addition, Gramont alleged that Foley told her in detail what she was going to say in front of the Grand Jury to implicate Kluppelberg. It is also improper to feed a witness information and fabricate their testimony. This is against all basic policing standards.



As noted above, Gramont's coerced statement included facts later objectively proven as false, and they also included bizarre and implausible facts such as that James Kluppelberg climbed up the street light pole to disconnect it.

## Opinion #3: The Detectives in 1988 Failed to Follow-Up on Leads From 1984

The original finding of the cause of the Lupercio/Hermitage fire was appropriately classified as "noncriminal" and "apparent accidental" deaths. However, when detectives decided to re-open a closed case it was professionally and legally incumbent on them to consider at least the other 8 possible suspects, not just Kluppelberg. Based on the original (1984) records they included:

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>152</sup> Goldston/Sanders Report, P7167-7264 (finding systemic pattern of abuse notwithstanding numerous unfounded or not sustained OPS complaints).

- Isabel Ramos<sup>153</sup>
- Richard Shields 154
- Oscar Siller<sup>155</sup>
- Ricardo Rodriguez<sup>156</sup>
- Nain Saadeh<sup>157</sup>
- Abda Kater<sup>158</sup>
- Steven Slepawic 159
- Unknown Arab youth 160

It is particularly important in investigating cold cases to at least consider suspects that have been previously identified. In fact, one of the first things the defendants should have done is review the written record that was created in 1984. That would have led them to identify these individuals.

They also failed to investigate further the witness statements indicating that there were accidental causes of the fire, such as dangerous wiring.

In this case, the detectives handling the case in 1988 testified that they would have searched for and reviewed all available documentation from the 1984 investigation into the case. The New File would have been available to them because depositions and documentation indicate that it was still at Area 3 when the detectives re-investigated the case. <sup>161</sup> There is certainly no evidence that the New File was removed from Area 3 at any time prior to James Kluppelberg's prosecution, and in fact, it is likely that the New File remained at Area 3 until the area closed in 1992 and all of its boxes were shipped to the records division for storage.

As a result, the failure to conduct any meaningful investigation into any of these individuals or alternate causes upon re-opening the case was improper. Likewise, the failure to disclose the identities of any of these potential alternative leads or suspects to the prosecutor was also improper.

# Opinion #4: The Defendants Failed to Fully and Properly Document and/or Record Their Investigation

Throughout the investigation, the Defendants failed to fully and properly document and/or record their investigation. Those failures included the following:

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>153</sup> "new file" (CITY-KLUP 004358-4364)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>154</sup> "new file" (CITY-KLUP\_004314)

<sup>155</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 4/10/1984 (CITY-KLUP 000560-561)

<sup>156</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 4/4/1984 (CITY-KLUP\_000557-559)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>157</sup> "new file" (CITY-KLUP\_004347)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>158</sup> "new file" (CITY-KLUP 004350)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>159</sup> "new file" (CITY-KLUP 004355-4356)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>160</sup> "new file" (CITY-KLUP\_004354)

Michael Colander deposition, (6/24/2015) pages 29-30 and 44; Andrew Robertson Deposition (6/25/2015) pages 32-34; Joseph Perfetti deposition (6/11/2015) pages 90-93; Janet McCarthy Deposition (12/09/2015) pages 53-54, 62-63; Rolston Test. at Pretrial P301

- Failure to fully and properly conduct, document, and/or record interviews
- Missing and merging of investigative dialogue often precludes ability to actually know which officer (who) did what, when, where, how and why
- Failure to accurately (if at all) identify dates, times, locations, and individuals present for significant events (statements, investigatory actions, etc.)
- Investigative "tunnel vision" by Rolston and others
- No signed or recorded Miranda warnings
- No documentation of Kluppelberg's or "witnesses" statements, either audio, visual, or written
- Reliance on witness as sole evidence in investigation, arrest and charging
- Failure to examine, document, and photograph "line of sight" positions and angles
- Virtually no chronological documentation of investigative steps taken
- No review or retention of incoming 911 call recording(s)
- No review or retention of dispatch or responding unit call recordings
- No signed and sworn statements by the investigating officers
- Missing and merging of investigative dialogue often precludes ability to actually know which officer (who) did what, when, where, how and why
- Failure to document removal and use of investigative notebook ("green card")
- Failure to maintain and complete investigation contents ("yellow card)

In addition to those very basic failures, the Defendants also failed to include in supplementary reports and therefore, in the permanent retention file or in the 1988 Area 3 investigative file, information about other crimes that might be related, or even other possible suspects, which the Defendants allegedly eliminated. This includes no documentation that:

- Detective Micek told B&A detectives working on the Hermitage investigation that Ramos said she may have set other fires but she was too drunk to remember. This information was not memorialized in any supplemental or other report in any file relating to the Hermitage Fire investigation. Defendant Micek testified that he would have disclosed this information to both B&A detectives working on the Hermitage fire as well as the Area 3 detectives investigating the Hermitage fire. 162
- The Defendants were aware of two other fires close in time and proximity to the Hermitage fire: the "Ramos" fire at 4504 S. Marshfield and the "Slepawic" fire at 1840 W 46<sup>th</sup> Street. No documentation of these fires was included in a supplemental report or other document in the permanent retention file or 1988 A3 Hermitage Fire files.
- Supplementary reports expressly omitted critical information contained in the handwritten notes about the case. For example, Detective Tuider's closing report did not contain any information contained in Dets. Smith and Brankin's internal memo to him.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>162</sup> Wayne Micek Deposition (06/10/2015) pages 27, 29-30, 48-49, 58-59.

Police files should include information about alternative suspects or information about how certain suspect's were allegedly eliminated. That is particularly true in case like Kluppelberg where one of the suspects does not deny that she may have set the fire at 4448 S. Hermitage, but simply said she was too drunk to remember. That information was exculpatory. The fact that the Defendants alleged that they discounted it for inexplicable reasons (which are not documented in the police file) does not make it less exculpatory or eliminate the duty to document and communicate that information in the Hermitage file.

Similarly, the Defendants failure to include information that Minerva Harast provided the detectives about the dangerous wiring in the basement in any supplementary report or on an official form was improper. That is because by failing to put that information into a supplementary report or on an official police form the Defendants failed to ensure that it would be retained and disclosed to the prosecution. In fact, in this case what was disclosed to the prosecution regarding Minerva Harast was misleading: In Detective Tuider's report, he stated that Harast knew nothing, when in fact she knew about the dangerous wiring – a potential source of an electrical fire. He was apparently never reprimanded for this mischaracterization. And, actually, his decision to handle the Harast statement by omitting and misrepresenting it in the supplementary report was made possible by the inadequate special orders put into effect after the street files litigation.

## Opinion #5: The Defendants Failed to Follow-Up on and Attempt to Corroborate Duane Glassco's Statement

Duane Glassco gave his statement, grand jury testimony, and testimony at trial in exchange for what appear to be two deals: one on his possession of a stolen motor vehicle burglary charge in 1988 and another on his violation of probation in 1989. Whenever a witness is getting a benefit in exchange for his testimony, the police need to be very careful in analyzing whether what he or she is saying is true and can be corroborated. That is no less true for Duane Glassco.

It is also apparent that when a witness is giving a statement about a crime years later, the police must be careful to corroborate it as memories can fade over the years and it raises a red flag about why the information was not communicated sooner.

Instead of doing follow up to determine whether Glassco's statement could be corroborated, the Defendants coerced a statement out of Dawn Gramont and a false confession out of James Kluppelberg.

Had the Defendants instead done even a cursory investigation, they would have figured out that what Glassco was saying was physically impossible; that is, that you could not see the back door of 4448 S. Hermitage from the attic window at 1748 W. 45<sup>th</sup> Street. In fact, even visiting the scene – which would be ordinary protocol in a cold case investigation – would have shown them as much. So would talking to Charles Petrosus or any of the other persons who lived

Theodore Adams Expert Report (Aug. 3, 2015); Glassco Trial Testimony, at P497-498, 545-548

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>163</sup> Dr. Russell Ogle Expert Report (Aug. 3, 2015)

in the area at the time of the fire. The inability to see the back door should have in turn raised red flags about what Glassco was saying and the truth of what he was alleging.

In addition, according to Defendant Rolston's testimony during pretrial motion hearings, the 1984 arson worksheet had Glassco's name on it. The detectives were interviewing a lot of people in 1984, and very likely interviewed Glassco. Had Glassco said anything inculpating Kluppelberg (or even anything of value), the detectives would have documented it. But no such documentation exists.

The detectives' failure to do this basic investigation was improper. It demonstrates not only a lack of appropriate follow-up, but also tunnel vision in seeking out the conviction of Kluppelberg.

#### **Opinion #6: The Defendants Failed to Disclose Exculpatory and Impeaching Information**

In 1988 and 1989 (and in 1984), the police were aware of their duties to disclose exculpatory and impeaching information. That was a basic police requirement.

Here, the Defendants failed to comply with that requirement. In particular, Defendants Rolston and Kelly failed to disclose: (a) the New File; (b) information about Isabel Ramos and in particular, the statement that she may have set additional fires but was too drunk to remember; (c) the information that Minerva Harast provided to the police about dangerous wiring; (d) the names of other alternate suspects contained in the New File; and (d) any notes that Burns allegedly took.

All of that information should have been turned over because it would not only have been relevant to the case, but also exculpatory and/or impeaching.

For example, in the New File, there was evidence of potential alternative perpetrators: Not only did the New File discuss Isabel Ramos, but it also discussed individuals named: Abda Kater and Nain Saadeh, who had arguments with the Lupercio/Hermitage fire victims; and Steven Slepawic who was arrested for an arson at 1840 W. 46<sup>th</sup> Street. Information about alternative suspects should be routinely turned over because it is exculpatory. Similarly, Ramos' statement that she may have set other fires but was too drunk to remember was obviously exculpatory and should have been turned over to the prosecutor as a matter of course. Because Ramos was credibly linked to a nearby fire, said she may have set other fires, and was not able to deny responsibility for the fire, her identity and statements were particularly valuable and may have been introduced as credible, non-speculative evidence of an alternate suspect.

There was also evidence in the New File that would have impeached Burns' trial testimony that he eliminated all electrical causes of the fire. The same would be true of any notes that Burns took at 4448 S. Hermitage.

The fact that the New File was not turned over can be explained in part because it fit all of the criteria of a "street file." As described above, "street files," alternatively called "working files" or "running files," were files that were kept by the detectives and not disclosed to the prosecutors. According to the Department, street files typically included "various notes, memos

and bits of information on the case . . . which are used to communicate steps taken, steps to be taken, and personal opinions of one Detective to another." <sup>165</sup>

In particular, "the main component of a 'Street File' is the memorandum sheet or 'memo." Additionally, the 'Street Files' contain other case and supplementary reports pertaining to non-related cases which are utilized in suspect elimination and identification." Personal notes of the Detectives, used to compile the investigation, are also inserted into the 'Street File." 168

Street files were used "[a]s a forum for different detectives to give their respective view points, opinions, conjectures, suppositions and 'gut feelings'"; to document "the [sic] creditability of witnesses and/or suspects;" to document "[a] listing of leads undertaken (sometimes false) (not included in official reports); to document "[a] listing of information which later proves to be erroneous or given to detectives for self-serving purposes;" and "to document "[a] listing of information that later proves to be worthless and does not become an integral part of the investigation/court presentation." <sup>169</sup>

Based on CPD's own definition of a "street file," I opine that the New File was a street file. It contained "Case and Supplementary Reports" pertaining to both Isabel Ramos and Steven Slepawic: two other suspects who were reportedly identified and eliminated. It also included the identification of suspects Abda Kater and Nain Saadeh. Further, the New File contained personal notes of the Detectives, including notes relating to Minerva Harast and the extension cords all over the basement. Finally, it contained at least two memoranda relating to the case, which demonstrated some of the steps taken and to be taken. None of these documents were included in the files that were disclosed to the prosecutor nor was any of this information put into a supplementary report and thereby made part of the permanent retention file. In short, it was all kept secret, just as a street file would be.

That failure to disclose the New File or even the information in it was particularly troubling for two reasons: (1) as discussed above, it would have been available to Area 3 detectives re-investigating the case in 1988 and the detectives doing the 1988 investigation would have reviewed it if it was available; and (2) even apart from the New File, the information contained therein – particularly about Isabel Ramos – would have been available to B&A detectives re-investigating the Hermitage fire in 1988.

As to point (1), Detective Kelly testified that when he investigated the case in 1988 he would have gone and looked for any documents on the case – that would include viewing the Area investigative file, ordering the Records Division file, and seeking out the old investigative file. <sup>170</sup> That is expected and understandable, as detectives handling homicide cases will seek to familiarize themselves with the investigation that occurred on the case, what evidence and witnesses were gathered, what suspects were eliminated, what leads were not followed up on,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>165</sup> Memo to Raymond Clark from Sgt. Thomas Brady, at P2457-58

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>166</sup> Memo to Raymond Clark from Sgt. Thomas Brady, at P2459.

<sup>167</sup> Ibid

<sup>168</sup> Ibic

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>169</sup> Memo to Raymond Clark from John Stibitch, at P2455. P2455-56

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>170</sup> Kelly Dep. [2015] pages 28-30

etc. I am aware that the City of Chicago is claiming that the New File would have been removed from Area 3 prior to 1988. However, I do not believe this is the case. There is no evidence in the record to support that claim, such as disposal applications, disposal certificates, or any label that the file or the box contained it were marked for destruction. As a matter of standard police procedure, records from a criminal investigation would not simply be destroyed without careful procedures being followed. It is a serious business to destroy police records, even pursuant to retention schedules, and departments have rules to follow, such as ensuring that the applicable state records commission authorized the scheduled destruction, that the file is appropriate labeled prior to destruction, and that someone has reviewed the file and confirmed that it should be purged. There is testimony that Area 3 kept closed files in its office. <sup>171</sup> It also appears that investigative files regarding violent crimes investigations were not normally purged. <sup>172</sup> The RD file for this case was not subject to permanent retention until it was re-classified in 1988 as a homicide, and yet the department did not take any steps to purge the RD file between 1984 and 1988, which further indicates that there was no routine purging that affected the records pertaining to the Hermitage fire investigation.

There is other evidence that the Area 3 detectives investigating the fire in 1988 obtained recordsf beyond what was in the Records Division file. The Area 3 file that was produced in this litigation, which was identified as being from the 1988 investigation, contains police reports from 1984 that do not bear the "permanent retention" or "records division" stamps on them, which indicates that these copies did not come from the permanent retention file. For instance, the copies of the reports by Detectives Urbon and Jenkins in the Area 3 file contain only a "Bomb & Arson" stamp on them.

The record strongly indicates that Kelly and his partner Foley had access to the documents in the New File.

With regard to point (2), Detective Rolston testified during Kluppelberg's pretrial proceedings that he had done work on the fire in 1984.<sup>173</sup> He further testified that he reviewed some reports from 1984 around the time he questioned Kluppelberg in 1988 – including the wetip report, which is not in the permanent retention file and was created in 1984.<sup>174</sup> In addition, Rolston testified to having reviewed in 1988 three pages of notes from B&A Detective O'Donnell and Stan Cerdaj; those also would not have been the type of document to be a part of a unit RD or permanent retention file and in fact are not in the permanent retention file for the Hermitage fire.<sup>175</sup> Finally, Rolston would have known about Isabel Ramos in 1984, when he was working on the Hermitage case. This is because the Hermitage fire was a major investigation in 1984, and much of the department was at one point or another working on it.<sup>176</sup> Rolston testified at the suppression hearing that he canvassed the neighborhood looking for information.<sup>177</sup> The detectives in Bomb & Arson were well aware that a woman had been brought to the station as a

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>171</sup> McCarthy Dep 113

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>172</sup> Colander Dep 39; Robertson Dep 66; McCarthy Dep 165-166

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>173</sup> P272

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>174</sup> P285-86

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>175</sup> P295

<sup>176</sup> P272

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>177</sup> P303

suspected serial arsonist, to be interviewed about the Hermitage fire and the other area fires. <sup>178</sup> It is reasonable to infer that Rolston – when re-investigating the Hermitage fire in 1988 –had access to whatever investigative file B&A created in 1984. <sup>179</sup>

The City has not produced in this litigation any investigative file for Bomb & Arson.

According to Detective Micek, that file should and would have included information about Isabel Ramos. Micek testified that he would have told B&A detectives investigating the Hermitage Fire about Ms. Ramos and the information that she provided to him. <sup>180</sup> There is no reason, therefore, why this information was not disclosed to the prosecutor.

## Opinion #7: Failure to Attempt to Resolve Differences Between B&A and Office of Fire Investigations (OFI) Regarding the Cause and Origin of the Fire

When the Hermitage Fire was originally investigated in 1984, the B&A Unit – who was in charge of conducting that investigation – found that the cause of the fire could not be determined due to the total destruction of the building. In addition, the B&A found that there was no sign of an accelerant used.

Four years later, B&A was still in charge of making cause determinations. Nonetheless, when the Hermitage fire was re-investigated in 1988, instead of relying on B&A for that cause determination, the Defendants sought out OFI. This was particularly strange because Defendant Rolston had been part of the B&A team that investigated the Hermitage Fire in 1984 (and determined that the cause and origin could not be determined). It was also strange because it appeared that B&A and OFI had a strained relationship, as both were covering the same turf. B&A thought that OFI was quick to find a fire incendiary; and OFI thought that B&A was ruling too many fires undetermined. <sup>181</sup>

Moreover, I saw nothing in the materials I reviewed that suggested that B&A and OFI ever tried to resolve the differences in their cause determinations. According to OFI's policies, whenever there was a dispute between OFI and B&A about a cause and origin determination, the two units were supposed to meet so that they could reach a mutual agreement. No such discussion occurred here. Rather, B&A (Rolston) simply accepted OFI's contrary conclusion notwithstanding the fact that he – as part of the B&A 1984 Hermitage team – had reached a contrary finding four years earlier. There was no new evidence in 1988 that would have enabled OFI to reach a contrary determination about the cause of the fire without being in direct conflict with what the 1984 Hermitage team found: in fact, the burn patterns were all apparent and available to the B&A detectives at the scene in 1984. Failing to try to account for these differing conclusions was in error – especially because B&A and not OFI was in charge in 1984.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>178</sup> Micek Dep at 58-59

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>179</sup> P301

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>180</sup> Micek Dep 58-59

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>181</sup> Alletto Dep 73-75

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>182</sup> Memo, April 18 1986: JGS 7012-7018

#### Summary: Officers' deficiencies in this investigation include, but are not limited to:

- incomplete and misleading reports
- Failure to complete necessary reports
- Intentional and willful actions reflective of "tunnel vision" against the criminal defendant
- Intentional and willful omissions designed to protect the case that the detectives were building
- Bogus documentation
- Criminal conspiracy

No explanation or justification was given for the lack of continuity in this homicide investigation. Bomb and Arson detectives began the investigation, but it was soon being investigated by Violent Crime detectives. There was no supervisory oversight, other than signing documents. Detectives exchanged information but there did not appear to be any coordination of these efforts, nor any policy requiring that information be stored in each area's investigative files or across relevant RD numbers.

The defendants will undoubtedly claim that any "minor" oversights, inconsistencies, or mistakes were unimportant. The truth of the matter remains that they create a cumulative portrait on either incompetence or malice. Any reviewing supervisor should have immediately noted the telltale signs of such.

There exists a broad range of literature, accepted policies and practices, and professional references that accentuate many of these shortcomings. A small sampling of organizations involved with these efforts includes, but is not limited to:

- International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)
- Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)
- National Sheriffs' Association (NSA)
- Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA)
- National Institute of Justice (NU)
- Americans for Effective Law Enforcement (AELE)
- Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) o Program Evaluation
- Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)
- Municipal Services and Research Center (MSRC)
- Police and Law Enforcement Performance Standards and Levels of Service
- National Security Standards (NSS previously the Law Enforcement Standards Office)

#### V. The Role of the Chicago Police Department

In my opinion the City of Chicago and the Chicago Police Department have demonstrated the following deficiencies in this specific case, as well as across similar cases such that the deficiencies amount to a pattern and practice:

- Failure to establish clear and unequivocal standards for investigations
- Failure to apply standards department wide for all divisions and units
- Deficient policies and practices
- Failure to investigate
- Failure to train
- Failure to supervise
- Failure to track and monitor
- Failure to discipline

Each will be discussed in more detail below.

### **Opinion #8: Failure to Train on Homicide Investigations**

Training is one of the most important responsibilities in any law enforcement agency. Among other things, training serves a number of basic objectives:

- Well-trained personnel are better prepared to act professionally and correctly
- Training results in greater efficiency and effectiveness
- Training encourages agency internal cooperation and compliance with policies
- Ensures appropriate police actions
- Provides safeguards for being legally accountable for actions of personnel relative to:
  - Individual rights
  - o Evidence control
  - Brady disclosure
  - Documentation
  - o Investigation integrity

The officers involved in the arrest and prosecution of Kluppelberg were not provided with the training necessary for their duties and responsibilities. Of all the defendants, only Ptak's record shows that he actually attended a homicide investigation class, and that was in 1969. He is also credited with a homicide investigation "in-service" training in 1980. However Ptak was only peripherally involved in 1988 by way of producing a dubious and non-investigatory supplementary report. Of the remaining officers, only Jenkins' and Vega's records list credit for an "in service" homicide investigation class in 1984. Neither Rolston nor Schmitz had any recognized homicide investigation training.

In particular, detective Rolston acknowledged in his deposition that he had only been involved in only a few (1-3) prolonged investigations while he was an arson investigator <sup>184</sup> over a 12-year period. <sup>185</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>183</sup> CPD Supplementary Report to #F-105-510 dated 3/24/1988 (CITY-KLUP 000583-584)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>184</sup> Rolston deposition 5/8/2015, pages 110-111

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>185</sup> Ibid, page 120

Similar to other state and agency standards, the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board rules, Sec. 10.11 (50 ILCS 705110.11), states:

"Training; death and homicide investigation. The Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board shall conduct or approve a training program in death and homicide investigation for the training of law enforcement officers of local government agencies and coroners. Only law enforcement officers and coroners who successfully complete the training program may be assigned as lead investigators in death and homicide investigations and coroner's investigations, respectively. Satisfactory completion of the training program shall be evidenced by a certificate issued to the law enforcement officer or coroner by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board."

Although this Illinois standard may or may not have been in place at the time, a review of the detectives' training records suggests that no such certificate was ever issued to the detectives in this case by the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board, as required by Illinois law. Also, based on the detectives' descriptions of their training from their depositions, it appears that little, if any, specialized (as opposed to "on the job") homicide investigation training was ever provided to them prior to their undertaking the murder investigation in this case.

In 1984, and 1988, the need for such training would have been obvious, as would the fact that the failure to do so would lead to egregious errors. That is particularly true because without any formal training, the only training that detectives would get would be on-the-job training from other detectives who themselves had had no formal training; in other words, they would just be learning and then repeating the mistakes of their predecessors.

#### **Opinion #9: Failure to Supervise and Intervene**

In this case, supervisors failed to actively monitor, review, direct and control the unfolding re-opening of the "investigation" of the Lupercio/Hermitage fire being conducted by multiple organizational units under their respective CPD commands (including involvement of the Chicago Fire Department, although in a quasi-official capacity).

CPD's supervisors and leadership knew, or should have known, of the improper and unacceptable methods of practices of their detectives in general, and of these specific detectives at issue in this case in particular. These supervisors failed to intervene, control, cause to cease, restrain, correctively train, or otherwise cause the misconduct to cease.

Three practices stand out in particular: First, the failure to require the detectives to put any information about Ramos or Harast into a supplementary report that would become part of the file. According to the Special Orders, the detectives were required to transcribe from memoranda or handwritten notes information that was relevant onto a supplementary report. There can be no legitimate dispute that information that someone else may have set the fire or that there may have been an alternative cause of the fire was relevant within the meaning of the

Special Orders. Yet, at no time did a supervisor request that this information be put onto a supplemental report.

Second, Sergeant Olivieri was the same Bomb and Arson sergeant overseeing both the Hermitage and Marshfield fires. At a minimum, Sergeant Olivieri should have put Detective Micek's report regarding Isabel Ramos' oral statement into the file for the Hermitage fire. This is particularly so because according to the detectives' testimony – and in particular, Rolston's testimony during Kluppelberg's pretrial proceedings – the B&A investigation of the Hermitage Fire was never closed. Sergeant Olivieri should have also had B&A detectives investigating the Hermitage fire write a supplementary report about Micek's conversation with Ramos and her confession that she may have set other fires, since Hickey testified that a supplementary report with a different RD number would never go into the permanent retention file. By having the detectives write up a separate supplementary report under the Hermitage fire RD number, the information would be sure to end up in the RD file for the Hermitage fire.

Third, there was no discipline and oversight of Detective Rolston during the time that Kluppelberg was fighting against the murder and arson charges. Rolston had 11 CR files lodged against him including:

- CR 1021145: CR alleging that Rolston threatened to kill a civilian
- CR 195704: CR alleging that Rolston failed to submit a supplementary report for an arson to which he was assigned and failed to interview a victim or seek out witnesses. This CR was sustained.
- CR 172573: CR alleging that Rolston conducted a warrantless search and physically assaulted and threatened complainant and her daughter;
- CR 205961: CR alleging that Rolston filed a false report. This CR was sustained.
- CR 231334: CR alleging that Rolston coerced complainant's son into signing a
  false confession by physically assaulting him with a shock device and giving him
  a black eye
- CR 243166: CR alleging that Rolston physically assaulted a suspect, including punching in the chest and pushing up against a wall, and denied suspect his right to an attorney
- CR 254170: CR alleging that during an interrogation, Rolston choked, pointed a gun, grabbed a suspect's arm and threw him to the floor and denied suspect medical attention.
- CR 268507: CR alleging that Rolston wrote out a false report. This CR was sustained.
- CR 293963: CR alleging that Rolston falsely arrested a suspect and coerced him into singing a false confession. Note: In this CR, Rolston stated that he did not remember the incident due to an ongoing medical condition, which impacts his memory.

These CRs demonstrate that Rolston had a repeated pattern of assaulting suspects and witnesses and filing false reports. While he was disciplined on three occasions, he should have been subject to much stronger and more aggressive corrective action. This is particularly true in light of the seriousness of the allegations against him – including physically assaulting suspects as he did with Kluppelberg, failing to submit a supplementary report, and writing false reports.

Failing to impose sufficient discipline will lead detectives to believe that they can commit additional misconduct without facing real consequences.

## Opinion #10: The City's Practice of Keeping Parallel "Street Files" Is Improper

The practice of street files as described above was extremely problematic. It meant that detectives kept parallel files in their possession or in the Area that had different documents and potentially different information in them. As demonstrated by the Jones and Palmer litigation, that information could be highly exculpatory or at a minimum, impeaching and therefore was required to be disclosed to the criminal defendant. By keeping a separate set of files over which the CPD had insufficient control, there was no guarantee that information would be turned over to the prosecutor, and therefore turned over to the defendant. To the contrary, Judge Shadur found that the parallel file system was creating a "grave risk" of non-disclosure.

It is also worth noting that according to testimony of both Stibich and Hickey, the practice of using street files appears to have been entrenched within the Department. Stibich testified that the practice existed when he started at Area 4 in 1974, and Hickey testified that it was in existence in 1977 when he started at Area 1. As Hickey explained, the mindset was not to turn over notes, and not to put certain investigative materials in the working file into the Records Division file. When Hickey conducted his sampling of files at the Areas, he found that all of the Areas had a practice of using a working file and not retaining that file. In fact, Hickey testified that the practice of using street files was a citywide practice and that street files were used on a regular basis. For that reason, perhaps, Judge Shadur found that the street files practice was not infrequent or irregular.

I have become professionally familiar with these issues in my examination of this and other cases in which I have been retained. Although regularly put on notice through lawsuits and depositions, the CPD has made only superficial attempts to resolve the street files problem, and unsurprisingly, those attempts have proven to be unsuccessful in remedying these issues. They include:

- Detective Division Notice 82-2 (Detective Division Notice File Control) 189
- Special Order 83-1 (Detective Division Special Order File Control) 190
- Special Order 83-2 (Detective Division Special Order Investigative Files) <sup>191</sup>
- Special Order 86-3 (Detective Division Special Order Investigative Files) 192

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>186</sup> Hickey 171

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>187</sup> Hickey 187

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>188</sup> Hickey 219-20

<sup>189</sup> Special Order 82-2.pdf

<sup>190</sup> Special Order 83-1.pdf

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>191</sup> Special Order 83-2.pdf

<sup>192</sup> Special Order 86-3.pdf

I will discuss the deficiencies in the Special Orders in greater detail below.

These issues have been noted in the past by the courts when they have discussed the problem of street files and identified problems with Special Order 83-1, for example. The discussions in the Palmer v. City of Chicago case<sup>193</sup> are representative and consistent with my professional experience, as well as my observations in this specific case:

- The maintenance of multiple, separate investigative files "Official Files" (Permanent Retention) vs. "Street Files" (Personal, and/or Working, and/or Street Files);
- Lack of file integrity and security of files;
- Insufficient or non-existent chain of evidence and/or custody;
- Willful failure to disclose and produce all records to prosecutors, defense attorney, and court (Brady Rule) not only in the initial process and trial, but in subsequent "re-investigations" and appeals, as well as in civil litigation; and
- The continual utilization of unit or division specific directives, notices, and special orders fails to recognize the involvement of other CPD entities that may, or may not, be bound by those directives.

These deficiencies are contrary to the generally accepted practices for an essential aspect of police control, which is monitoring, accountability, and following written policies. The material that I have reviewed allows me to opine that any reasonable officer or supervisor in the Chicago Police Department would reasonably believe that it was acceptable for them to ignore any written policies that did exist. Street file supplementary reports <sup>194</sup> all show the continued use of street files after the Special Orders were enacted, as is further discussed below. This is further shown in CPD Assistant Director James Hickey's deposition.

What has been identified by the parties as the "New File" provides further evidence of this. Certain acknowledgements by the defendants make it clear that in this case disclosure was problematic. Key documents contained in the New File were never given by the police to the prosecutor or the criminal defendants' attorneys. Deposition testimony had and documents indicate that the "New File" was sent to the Records Division in 1992 when Area 3 closed (and was not sent prior and was also not scheduled for destruction as the City claimed earlier). This is important because it means that the "New File" was in Area 3 when the Lupercio/Hermitage fire was investigated in 1988.

Documents  $^{200}$   $^{201}$  in the "New File" did not conform to Special Order 83-2 and in particular to section V. – B. relative to handwritten notes, "To/From" memos, and the backs of Major Incident Work Sheets not being in a supplemental report. In addition, inventories were

<sup>195</sup> City's Responses to RTA No. 3 (Nos. 5,8,9,12,13,16,21,24,25,28,57, 60, 61, 64)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>193</sup> Judge Milton Shadur opinion in Palmer v. Negron. 3/31/1983 (P2648-2669) pages 1-22.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>194</sup> Dockets 212-3 and 212-4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>196</sup> Joseph Perfetti deposition, (6/11/2015) pages 90-92

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>197</sup> Michael Colander deposition, (6/24/2015) pages 29-30 and 44

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>198</sup> Andrew Robertson deposition, (6/25/2015) pages 28-34

<sup>199</sup> Plaintiff's Motion for Extension of Fact Discovery Regarding New File and Area 3 boxes, Exhibits K & L

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>200</sup> James Hickey deposition, (6/9/2015) pages 222-223

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>201</sup> City's Fourth Amended Responses to Seventh Set of Interrogatories

incomplete and there was no indication that they were ever sent to records for inclusion in the permanent retention file. A full review of my findings is below.

#### A. Homicide and Pallet File Review

The failure to properly document and turn over the critical investigative materials in Kluppelberg was not an anomaly. Rather, it was an example of the Chicago Police Department's widespread practice of maintaining multiple files and relying on informal and unofficial notes to document investigations.

It is my understanding that the City produced a total of 660 post-January 1, 1983 homicide investigative files from Area 3, covering 619 RD numbers, and that those files were produced to Plaintiff on a rolling basis. Of those 660 files, I reviewed approximately 25%, which consisted of 164 investigative files provided to me by Plaintiff's attorneys, and which spanned 1983 – 1991 the entire period of time covered by the City's production (post-January 1, 1983, when the relevant special orders came into effect). I was given corresponding permanent retention files for fifteen investigative files, which I also reviewed. In my experience, a sample of this size is sufficient to analyze and draw conclusions about police practices.

My charge was to examine each of these files, not necessarily for the quality (or lack thereof) of the individual investigations, but for any observations and conclusions that I might make as to material deviations from the relevant CPD policies. As important was to evaluate this material in the context of normal and accepted police practices designed to ensure that all material produced during major criminal investigations is readily accessible, complete, discoverable, and in a format as to be actually useful and discoverable.

Based on my review, it is apparent that systematic and widespread practices within the Chicago Police Department did not comply with the new policies promulgated after the *Palmer* litigation. Specifically, detectives routinely documented critical investigative materials solely on unofficial forms, did not complete the prescribed official forms designed to ensure file integrity, and kept incomplete inventories of the investigative file. In my professional opinion, the files both individually and in aggregate, support my opinions that from 1983 onward, there was (a) inadequate and deficient policies pertaining to records standardization, integration, maintenance, retention, indexing, and discovery; (b) no apparent department-wide meaningful effort to provide training on those policies that were promulgated; (c) no thorough, methodical, and regular monitoring for adherence to those policies; (d) no corrective action, either administratively or through discipline, for any violations of those policies, and; (e) a clear pattern and practice of condoning, if not encouraging these failures. These practices precluded meaningful discovery by defendants.

## 1. Repeated instances of not using official forms to ensure file integrity

Nearly every case I reviewed had handwritten notes, on blank pages rather than on official forms. Moreover, those notes were consistently undated, provided no context for how they were acquired, and contained no signature to identify the author. (e.g. City-Klup\_49820). The use of official police reports is critical to ensuring that investigative information is

discoverable, and the failure to use official reports undermines the integrity of the investigative files: As discussed above, if material is not actually documented and included in official police reports, there is no way to know that it ever existed, how it was acquired, who acquired it, where it was acquired, and when it was acquired. As importantly, there is no chain of custody and no case integrity. The material is then susceptible to manipulation, interpretation, and loss.

In addition to the above-described routine failures to record material information on official police reports, such that they would be discoverable, my review of the 164 files revealed other failures to implement CPD policy, creating additional opportunities for materials to be lost or manipulated, and thus withheld from the criminal defendant. Though the Chicago Police Department had designed certain forms to ensure file integrity, the files reveal that there was a widespread practice of disregarding these forms.

- 1) **Major Crime Worksheet** (example at Bates 38802): These forms are a creature of the Detective Division Violent Crimes Unit. They provide the "who, where, what, when" (but not necessarily the why). They provide the starting point and one of the best sources of initial discovery. The Major Crime Worksheet is missing from a significant number of the cases that I reviewed, establishing a clear negative pattern and practice of disregard.
- 2) Investigative Case File Control (example at Bates 38755): This form is designed to maintain case integrity and chain of custody of investigative files. It is common during an investigation for a file to be routinely removed for a multitude of legitimate reasons (crime lab, consultation with other units, review by prosecutor, court appearances, etc.) The case file control form documents the file's movements so that it is clear whether and when information may have been copied or removed. In most of the cases that I reviewed they are either missing, have so few entries as to be unbelievable, or have not entries at all an impossibility. This is another critically important form for discovery purposes because it should reveal all the individuals that may have contributed to the file, including from other divisions or units. The failure to systematically utilize them properly, and the concurrent institutional failure to enforce compliance, indicates a pattern and practice.
- 3) Supervisory (Chain of Command) Review (example at Bates 52919 / 53066): This form is designed to document that the chain of command responsible for overseeing the investigation and compliance with relevant departmental policies and procedures has actually done so. Most of the files that I reviewed either was missing the form, had only a single signature, or in the example had no signatures as all. That is, there is essentially no documentation of supervisory review in the investigative files. This clearly demonstrates a willful disregard among supervisors for ensuring that detectives were following the policies.
- 4) **Detective Division Personnel Form** (example at Bates 59648): This sheet is designed to quickly track and identify detective division employees, where they are assigned, working hours, and equipment. It does not necessarily account for officers from other units. Regardless, in the majority of the cases reviewed, this form is missing altogether. This prevents realistic and effective discovery of potential police witnesses.

5) Case Assignment Slip (example at Bates 38531): The Case Assignment Slip is designed to document initial detective(s) assigned and conclusion status. These are key individuals to seek out in discovery for depositions. Again, enough of these forms are missing to demonstrate a clear pattern and practice of disregard for the policy.

Nothing in the material that I have reviewed indicates that these patterns and practices were ever identified, acted upon, or corrected. While there are rare exceptions where the material is much better preserved and presented, they are the distinct minority. If you were to randomly access any of the files that I reviewed, you will find the deficiencies are across the board and form a pattern and practice that demonstrates an institutional decision to ignore the requirements put in place after *Palmer*.

#### 2. Material information was repeatedly omitted from official police reports.

The failure to use official forms properly, as described above, prevents material information from making its way to the criminal defendants. The case files I reviewed (100%) are replete with examples of handwritten pages and informal memos between detectives containing potentially exculpatory information. These handwritten notes contained critical investigative information, including: 1) Leads on different or additional avenues of investigation (Bates 120228; 120374<sup>202</sup>); 2) Names or descriptions of possible alternative suspects (Bates 118848); 3) Names or descriptions of additional witnesses (Bates 120368; 120386<sup>203</sup>); 4) Names or descriptions of possible alibi witnesses; 5) References to other CPD or outside law enforcement involvement in the investigation; and 6) Handwritten diagrams, scene and area maps, evidence locations. (Bates 128084; 120221). These citations are examples and not an exhaustive list of instances where these trends were seen.

Even more troubling, in the vast majority of the cases that I reviewed, there is no companion entry on official CPD forms that documents this critical information, leaving this potentially exculpatory information solely in handwritten notes or in informal memos. Some examples of these omissions include:

• Frank Rhodes was murdered on May 27, 1985 and the investigation of that homicide was assigned Records Division number F-417-457. As part of their investigation, officers conducted a lineup with six witnesses in an attempt to identify the offender. The official Supplemental Report describing the lineup states that two of the witnesses positively identified James Williams, the suspect. See Bates 068528-29. The investigative file, at Bates 68550-51, however, also contains an informal to/from memo between detectives discussing the lineup. That informal memo describes how Ivan Massey, another witness who viewed the lineup, expressly stated that Williams was not the offender. The official police reports, however, contain no record of Massey's statement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>202</sup> Handwritten Notes state that a witness, Kevin Williams was to be interviewed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>203</sup> Handwritten notes list Myron Coleman as a witness to the shooting.

- In the investigation assigned Records Division number G-197-882, an informal to/from memo at Bates 90817, dated August 24, 1985 describes a statement from a witness named Fred Ward implicating an alternate suspect. Specifically, Ward told the detectives that Eddie Flowers murdered the victim as retaliation for the victim's earlier theft of a major drug dealer, Melvin Summers. Another to/from memo at Bates 90845 and 90862 describes a statement from Lamont White, in which he similarly describes a contract on the victim's head by White. It does not appear that these witness accounts were reproduced in the official Supplemental Reports. In fact, it appears that the only other mention of Flowers is in a second to/from memo at Bates 90923 and in handwritten General Progress Report notes created on May 27, 1985—five weeks before the to/from memo containing Ward's statement—but that report does not describe Flowers' potential involvement in the murder. See Bates 90988-89
- In the homicide investigation assigned Records Division number H-045-796, several handwritten notes and an informal to/from memo seem to implicate three people in the murder: Cheryl Williams, Darryl Smith, and Victor Dennis. (Bates 92423, 92427, 92502, and 92573). Yet, it appears that their connection the investigation is never explained in the official reports. Similarly, a handwritten note at Bates 92478 describes a woman named "Birdie" making the 911 call to report the homicide. The reporting witness is clearly of interest to an investigator, and should always be disclosed to the defendant. Yet, the official reports do not appear to include any details about the 911 call or any description of "Birdie."
- The investigative file associated with the January 24, 1987 homicide of Miguel Morales, Records Division number J-03-340, contains several informal to/from memos documenting alternate suspects and critical witness information, which was not included in official reports. First, a memo at Bates 93037-38 documents officers' visit to the Perez household. Two brothers, Carlos and Jose Perez are listed in the supplemental reports as witnesses. The memo lists a third brother, Thomas Perez, who assists the officers in locating a sawed-off shotgun within the Perez family's apartment. Thomas's name and his role in finding the shotgun appear to have been omitted from the supplemental reports. A second to/from memo at Bates 93042 describes an interview with Dianna Mayorda, the victim's girlfriend. Mayorda reported that she had previously dated a man named Valentino Rivera, that Rivera was jealous of the victim, and that Rivera had stated "he was going to get the victim" as recently as December 1986. But the supplemental report that purportedly documents Mayorda's interview, omits any mention of Rivera. (Bates 92981-82; 93125-26) Rather, the supplemental report states that, other than describing her relationship with the victim, and his past difficulty with Latin King gang members "she could add no more" to the investigation. Bates 92982; 93126. Finally, a third to/from memo, at Bates 93043, states that two witnesses after looking at photographs, made a possible identification of Joseph Russo as the offender. It does not appear that Russo's name is mentioned in the official reports, let alone the fact that he was identified as a potential alternate suspect.

- While investigating a shooting, under Records Division number G-007-315, the detectives took notes of an interview with a witness named Monique Lawrence on a General Progress Report at Bates 83132. She reported that she saw Keith Harden and a second man walking down 56<sup>th</sup> street. She specifically noted that both men were wearing "big hats like skull caps," but she was still able to identify Harden, whom she knew. Neither her name nor her statement appears in the official reports. Moreover, the fact that both men were wearing large hats—and that their faces may have been obscured— is omitted from the official the official reports.
- At Bates 44318-19, there is a handwritten statement in one person's handwriting, likely the witness's, but that statement is continued in the detective's handwriting. And, it is only in the detective's handwriting that the suspect is identified by name.
- After investigating the November 3, 1985 murder of John Vasquez, officers charged Adolfo Valdez and Francisco Sanchez on a theory that Vasquez was shot as part of a gang rivalry. Notes from an interview with Dawn Drew, however, provide an alternative motive and theory. Drew reported that on Thursday, October 31, 1985 at about 2:00 AM the victim came to her house to talk, and though he looked beat up, he didn't want to say much about what happened. Vasquez explained "that his brother went off on him" and that his family was kicking him out. Drew also explained that the victim was trying to get out of the gang and wanted to move out of state with her, but to leave the gang, he needed to be "violated," that is gang members would beat him up. That was scheduled to happen on Saturday, on 51st street. The victim was shot at 5116 S. Throop at 2:40 AM Sunday, November 3rd. Those notes of Drew's statement are contained only at Bates 84648, in an informal to-from memo between detectives, and it does not appear that Drew's name is included in any of the official reports.

#### 3. The Investigative Files themselves are incomplete

The investigative files themselves are consistently incomplete and often reflect the fact that investigative information is contained in multiple locations, rather than in one comprehensive file. The police investigative role is to search for and document facts – all facts regardless of where those facts fit into some pre-conceived theory of the investigation. Not all facts, information, or individuals will necessarily enhance the prosecution of an identified suspect. Nonetheless, those facts have to be included in the investigation. There is nothing to prevent the investigators from offering explanatory information that puts that information in perspective. It must be included – in fairness to the victims, the prosecutor, the defense, the court, and the jurors. The judge will eventually rule on what is relevant and admissible. To meet the needs of police agencies and the courts, case files must be maintained in a manner that make them secure, but accessible, and the case contents should be arranged in an orderly and consistent manner. As a corollary, all of the information must be inventoried, indexed, or documented in such a manner as to be easily located and the content inventory clearly understood.

It is standard police practice for major investigations to have one lead detective who is in charge of compiling all investigative materials. That way, once charges are filed, everything that does exist from the investigation is complete, identifiable, inventoried, and maintained in its entirety in a central location. Whether it is referred to as a permanent retention file, a "murder book", a completed investigation, an open investigation, or something else. Everything should be in one package that can be located and produced – for whatever reason it is needed.

While acknowledging that investigations vary in complexity, number of victims and suspects (if any), volume of evidence, vehicle involved, etc., any specific investigative file would be expected to have at least 15 or more specific types of documents, regardless of disposition or arrest. To have a homicide occur, police respond, and detectives assigned would produce at least the following forms and/or documents, and in turn they would be placed on the investigative file inventory and a copy of the inventory would be placed in the permanent retention file. These inventoried items would include:

- 1. Investigative file inventory sheet / CP 23-121 (that would be in both the IF and the PR files)
- 2. Case Assignment & Weapon characteristics form / CPD 11-418
- 3. Major Crime Worksheet / CPD 23-483
- 4. Homicide File Review form / No form #
- 5. Investigative File control form / CPD 23-124
- 6. Case Disposition / computer generated
- 7. General Offense Reports / CP 11-380
- 8. Supplementary Reports / CP 11-411
- 9. General Progress Reports / CPD 23-122
- 10. Medical Post Mortem Report
- 11. Cause of Death Report
- 12. Medical Examiner Toxicology Report
- 13. Medical Examiner Inventory / F-808
- 14. Crime Scene Processing Report / CPD 21-949
- 15. Property & Evidence Inventory forms / CPD 34-523
- 16. Intra Department Envelopes (to-from tracking) / CPD 11-174
- 17. CPD "rap sheets" / CPD 31-903 (chronological record of arrests by CPD of victim &/or suspects)
- 18. State and Federal "rap sheets"

In addition, in <u>cases where there are identified suspects</u>, at least the following forms and/or documents would be in the investigative file, and in turn they would be placed on the investigative file inventory and a copy of the inventory would be placed in the permanent retention file. These additional inventoried items would include:

- 1. Arrest Warrant / No form #
- 2. Arrest Reports / CPD 11-420
- 3. Arrest Info Card / CPD 11-430

- 4. Photos / arrest, in-custody, crime scene, interview, etc.
- 5. Statements / No form #
- 6. Court Attendance form / CP 11-555
- 7. States Attorney Felony Minutes forms / Referred to as "101's"

In addition, in <u>cases where there are no known suspects initially</u>, the investigative file would be expected to contain at least the following forms and/or documents that would be inventoried in the investigative file, and in turn they would be placed on the investigative file inventory and a copy of the inventory would be placed in the permanent retention file. These additional inventoried items would include:

- 1. Vehicle Tow Reports / CP 11-413
- 2. Handwritten notes (not on CPD forms) / No form #
- 3. Handwritten statements (not on CPD forms) / No form #
- 4. To-From memos (not on CPD forms) / No form #
- 5. Group line up photos / no such photos found in any files examined
- 6. Field Contact Cards / CPD 21-101
- 7. Fugitive Arrest Receipt form / CPD 31-273
- 8. Stop and Hold paperwork / CPD 31-961
- 9. Identification Sheet / CPD 22-467
- 10. Criminal Records Search summary / computer generated
- 11. Driver's & Motor Vehicle Records / computer generated
- 12. Juvenile Field Arrest Reports / CPD 11-421
- 13. Preliminary Fired Evidence Report / CP33-405
- 14. Request for Analysis Receipt for Exhibit / CPD 33-100
- 15. Crime Laboratory Reports / CPD 33-103
- 16. Search Warrant Affidavits and Returns /
- 17. Grand Jury Subpoenas / CR 34A
- 18. Crime Pattern Reports / computer generated
- 19. Offender Listing by Address / computer generated
- 20. Victim Listing by Parameters / computer generated
- 21. Miscellaneous Incident Exception Report / CPD 11-419
- 22. Court Notifications / CPD 11-554
- 23. Court Complaint Transmittal Listing form / CPD 11-551
- 24. Extradition documents / no form #
- 25. Xerox images of miscellaneous evidence (matchbooks, keys, vehicle registrations, family photos, etc.)

The files I reviewed, however, clearly demonstrate that the investigative files do not serve as this central repository for information. My review of the files revealed numerous cases where information that should be included was absent from the investigative file, suggesting that it may have been lost or stored in separate files. Examples of such missing information include:

- No explanation on photographs, such as when or where the photo was taken, who is depicted in the photograph or why the detectives believe it is relevant to the investigation. (e.g. 120234; 120536-120560). The missing information suggests that the paperwork, notes, or other investigative materials that led to the photograph was maintained separately from the investigative files and was not included in the investigative file.
- Missing reports including ballistic reports, AFIS reports, crime lab reports, CAD and 911 reports.
- Missing forms, such as missing property inventories and Major Crime Worksheets. For example, RD D-304-807, Bates 09501-096049, contains no Major Crimes Worksheet.
- Other missing forms or documents including missing medical records, missing property inventory forms, or missing search warrant affidavits, and missing search warrant returns
- Lack of itemized, detailed, chronological investigative steps
- Some cases have investigatory computer generated phone records, in others they are hand written by an unknown investigator but not included in official reports, suggesting that the original source for the phone records was stored separately or not properly retained.
- Similarly, in some files there are handwritten summaries of criminal records (e.g. Bates 46636), but no reference in official forms, and no official printout, implying that the source of the information was stored separately
- Blank or missing chain of command homicide review forms (Bates 52919 & 53066)
- Many, many totally illegible pages not explainable by "bad copies" (Bates 45369-45307-45297)
- Most missing crime scene photos, suggesting that the reports from Crime Scene technicians were not included in the investigative file. For example, the investigation under N-238-887 includes an Evidence Report at Bates 0671161 that documents 6 different photographs taken of the crime scene. Those photographs do not appear in the investigative file.

In some instances, the investigative file specifically referenced a piece of evidence, a statement, or other information, but the corresponding evidence or statement was not documented in the file. E.g.

- References in handwritten notes to the involvement of other units or outside agencies, but not included in official reports, and involvement not described ("ATF dropped off info")
- No live lineup photos, where there are lineup reports. For example, at Bates 067136, a line-up report documents a live lineup for the investigation under RD N-238-887 and states that photographs were taken by Detective Moser, but there are no photographs in

the investigative file. Under RD number G-500-512, reports at Bates 091761 and 091803 note that photographs were taken of a lineup, but no lineup photographs appear in the investigative file.

- Reports mentioned (often in handwritten notes) that were not referred to in official reports, and not included in file. For example, at Bates 078838 a Supplemental Report states that the suspect took a polygraph test and failed, yet there is no corresponding Crime Lab Report from the Crime Laboratory Division Polygraph Unit documenting the polygraph test or results.
- Evidence reports documenting specific photographs taken as part of the investigation, but photographs are not included in the investigative file. In the investigation under RD N-213-223, an evidence report at Bates 066853 lists photographs taken of the scene, and of the victim's wounds. A crime scene report in that case, at Bates 066794, states that a technician was assigned to take photographs of a pair of eyeglasses and the box they were found in. The report lists 9 photographs taken of the glasses. None of the photos listed in these reports are included in the investigative file.
- Reference to other units or outside agencies processing evidence, but no documentation in official reports and not results, and no chain of custody. For example, a handwritten note at Bates 091866 states that a technician from the Firearms Section stated that two metal fragments that had been recovered were "partial bullet possible '38" and "cannot be compared." But there is no corresponding report from the Firearms Section in the investigative file, indicating that the documents produced by that section were maintained separately from the investigative file.
- Numerous Xeroxed handwritten spacer/filler pages with A3/VC, which would indicate other sources for relevant documents that may, or may not, have been included (Bates 066798; 067122; 91794). Other examples include listing detective's names and unit numbers on blank pages, suggesting that information is coming from other, unidentified sources. (Bates 091857; 091864).

Other, miscellaneous deficiencies in the files include:

- Suspicious "corrections" on transcribed sworn statements. For example, Bates 59722 includes a reference to "Miracle" the dog which, would have actually been explored in the interview.
- Unrelated (Union negotiations, news articles) non-case material interspersed in folders

These repeated and consistent failures to properly document and include all investigative information within the investigative file, demonstrates the Chicago Police Department's top down pattern and practice of failing to seriously try to correct bad practices or overcome the harmful outcomes shown in prior relevant successful litigation against CPD.

To further exacerbate these issues, the CPD maintains and utilizes a multitude of often conflicting, confusing and duplicative documents and nomenclature that make tracking and documenting material often difficult and/or impossible:

- GPR (general progress reports)
- GIS (gang information supplementary reports)
- DDSF (detective division street files)
- DR (daily report)
- SR (supplemental report)
- MIW (major incident worksheet)
- AR (activity report)
- GOCR (general offense case report)
- ICFF (investigative case file report)
- IFI (Investigative File Inventory)
- MDR (miscellaneous document repository)
- RD (police report)
- "Humper" (daily activity report)
- "Serafini" reports (ad-hoc)
- DDSO (detective division special orders)
- DGO (department general orders)
- CRU (case report unit)

#### 4. Permanent Retention Files Contain Limited Information

Nor can the permanent retention files, which are stored centrally within the Records Division, serve as the central repository for investigative information. By design, the PRFs do not include all investigative materials. The PRFs that I reviewed demonstrate that the PRF provides an incomplete picture of an investigation.

I was provided with digital copies of 15 permanent retention (PR) files, along with the corresponding 15 investigative files from Area 3 – Violent Crimes. The 30 files contained a total of 1,867 pages. I examined, compared and contrasted the 15 permanent retention files with their corresponding investigative files (IF).

Although all of the investigative files had the required inventory sheet, only 47% (7 of the 15) of the permanent retention files contained the required copy.

The comparative ratio of file sizes (pages) in the permanent retention files compared to the investigative files ranged from as low as 11.65% to a high of 54.29%. The permanent retention files contained no handwritten notes, GPRs, or to/from memos between detectives, which means that information contained solely in those unofficial reports (and not transcribed onto supplementary reports) is not included in the permanent retention files. The comparative ratio of file sizes, and the failure to include handwritten notes, is a symptom of the unchecked discretion allowed individual detectives and units in determining what is, or more importantly,

what is not placed into supplementary reports and the permanent retention file, regardless of the Chicago Police Department's deficient policies.

The department's policy of failing to include handwritten notes or to/from memos and other internal, unofficial documents in the records division file also means that defendants may not be able to accurately identify the source of a statement. For example, at Bates 44318-19, there is a handwritten statement in one person's handwriting, but that is continued in the detective's handwriting, and that now identifies the suspect by name when the witness had not.

The investigative file inventories that were included in the PRF were often incomplete. Items routinely missing from inventory lists included in the PRF included:

Handwritten names, addresses, vehicle license plates, phone numbers, physical descriptions, dates, unknown abbreviations, symbols, other case numbers, and miscellaneous notes were found throughout most of the investigative files. These types of items were found written across official forms, on plain paper, and on file folder covers. Most were not referenced or located in any permanent retention file inventories, and may have had value for discovery purposes.

Some specific noted discrepancies:

E-467-516: The IF contained 46 pages and the PR contained 13 pages (28.26%). A copy of a 1-page inventory (25 entries) form was found in the Permanent Retention File as required. 22 items were entered by the same individual on the same date. The inventories in the Investigative File and PR file do not match: The Investigative File contains 2 pages of Inventory, and has a total of 28 items. The missing 3 items pertain to Court Attendance Sheets, FAX Cover Sheet, and Medical Post-Mortem. The Post-Mortem report would be very important for discovery. In addition, the required inventory sheet omitted reference to a number of other items contained in the investigative file. Some, but not all of the un-inventoried items included the Case Assignment sheet; Investigative File control; Case Disposition; Post Mortem Report; General Offense Report; Arrest Report; Identification Sheet; Laboratory and Evidence Sheets; Search Warrant Inventories; etc. All very important for discovery.

J-433-864: <u>NO INVENTORY SHEET IN PR</u>. The IF contained 64 pages and the PR contained 15 pages (23.44%). There was a 2-page inventory (26 entries) form in the Investigative file. <u>However, this is one of the 8 (out of 15) Permanent Retention Files that did not contain a copy of the Investigative File Inventory form. Therefore, a request for discovery would NOT show what was purported to be in the investigative file and discovery would be significantly restricted.</u>

**J-500-287**: <u>NO INVENTORY SHEET IN PR</u>. The IF contained 109 pages and the PR contained only 19 pages (17.43%). There was a 2-page inventory (40 entries) form in the Investigative file. <u>However</u>, this is one of the 8 (out of 15) Permanent Retention Files that did not contain a copy of the Investigative File Inventory form. Therefore, a request

for discovery would NOT show what was purported to be in the investigative file and discovery would be significantly restricted.

K-108-072: The IF contained 157 pages and the PR contained 26 pages (16.56%). A copy of a 1-page inventory (25 entries) was found in the Permanent Retention File as required. It itemizes 21 items as General Progress Notes; 3 items as Written Notes; and 1 item as Diagram. All 25 items were entered by the same individual on the same date. The Investigative File actually contains 3 pages of Inventory, containing 70 items. Some of these missing items are very important to discovery, such as line-ups, crime laboratory reports, evidence sheets, statements, handwritten notes with names of witnesses, suspects, etc. Other significant items contained in the investigative file were NOT shown on the in the inventory Some, but not all of the un-inventoried items included the Case Assignment Sheet; Felony Minutes; Major Crime worksheet; Investigative File control; Case Disposition; Cause of Death Report; Post Mortem Report; Statements; Arrest Report; Arrest Warrant; Statements; Miscellaneous photos; Evidence & Lab Reports, etc. All would be very important for discovery.

K-189-303: The IF contained 88 pages and the PR contained 15 pages (17.05%). A copy of a 2-page inventory (33 entries) was found in the Permanent Retention File as required. The Investigative File also contains 3 pages of Inventory, but has a total of 38 items. The missing 5 items pertain to the SA case disposition and Court Attendance Sheets. Other significant items contained in the investigative file were NOT shown on the in investigative file. Some, but not all of the un-inventoried items included Case Assignment Sheet; the Major Crime worksheet; Investigative File control; Case Disposition; Court Attendance Reports; Miscellaneous photos; etc. All are very important for discovery.

**K-369-369**: The IF contained 70 pages and the PR contained 19 pages (27.14%). A copy of a 2-page inventory (29 entries) was found in the Permanent Retention File as required. It itemizes 16 items as General Progress Notes; 2 items as Written Notes; 1 as Medical Examiner Report, and 1 item as an evidence sheet. All 20 of these noted items were entered by the same individual on the same date. The Investigative File also contains 2 pages of Inventory, but has a total of 35 items. The missing 6 items pertain to the SA case disposition, Court Attendance Sheets, and Report of Post-Mortem. The Post-Mortem report would be very important for discovery. Some, but not all of the uninventoried items included Case Assignment Sheet; Case Disposition; Court Attendance Reports; Preliminary Fired Evidence; etc. All are very important for discovery.

M-049-190: The IF contained 144 pages and the PR contained 35 pages (24.31%). A copy of a 3-page inventory (67 entries) was found in the Permanent Retention File as required. However, the Investigative File Inventory has a total of 70 items. The missing 3 items pertain to the Medical Examiner Report, SA case disposition and Court Attendance Sheets. The Medical Examiner Report would be very important for discovery. Some, but not all of those un-inventoried items included Case Assignment Sheet; Investigative File control; Case Disposition; Court Attendance Reports;

<u>Supplementary Reports; Grand Jury Subpoena; Crime Scene Processing Report; Miscellaneous photos; etc. All are very important for discovery.</u>

M-050-920: The IF contained 58 pages and the PR contained 19 pages (32.76%). A copy of a 2-page inventory (30 entries) was found in the Permanent Retention File as required. The first page has 20 entries with 5 empty rows. 19 items were entered by the same individual on the same date, and 10 items were entered by another individual on page 2 on a different date. However, the 2<sup>nd</sup> page of the inventory with 10 items appears to be for an unrelated case (M-050-978). The Investigative File also contains 2 pages of Inventory, but has a total of 31 items. The 5 empty rows on the first page have been filled in (medical examiner's report; court attendance; subpoenas; and lab reports). The second page has 6 pages and does not have a case file number. It contains court attendance documents and the SA final deposition. The omitted reference to the medical examiner's report would be very important for discovery. Some, but not all of those uninventoried items included Case Assignment Sheet; Case Disposition; Court Attendance Reports; Post-Mortem Report; Arrest Report; General Progress Report; etc. All are very important for discovery.

M-051-29: The IF contained 71 pages and the PR contained 26 pages (36.62%). A copy of a 2-page inventory (33 entries) was found in the Permanent Retention File as required. It itemizes 12 items as General Progress Notes. 25 items were entered by the same individual on the same date. The Investigative File also contains 2 pages of Inventory, but has a total of 35 items. The missing 2 items pertain to subpoenas and medical examiner's report. The omitted reference to the medical examiner's report would be very important for discovery. Some, but not all of those un-inventoried items included Case Assignment Sheet; Investigative File control; Supplementary Reports; Court Attendance Reports; Post-Mortem Report; Miscellaneous photos; etc. All are very important for discovery.

M-227-539: NO INVENTORY SHEET IN PR. The IF contained 140 pages and the PR contained 31 pages (22.14%). There was a 3-page inventory (52 entries) form in the Investigative file. However, this is one of the 8 (out of 15) Permanent Retention Files that did not contain a copy of the Investigative File Inventory form. Therefore, a request for discovery would NOT show what was purported to be in the investigative file and discovery would be significantly restricted.

M-487-817: <u>NO INVENTORY SHEET IN PR.</u> The IF contained 35 pages and the PR contained 19 pages (54.29%). There was a 1-page inventory (13 entries) form in the Investigative file. <u>However, this is one of the 8 (out of 15) Permanent Retention Files that did not contain a copy of the Investigative File Inventory form. Therefore, a request for discovery would NOT show what was purported to be in the investigative file and discovery would be significantly restricted.</u>

M-490-308: NO INVENTORY SHEET IN PR. The IF contained 76 pages and the PR contained 22 pages (28.95%). There was a 2-page (37 entries) inventory form in the

Investigative file. However, this is one of the 8 (out of 15) Permanent Retention Files that did not contain a copy of the Investigative File Inventory form. Therefore, a request for discovery would NOT show what was purported to be in the investigative file and discovery would be significantly restricted.

N-180-889: NO INVENTORY SHEET IN PR. The IF contained 266 pages and the PR contained 31 pages (11.65%). There was a 2-page inventory (31 entries) form in the Investigative file. However, this is one of the 8 (out of 15) Permanent Retention Files that did not contain a copy of the Investigative File Inventory form. Therefore, a request for discovery would NOT show what was purported to be in the investigative file and discovery would be significantly restricted.

N-540-560: NO INVENTORY SHEET IN PR. The IF contained 130 pages and the PR contained 25 pages (19.23%). There was a 3-page inventory (73 entries) form in the Investigative file. However, this is one of the 8 (out of 15) Permanent Retention Files that did not contain a copy of the Investigative File Inventory form. Therefore, a request for discovery would NOT show what was purported to be in the investigative file and discovery would be significantly restricted.

P-174-126: NO INVENTORY SHEET IN PR. The IF contained 80 pages and the PR contained 18 pages (22.50%). There was a 2-page inventory (39 entries) form in the Investigative file. This is about the best inventory form of the 15 that were examined in this group. However, this is also one of the 8 (out of 15) Permanent Retention Files that did not contain a copy of the Investigative File Inventory form. Therefore, a request for discovery would NOT show what was purported to be in the investigative file and discovery would be significantly restricted.

Finally, the Permanent Retention files do not always include all of the "official" documents produced in a case. For example,

**RD K-108-072**: 14731: Supplemental Report that discusses the arrest of the defendant was not part of permanent retention file. 14755-14758: Defendant statement, that was not part of permanent file, including additional details of the defendant's account of the events on the night of the murder, as well as the fact he knew the victim as "Stony."

**RD:** N-540-560: 12483: Supplemental Report that is missing from the official record. It discusses detectives locating the defendant in Texas and transporting him back to Chicago.

#### 5. Inventories incomplete or no indication sent to Records Division

Finally, the City claims that, even if investigative information is contained in multiple files, rather than in a central location, the investigative file inventories serve as a backstop to ensure that all investigative materials are discoverable. In my opinion, however, the investigative file inventories are essentially worthless to ensure discovery.

First, as discussed above, less than half of the PRFs that I reviewed included inventories, undermining any inference that defendants routinely had access to those inventories.

Second, even if defendants did have access to the inventories, those inventories do not comprehensively or accurately document the contents of the files. The vast majority of the investigative case file inventory forms were either so generic as to be worthless, for example including overly generic entries, such as "GPR" with no date, number of pages, or author. Inventories were also incomplete as it pertains to handwritten items, or were missing all together (e.g.City\_Klup\_38750) In some instances, they cross reference another case file that is not included (e.g. City\_Klup\_53064)

Plaintiff's attorneys provided me with an index of the 660 investigative files, 515 of which were marked as containing inventories. That index also documented whether, in the files that contained inventories, the inventories accurately documented the contents of the investigative file. In other words, whether the number and type of documents contained in the file matched the entries on the inventory, or whether there were documents in the file that were missing from the inventory. With the index sorted by RD number, I spot-checked approximately 10% of the 515 files with inventories, by selecting one file out of every 10-15, reaching a total of 49 files. I found the Plaintiff's attorneys' characterization to be accurate in each case. Based on the complete index of the 660 files, I conclude that 82% of the files (540/660) had an incomplete or missing inventory. And of the files with inventories, 76% of the inventories inaccurately documented the contents of the investigative file.

I also noted that documents were often added to the inventory long after they were initially created. In some instances, investigative file inventories were not created until after an offender had been charged. For example:

**E-467-516**: The defendant was arrested December 11, 1983, the same day as the offense and charged the next day, Dec. 12. On the Investigative File inventory there are 22 entries made on Dec. 28, 1983 by the same person and there are 3 more from Jan. 22, 1984.

**J-555-952**: The offense took place on December 28, 1987, and began as an aggravated battery investigation. The victim died January 4, 1988 and the defendant was arrested the same day for murder. But the ASA rejected charges. It isn't until January 7, 1988 that anything is entered on the investigative file inventory, and the vast majority (38/45) of the entries were made the same day.

N-238-887: Offense occurred May 27, 1990 and first Supplemental Report is produced by May 28, 1990 (Bates 67143) documenting interviews with 5 witnesses and a canvass of the neighborhood. There are also several GPRs from May 27-30 (Bates 67189-67202). Willie Benson was arrested on May 29, 1990 but was released without charging. Maurice Davis was arrested and charged on May 30, 1990. Officers continued investigating Benson, but he was never charged. Though the investigation resulted in charges on May 30, 1990 detectives did not begin keeping an inventory until June 6, when a single individual entered the first 50 entries on the inventory.

The delay in creating an inventory for the investigative file reveals three problems. One, it again demonstrated the amount of discretion that officers could exercise when deciding what to put into the investigative file: if the inventory is only created after an individual is charged, detectives can exercise discretion over what they deem relevant at the end of an investigation. Second, if the documents are not logged on the inventory until after the charges are brought, that indicates that documents are being stored in other, undisclosed locations during the course of the investigations, which was precisely the problem the special orders sought to address. Finally, if detectives obtain additional information after charges are brought, they may add material to the investigative file without having to update the inventory in the Records Division.

The same deficiencies in inventories that I saw in the homicide files infected the files in Kluppelberg's case. First, there is no inventory in the Kluppelberg PRF at all. That is, there is no inventory from any Bomb & Arson investigative file (presuming that there was once one) nor is there a copy of the inventory for the Area 3 1988 investigative file. Nor does the PRF include is an inventory from the 1984 Area 3 investigative file—although no such inventory would have been required to be included in the Records Division file pursuant to Special Order 83-2 because no charges were lodged against Kluppelberg following the 1984 investigation. Instead, the case was closed as noncriminal, apparent accidental deaths. This again demonstrates how the gap in the policy creates a significant problem – particularly for cold cases like Kluppelberg's where a re-investigation of the case is done years later (and without regard to the initial investigation). Because the PRF, by design, does not contain all documents in any given file, without including a copy of each and every inventory for each and every investigative file in the PRF, there is no guarantee that a criminal defendant will even be aware that other investigative files exist.

Second, the 1988 Area 3 investigative file is incomplete. In particular

- There are only are only 3 "written note" entries on the inventory, but 6 full pages with handwritten notes in the file (see pages 55, 57, 62, 66, 68, 105/108 [same]). Plus, there are a large number of handwritten notes on scraps of paper/folders (e.g., pages 113-16, 119-129 (it appears that a lot of these notes are written on the back of case assignment slips)
- Grand jury subpoena at pages 120-21 is not listed
- Major Crimes Worksheet at pages 104/107 is not listed
- Inventory lists just "photo" but there are 11 photographs (pages 136-46)

Also, the way that the Inventory documents the 9th District supplementary reports and B&A reports makes it very difficult to tell if they are all included in the file. The entries for those reports do not list the date of the supplementary reports, and the supplementary reports are split up throughout the file. As such, even if the Inventory is not missing these reports, it certainly would have been hard for another officer or an attorney to figure out exactly how many and which reports are reflected on the inventory and whether they received a complete copy of those reports.

Third, the inventory in the "New File" is incomplete.

- It lists 9 pages of "written notes" but there are at least 11 pages (pages 11/19 [same], 18, 20-22, 24, 26-29, 49
- It lists 2 pages of GPRs, but there are 3 pages of GPRs (pages 15-17)
- Also, the inventory just lists "RD 104537" but there are 7 pages, comprising 2 or 3 documents with that RD number, so the inventory provides no indication about what documents "RD 104537" refers to (pages 41-47)
- Similarly, the inventory just lists as an entry "RD 105358" but it does not tell provide any detail about which documents under that RD number are included.

Fourth, the 1988 Area 3 investigative file inventory appears to have been filled out entirely on one day – February 2, 1988, again revealing a gap in the CPD's policies: Pursuant to the Special Orders, there was no requirement that inventories be filled out contemporaneously. Moreover, inventories did not need to be sent to the Records Division until charges were lodged. As a result, this left too much discretion to the individual detective to determine what to retain in the file – and hence what would go onto the inventory – at the end of his or her investigation.

As such, even had a criminal defense attorney received the investigative file inventories – which in this case were not even part of the PRF – they were wholly incomplete and an insufficient mechanism to ensure that a criminal defense attorney was either put on notice of or provided with a complete set of documents. There is no reason to think that this aspect of the Kluppelberg case different in any significant way from how other similar cases were handled, based on my review of the homicide files, as well as the depositions in this case.

## Opinion #11: The Special Orders Issued Were a Deficient Cure to the Problem of Street Files

Although then-Superintendent Richard Brzezcek testified that the problem of street files and the preservation of investigative documents was CPD's responsibility – and notwithstanding that this problem was a "big deal" – the CPD response was wholly inadequate. According to Brzezcek, the only change that CPD made in the immediate aftermath of the street files problem was Notice 82-2. That Notice, however, was wholly deficient as a mechanism to eliminate the use of street files, and was followed by a series of special orders, described above, that were also deficient. Moreover, despite the fact that the use of street files was deeply ingrained within CPD – or at least within the detective division – there was little training offered and virtually no oversight to ensure elimination of the practice.

#### A. Importance of the Issue

It is fair to say that in any agency some matters are considered "high risk" to the institution and are always brought to the head of the agency's (and his/her command staff's) attention. They can range from wide spread threats to public safety (patterns of violent crime, terrorism, etc.), to officer involved shootings, to high-risk policies (use of force, police pursuits,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>204</sup> Brzezcek Test. 4577-78; Hickey 205-207

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>205</sup> Brzezcek 4574-75

etc.), and to such "mundane" things as risk management (adverse findings in law suits). Any responsible Police Chief, Police Superintendent, or Sheriff in the United States has regularly scheduled staff meetings to be briefed on such matters. Here, as Hickey has acknowledged, the issue of "street files" was a big deal. Brzeczek and other high-ranking officials within the CPD were aware of the problem, and as Brzeczek testified, took accountability for them.

The problem of "street files" should not only have been at the forefront of policymakers' attention in 1982 and 1983, but should have continued even after the Special Orders were enacted (and the updated Special Order 86-3 suggests that personnel were aware of their continuing obligation to monitor the issue). Based on my experience, when you run a police department of this size, policymakers are aware of department-wide issues of a very serious nature. Particularly when an issue results in court-action – like the street files problem did – that would be an issue of a very serious nature. As a result, policymakers would have and should have kept themselves apprised of whether and how the issue was resolving.

## B. Judge Shadur identified problems with the language and scope of the orders, which was not corrected

In his opinion, Judge Shadur identified several areas in which Special Order 83-1 fell flat. In particular, and as described above, he found that 83-1 should also include the following provisions:

- The CPD should open an Investigative File Case Folder in *all* violent crime field investigations not just in certain categories of cases or once felony charges or approved.
- Take and maintain *complete* notes of all relevant matters during the course of an investigation.
- Direct any detective who receives information relating to a violent crime investigation that is not assigned to him to forward the information he receives to the detective in charge of the case;
- Transmit two copies of the Investigative File Inventory Sheet to the Office of Legal Affairs of the Department of the Cook County State's Attorney's Office whenever a subpoena or discovery motion is received so that one copy can be given to defense counsel; and
- Assure that the CPD's Training Division develop a program to educate detectives in the new procedures.<sup>206</sup>

These changes, however, were not enacted with Special Order 83-1.

### C. CPD Response Still Allowed For Multiple Files With Different Content

In fact, even where later Special Orders did address some of the deficiencies identified by Judge Shadur, they still fell short. First, the Special Orders still allowed there to be multiple files with different documents and different content in multiple places. This practice – particularly given the history of the street files practice – was unacceptable.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>206</sup> Palmer v. City of Chicago, 755 F.2d 560 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1985), P 2532

In fact, in reviewing the materials provided, I identified at least three different files that would be created relating to any criminal investigation even once the Special Orders regarding file creation, maintenance and preservation were issued. First, there would be a permanent retention file in the Records Division. According to Hickey, this file would contain only supplementary reports, general offense case reports and the arrest report filed under the accompanying RD number. 207 Second, there would be a unit RD file: Hickey testified that this was a slim file kept in the homicide drawer at the Area to identify that there is a case open. <sup>208</sup> Like the permanent retention file, it would contain all the known official police reports: original case offense report, supplementary reports, and reports sent to the investigative unit from support units.<sup>209</sup> Third, there would be the investigative file maintained by the area or any specialized unit. 210 This file would contain documents that individual detectives assigned to investigate the case have determined should be in there.<sup>211</sup>

As noted above, none of the files had to have the same documents in them: In fact, by design, they did not. 212 Likewise, Hickey admitted that the files did not even necessarily have the same *information* in them. <sup>213</sup>

The problems created by such an unwieldy system are obvious: It creates the potential for information and documents to go missing because they are not centrally controlled. For example, in this case, the Bomb & Arson investigative file has not been found or produced.

Moreover, because the files are designed to be different and to be retained in different locations, there is no way to ensure that the investigative file – which is retained at the Area – is produced during any criminal prosecution. As described more fully below, if there is no guarantee that any documents beyond those maintained at the Records Division are produced during a criminal prosecution, then whatever different information is in the investigative file – potentially exculpatory or impeaching – will never reach the hands of the criminal defendant.

## D. There was Too Much Discretion Given to Detectives About What to Document and How to Document

In addition to the problem of multiple files, the Special Orders do not sufficiently dictate what information needs to be recorded. Rather, the Orders allow for substantial discretion on what information to document – and even how to document that information.

## 1. The Special Orders Left it Up to the Detective to Determine What to **Document**

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>207</sup> Hickey [2015] 22-23, 95-96

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>208</sup> Hickey 115-16

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>209</sup> Hickey 115-16; S.O. 86-3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>210</sup> Hickey 297-300 <sup>211</sup> Hickey 297-300

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>212</sup> See for examples Hickey [2015] describing documents that would go in the investigative file but not in the permanent retention file at 71-72, 81, 91, 94, 100, 103, 105, 108-110 <sup>213</sup> Hickey [2015] at 100

The Special Orders provide no instruction on what has to go into a supplementary report. Notwithstanding the fact that the supplementary report was the official CPD police report that would be retained at Records Division and therefore disclosed to the prosecutor and defense, the Special Orders are silent on what must be included in this critical document.<sup>214</sup>

Moreover, while the Special Orders explain that a detective is required to record all relevant information and transcribe relevant information on a GPR or memo into an official report, the Special Orders nowhere explain what is "relevant." As the former Commander of Area 3 testified, what is relevant to one detective may not be relevant to another detective. Moreover, Hickey testified that "relevant" is limited in scope. In particular, Hickey explained that information is relevant and therefore has to be recorded or transcribed pursuant to the Special Orders *only* if it is still relevant at the time that a detective is writing up his or her supplementary report and if the detective gives that information some credence. <sup>216</sup>

The failure to provide some guidance on the meaning of "relevance" and the narrow interpretation of relevance adopted by the City gave detectives far too much discretion in what had to be documented. This is particularly true because the status quo had previously been not to record or document information – at least not on official documents that would be maintained by CPD and disclosed to the prosecution and defense. As a result, to overcome this culture – and this citywide practice – CPD had to be explicit in its requirements and provide direct guidance about what did or did not have to be documented; it is not enough to leave it up to the individual officer. When that is done in circumstances like the one at issue here, the bad practices of the past tend to repeat themselves.

## 2. No Requirement to Document Elimination of Suspects

In fact, what I found particularly troubling in reviewing the materials relevant to this case is the fact that the Special Orders did not require detectives to document the identity of or investigative steps taken to eliminate particular suspects. After the Laverty disclosure and Jones litigation, the CPD undertook its own internal audit and identified as one of the main components of "street files" documents (be it memos or case or supplementary reports from other crimes) that are "utilized in suspect elimination and identification . . ."<sup>217</sup> (In fact, one of Laverty's "street files" memos dealt with a possible alternative offender.) As Hickey explained, substantive efforts were going undocumented as part of the investigative storyline. Nonetheless, the CPD did nothing to address this identified problem.

Indeed, Hickey testified that it was not the policy of the CPD to require detectives to document suspects who were eliminated.<sup>219</sup> To the contrary, it was permissible and consistent with the Special Orders not to document the identity or investigative steps taken to eliminate a suspect if a detective did not think that information was relevant or if the detective discounted it

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>214</sup> Hickey [2015] 20

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>215</sup> Stibich Test. P4500, 4505, 4515-17

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>216</sup> Hickey 339; Hickey [2015] 24-25, 33, 61, 90-91

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>217</sup> Brady & Tolliver P2459; Hickey 165-66

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>218</sup> Hickey 165

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>219</sup> Hickey 237-38

for some reason. <sup>220</sup> In this case, that policy meant that none of the 1984 detectives investigating the Hermitage Fire (be they Bomb and Arson or Area 3) had to document information about Isabel Ramos – including her oral statement to Detective Micek – if they discounted it or if they determined it was not relevant because the case was closed as a noncriminal fire. Stated differently, as a result of the City's policy, the detectives were not required to include critical information about an alternative offender in any supplementary report or other official document in Kluppelberg's case. That is simply improper and unacceptable.

## 3. No Requirement that Documents be Shared

Relatedly, the Special Orders and CPD's response to the street files problem failed to sufficiently address the sharing of information between and among different units. Special Order 83-1 was completely silent on detectives sharing information about cases between and among each other. While Special Orders 83-2 and 86-3 contained a provision requiring detectives to share information, that provision was deficient because it provided no guidance on how that sharing was to take place and what information was to be memorialized where.

As Hickey explained, Special Order 83-2 obligated a detective investigating case A with information about case B to turn over that information to the detective investigating case B. But the Order (and 86-3 that followed) did not require either detective to create a document with the information about case B; it could simply be communicated orally.<sup>221</sup>

Moreover, the Special Orders were silent on distribution. <sup>222</sup> In other words, CPD had no policy on how or when to share documents between and among units. That meant that different units investigating the same crime were not required to share documents, even if those documents may have been highly pertinent to the crime. 223 So a GPR, memo or supplementary report created by Area 3 might not make into the Bomb and Arson investigative file for the same crime.

Worse yet, CPD policy also did not require a copy of a supplementary report listed under the RD for case A to go into the official file for case B even if it discussed information relevant to case B because the supplementary report was listed under the RD number for case A.<sup>224</sup> According to Hickey, documents were filed based on RD number without reference to their content.<sup>225</sup> In this case, that meant that CPD policy did not require a copy of Detective Micek's report documenting Isabel Ramos' oral statement to him to go into any – let alone the official – file for the Hermitage fire because that report was listed under the RD number for the Marshfield fire.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>220</sup> Hickey 339; Hickey [2015] at 66-67

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>221</sup> Hickey 236-37 <sup>222</sup> Hickey [2015] 39

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>223</sup> Hickey [2015] 43, 46

<sup>224</sup> Hickey 356-58; Hickey [2015] 95

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>225</sup> Hickey 356-58

By compartmentalizing documents in this way and failing to require document sharing between and among detective units, there is a grave risk that critical information – even if orally communicated from one detective to the next – is not going to make its way to the prosecution or defense.

#### 4. Still Permissible to Use Non-Official Forms

Finally, in addition to providing detectives with too much discretion about what to document, the Special Orders also provided detectives with too much discretion about how to document information – at least as applied in practice. Hickey testified that if a detective writes down his investigative activity on any piece of paper – regardless of whether it is on an official format – and that paper makes its way into the investigative file, the detective has satisfied Special Order 83-1 and 83-2. <sup>226</sup> Indeed, during his testimony, Hickey repeatedly explained that as long as information was documented, the format of that documentation – whether it is on a GPR or interwatch memoranda – was not relevant and the document would be accepted. <sup>227</sup> Likewise, Hickey testified that detectives were still permitted to take notes on blank forms. <sup>228</sup>

From what I can tell from my review of the pallet and homicide files, there were innumerable examples of memos or notes taken on a blank piece of paper. In no instance, did there appear to be a request to re-transcribe that information onto a GPR – and in some instances, the non-conforming or non-official document was the only place that the information appeared (e.g., it was not transcribed onto a case or supplementary report). This is in line with Hickey's testimony that as long as the information was written down, it was accepted as compliant with the order.

The problem with this approach is that it signals that the old ways – the ways of street files that the CPD should have been trying to correct – are acceptable. It creates a slippery slope: first allowing detectives to use non-official forms, then allowing them to keep the documents or a parallel file for their own use, and then keeping that information out of any official file. It is not only that best practices require enforcement of Special Orders to give them teeth, but also, given the circumstances here, strict adherence was necessary to create a new culture and practice so that detectives would not fall back into the old unlawful habit of using street files.

#### E. Limited in Scope

Another way in which the Special Orders were defective is their limited scope: they only applied to detectives (and violent crimes detectives at that). For example, although multiple squads, units, divisions, etc. might be routinely involved in a homicide investigation, Special Orders 83-1 and 86-3 were directed only to detectives and not to gang crimes or other police officers. This resulted in, and apparently continues to result in, conflicting and incomplete investigative practices in serious crimes.

In fact, Hickey testified that he raised the fact that Special Order 83-1 was only addressed

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>226</sup> Hickey 373

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>227</sup> Hickey [2015] 21, 67, 73-74, 78

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>228</sup> Hickey [2015] 67

to the Detective Division and that the Department might want to look beyond the detective division to see if the problem extended to other units. <sup>229</sup> In fact, at some point, Hickey suggested that perhaps Research and Development and Auditing Internal Controls Division should get involved because there may be department-wide implications to the use of street files. <sup>230</sup> But there was no response from the chain of command to Hickey's concerns and CPD never looked to see if the problem of street files went beyond the Detective Division. This failure to look beyond the detectives – notwithstanding the fact that they worked closely with other units in investigating crimes – was deficient.

# F. There was No Mechanism to Ensure Complete Response to Subpoena or Motion for Discovery

Finally, the Special Orders were deficient because there was no mechanism put into place in the Special Orders to ensure that the CPD provided a complete response – and produced *all* documents – when it received a subpoena, motion for discovery, or request from prosecutors.

According to Hickey, when a request for investigative documents is made to the Chicago Police Department, that request goes to the Records Division, Subpoena Service Unit.<sup>231</sup> A sergeant was in charge of the Subpoena Service Unit, and that sergeant reported to the assistant director and director of the Records Division.<sup>232</sup> It was the Record Division director's responsibility to set policy at the Subpoena Service Unit.<sup>233</sup>

The Chicago Police Department had no written policy that he was aware of dictating how the Subpoena Service Unit should search for documents responsive to a subpoena or request for records. In addition, there were no directives addressing "policies, safe checks, [or] procedures . . . to ensure that when a request came in either by a subpoena or by an informal request from and Assistant State's Attorney . . . that all of the necessary information including exculpatory information was provided by the subpoena services unit in response to that request."<sup>235</sup>

There was no formal training of personnel assigned to respond to subpoenas. <sup>237</sup> Whether all of the different units that worked on a given investigation were searched for documents responsive to a subpoena depended in large part on the discretion and experience of the personnel searching for the documents, such that a subpoena for all documents under a certain RD number would not necessarily result in the production of all documents corresponding to that particular investigation. <sup>238</sup> Hickey described the Subpoena Service Unit's effort to respond to document

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>229</sup> Hickey 207-208

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>230</sup> Hickey 208

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>231</sup> Hickey 358

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>232</sup> Hickey, *Rivera v. Guevara, et al.*, No. 12 C 4428, pages 146-47

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>233</sup> Ibid, pages 159-60

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>234</sup> Ibid, pages 36-37

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>235</sup> Ibid, page160

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>236</sup> Ibid, pages 147-48

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>237</sup> Ibid, page 39

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>238</sup> Ibid, pages 43-46

requests as an "art." He acknowledged that it is possible in a case with multiple units working on the same investigation that the subpoena could only go to one of those units. 240

All of this was true as well with respect to requests for documentsmade by the Cook County State's Attorney's Office to the Chicago Police Department. <sup>241</sup> This system was in place before Mr. Kluppelberg's conviction and continued in force until after the year 2000. <sup>242</sup>

Though Hickey testified that in some cases, the Subpoena Service Unit would produce copies of the general offense case report, supplementary reports, and arrest reports that were in the records division, he acknowledged that it is possible in Kluppelberg's case in particular that the Subpoena Service Unit would have sent a request for documents to Area 3 but not to Bomb and Arson. <sup>243</sup>

This system, or lack thereof, for responding to requests for documents and producing investigative materials, including exculpatory information, is deficient. Because there are multiple files in multiple locations pursuant to the Special Orders and CPD's design, there is an acute need for policies, practices and training to ensure that exculpatory information was produced to prosecutors and criminal defendants. Indeed, the judge in the *Palmer* litigation had expressly identified the risk of constitutional violations from the City's failure to have policies to ensure that information from investigative and working files were produced to prosecutors and criminal defendants. Yet, even afterward the City failed to put in place the requisite policies, practices and training. (*See supra*; *see also* City's Response to Seventeenth Requests for Production, Nos. 1 and 3, *Rivera*) We know in Kluppelberg's case, for example, that the New File was not produced. The events in the *Palmer* litigation – and Kluppelberg's case –are examples of what happens when the City lacks policies to ensure that exculpatory and/or impeaching evidence is turned over.

# Opinion #12: The City Failed to Provide Proper Training and Oversight on Special Orders Designed to Eliminate Street Files

The testimony and documents that I have reviewed in this case (and to some extent, in other cases involving the CPD in which I have rendered opinions) establish a pervasive pattern and practice by the Chicago Police Department of issuing critically important orders, but then failing to provide proper training and oversight on those orders.

When you have a practice as ingrained as the street files practice was, it is simply not sufficient to have one training session to ensure that the old practices are eliminated and new practices are adopted. Hickey testified that he provided a one-time training to about 1,000 detectives. He said each training session was done in groups of 30-40 people, and lasted

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>239</sup> Ibid, page 162; Hickey 362-63

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>240</sup> Hickey 362-63

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>241</sup> Hickey, *Rivera*, page 125

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>242</sup> Ibid, pages 151-53

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>243</sup> Hickey 359-61

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>244</sup> Hickey 308-309

approximately 3 hours. <sup>245</sup> During that three hour training session, he went over Special Order 83-1. One training session was wholly insufficient to try to change a decades-long practice. In fact, Hickey testified that the years after Special Order 83-1, he learned that unit detectives were reverting back to carrying their own files on the street separate and apart from the file maintained by CPD. <sup>246</sup> Nothing, however, was done about this.

In addition, there was testimony from the detectives that there was confusion not only about whether personal notes had to be retained, but also about whether the Special Orders applied to the entire detective division or just to violent crimes. 247 This confusion underscores the importance of training – beyond simply the three hours that were given.

Similarly, there was no oversight to ensure that detectives were following the Special Orders. In fact, documents that I reviewed in conjunction with this report, suggest just the opposite: that detectives were continuing to submit documents that were not compliant with the Special Orders and that the street file practice continued, yet no discipline or corrective action was taken.

On a department-wide scale, there was no action taken whatsoever to ensure that the Special Orders were being followed. As Hickey explained, although he did a sampling prior to the Special Orders being issued, he did not do one at any time after Notice 82-2 and was not aware of anyone else conducting such an audit.<sup>248</sup> On a more individual scale, Hickey testified that members of the police department were supposed to conduct inspections pursuant to Special Order 83-2 but Hickey has no idea if they actually conducted such investigations.<sup>249</sup> Similarly, Commander Stibich testified that supervisors were supposed to review files but he had no idea how often, when or the manner in which that review was conducted.<sup>250</sup>

In fact, it appears that there was no oversight to ensure that the Special Orders were being enforced and that the street files practice was eliminated. This is particularly troubling given the importance and scope of the problem and is certainly deficient. You cannot expect a departmentwide, decades-long practice to be eliminated overnight by simply issuing an order that was read at roll call a few times. You have to take more action to ensure that the practice ceases to continue.

## Opinion #13: The City's Failure to Document How Cases are Interconnected

Testimony and documents indicate a negligent pattern and practice by the Chicago Police Department of allowing separate units to work on essentially the same cases, but not formally requiring timely sharing and recording of information developed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>245</sup> Hickey 309

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>246</sup> Hickey 321, 327 <sup>247</sup> Micek 2015 dep, page 22

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>248</sup> Hickey 160-61, 166, 167

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>249</sup> Hickey 375-76.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>250</sup> Stibich 4504-05

The detective investigatory failures that have been identified throughout my report above demonstrate to me that at least as of March 1984 to July 1989, the Chicago Police Department failed to promulgate clear standards for all aspects of investigations, that the standards that they had promulgated were deficient in numerous ways, that it failed to properly train its officers in the application of those standards, that it failed to supervise and enforce the policies, practices, and procedures that it had issued, that it failed to discipline officers or detectives when they violated these policies, practices, and procedures, and that as an institution it had an intentional and willful indifference to whether the policies were or were not followed.

In particular, and as described more fully above, the CPD failed to:

- Implement requirements for document sharing, including among and within units investigating the same case;
- Implement requirements for documenting information that is shared among and within units; and
- Implement requirements that documents that are created as part of the investigation into case A but relevant to case B make it into the investigative and permanent retention files for case B

In Kluppelberg's case, these deficiencies meant that (a) information about Isabel Ramos never made it into the permanent retention file for the Hermitage fire; (b) Isabel Ramos' oral confession given to and memorialized by Detective Micek never made it into the Area 3 investigative file or the permanent retention file for the Hermitage Fire. In addition, because the Bomb and Arson investigative file has never been produced, it is possible that documents in that file were not part of the 1984 Area 3 investigative file and vice-versa. Because detectives used their working files to store information in real time about the on-going homicide investigation, it is entirely possible – and likely – that their area investigative files contained information about leads and alternate suspects from other cases that they could safely omit from the official report and still comply with policy.

#### **Opinion #14: The City's Failure to Properly Retain Files**

I was also very concerned to learn that important portions of the City's original files were "missing". In fact, the City has yet to produce the Bomb & Arson Investigative file in this case notwithstanding the fact that there almost assuredly was one. Likewise, the first time the New File was produced to Kluppelberg was in this civil litigation in 2014: It was never produced to the prosecutor or to Kluppelberg during the criminal proceedings.

The integrity of police investigatory files is a central requirement of department policies, procedures and the law. These policies, procedures, and laws are specifically designed to protect defendants from evidence not being produced to them (and the integrity of the files also protects the police officers from false accusations that they have withheld material or conducted an insufficient investigation). Here, files that were not disclosed, but belatedly found (despite very clear policies that when such cases result in convictions, those materials are to be retained).

Based on my professional experience and the importance that all such materials be retained after a conviction occurs (and especially a murder conviction), this should not and must not happen.

After every murder conviction, there are numerous appeals, post-conviction filings (both state and federal), re-investigations, and, possibly integrity reviews. Therefore, it is vital that all files that relate to a murder investigation or trial be carefully preserved for future proceedings. The fact that these files were missing from CPD's retained files is both extraordinary and unacceptable. Indeed, I have been told that some of the City's own witnesses have admitted that such missing files are violations.

The relevance of vital materials that were missing suggests that the direct violation of the City (and presumably the County's) policies that these records be maintained was not uncommon. It further causes suspicion whether all of the information about exculpatory materials were or were not turned over to the prosecutors and/or defense counsel as required.

The belated discovery by CPD of what has been described as the "New File" <sup>251</sup> is consistent with the pattern and practice that I have observed in similar cases involving the failure to produce relevant records to prosecutors, defendants, courts, and plaintiffs. The casual treatment of essential records by detectives, supervisors, commanders, and the CPD compounds the operational and administrative integrity of investigatory notes, files, reports, and records. To have a dysfunctional system that allows multiple documents to not be included in the same case, and/or related cases is professionally inexcusable. It is obvious that the Marshfield (Ramos) fire investigation material was "scattered" and incomplete in one central location. Some Ramos material was included in Area 3 Violent Crime unit files, some in Bomb and Arson unit files, Area 3 street/working files, Bomb and Arson street/working files, and some (but certainly not all) in the Permanent Retention file. The same deficiency holds true in like regards for the Lupercio/Hermitage fire investigation.

## Opinion #15: Use of Street Files Continued Even After Enactment of Special Orders

#### A. Evidence of Street Files in Other Cases

The continued use of street files has been documented in several other cases throughout the City of Chicago. Nathson Fields was convicted of the double murder of Jerome Smith and Talman Hickman in 1986.<sup>252</sup> Fields' conviction was thrown out after a court granted his petition for post-conviction relief, but he was re-tried in 2009 and acquitted.<sup>253</sup> He then filed a civil rights lawsuit against the City of Chicago in 2011, and during discovery for the civil lawsuit, a street file "of over a hundred pages of police reports concerning the Smith/Hickman murders was located in a nondescript file cabinet at the Area 1 police station, along with files relating to other murders."<sup>254</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>251</sup> City's amended answers to plaintiff's 7<sup>th</sup> set of interrogatories (11/17/2014)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>252</sup> Fields v. City of Chicago, Memorandum Opinion and Order, page 2

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>253</sup> Ibid at 3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>254</sup> Ibid at 7

Another street file was disclosed in civil litigation about Jacques Rivera's conviction for the murder of Felix Valentin. Rivera discovered that Area Five had a Detective Division street file containing 30 pages of police reports and documents related to the Valentin homicide investigation that had not been disclosed to him during his criminal proceedings.<sup>255</sup>

Similarly, in another homicide investigation in Area Six, a 1992 supplementary report explained that "[a] copy of this case report was obtained and placed into the street file for future reference." And, a memorandum authored by the Commander of the Area Six Detective Division in 1989 – six years after Special Order 83-1 – enclosing a document located during a search of "street files" in a homicide investigation. In transmitting those documents to the Director of the Records Division, the memorandum explained that the enclosed reports "would not be part of the [record division] file" in the case. The supplementary report explained into the street file for future reference." And, a memorandum authored by the Commander of the Area Six Detective Division in 1989 – six years after Special Order 83-1 – enclosing a document located during a search of "street files" in a homicide investigation. The properties of the part of the [record division] file in the case.

### B. Street File in Kluppelberg's Case

Likewise, the failure to properly document and turn over the New File to Kluppelberg was not an anomaly. Rather, it was an example of the Chicago Police Department's continued use of street files. As noted above, based on the Department's definition of a "Street File," I opine that the New File was a Street File.

## Opinion #16: Failure to take any after-action internal review of what happened

After Cook County Circuit Court Judge Rickey Jones vacated Kluppelberg's conviction and Judge Michael McHale issued a Certificate of Innocence, the CPD should have undertaken an internal review; its failure to do so is not proper. This is especially true when one considers the evidence that the detectives had in 1984 and still have regarding other possible suspects.

The Chicago Police Department's apparent conscious decision to not investigate its detectives' failures and its own failures with respect to the 1987-1988 investigation, and its failure to re-open the fire investigation once the innocence of Kluppelberg was determined by the court, provides additional support for the conclusion that CPD does not have an interest in learning and correcting what went so terribly wrong in this case or in bringing closure to the deaths of the Lupercio family. An unbiased and professional review of the material produced in discovery during this case would, in my opinion, have led a responsible and professional police organization to proactively take the lead in re-opening the investigation into the deaths of the Lupercio family. The Department owes this at least to the victims and the victims' families, but also to the entire community it polices to ensure that these types of failures to not repeat again and again and again.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>255</sup> Rivera v. Guevara, No. 12 CV 4428, Supplemental Mem. in Support of Plaintiff's Mot. to Compel Prod. of Street File Doc., Dckt No. 99

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>256</sup> Docket 212-3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>257</sup> Docket 212-4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>258</sup> Ibid.

Relatedly, there was a belated discovery of 4 pallets of CPD records<sup>259</sup> said to contain:

- 1. Investigative files for arson, criminal sexual assaults, sexual offender, aggravated battery, battery, aggravated assault, theft, burglary, robbery, kidnapping, death investigation, suicide, intimidation, and justified homicide;
- 2. A single box of homicide files in which the defendant was acquitted;
- 3. Copies of thousands of individual case reports in sequential order;
- 4. Court notification books and arrest books;
- 5. Administrative documents such as control books, arrest tabulations, monthly crime summaries, details, daily arrest records, drivers' license inspections, election duty roster, homicide data sheets, in-service training course, shotgun certifications, and health insurance claims forms.

The documents, when dated, appear to fall between 1983 and 1994, and should have resulted in a search, evaluation, documentation, indexing, and (where appropriate) notification of contents to each and every individual defendant in any past or current CPD cases, regardless of conviction. There is nothing in the material that I reviewed that would indicate that this has been done. Similarly, the CPD should have determined why the pallets were there and whether this was part of a larger problem of files going missing or being improperly filed (such as the files found in the basement in Area Central in the Fields litigation, which also included files from Area 3<sup>260</sup>).

#### **Concluding Statement**

I have provided my opinions based upon my training, experience, and after a careful evaluation of the totality of circumstances in this matter. I utilized all of the facts and data known to me, and applied generally accepted police management principles and methods. From a police management perspective the failure of each defendant to act in a lawful and professional manner caused Kluppelberg unnecessary harm. In addition, the City of Chicago's widespread practice of encouraging, condoning and at best, ignoring officers' violations of appropriate procedures, practices and law caused Kluppelberg harm.

Confessions, especially those obtained from individuals after lengthy interrogations, are all notoriously suspect. To have a police agency base an entire homicide investigation and charge request solely on confessions and/or coerced witness statements alone, without *any* corroborating or physical evidence, is practically unheard of. Absent any physical evidence, motive, or material circumstances, the case is worthless and no experienced investigator or prosecutor would have

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>259</sup> City's amended answers to plaintiff's 7<sup>th</sup> set of interrogatories (11/17/2014), pages 10-11

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>260</sup> Samuel Brown Testimony, Fields v. City of Chicago, 10-cv-1168 at 2321:

O: In the basement of Area 1, there's also homicide files for Area 4; is that correct?

A. Yes, there are.

Q. And there's homicide files for Area 3; is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. And these are homicide investigatory files; isn't that correct?

A. Yes, it is.

proceeded in these circumstances without the required additional evidence needed to corroborate the statements.

The circumstances of taking and creating such statements are too easily abused by the investigators because it is the investigators who control all of the information that is being developed, and this is especially true when they do so, as in this case, without audio recording, without video recordings, without any other proper records of the specific times and information that the various components of the interrogation occurred.

Here, far too many standard operating procedures for police department investigations were not followed. Information as simple and straightforward as documenting how much of the period that someone is being held they were they actually questioned, when such questioning sessions began and ended, and a summary of what was addressed and said in each session should be summarized and preserved by any competent and trained detective.

Considering all of the facts that the Detectives assert regarding James Kluppelberg's initial arrest, voluntary cooperation, delay in questioning, voluntary admission of guilt, speed of such admission once questioning began, no attorney being present, the complete lack of corroboration of any of the statements made by Kluppelberg (other than the supposed corroboration of subsequent "witness statements" that the detectives obtained), as well as the provable false facts contained in Kluppelberg's supposedly voluntary statement, I find it highly improbable that the scenario played out the way detectives assert, and based on my experience I instead identify in this investigation many of the telltale signs of the detectives having a predetermined outcome that they wanted to achieve for purposes of the investigation, and they proceeded to intentionally and wrongfully arrest, interrogate, and coerce false and concocted confession from Kluppelberg and of the so-called "witnesses" for the purpose of clearing a murder investigation they had not yet solved and which they were not, as of that time, taking all required steps to try to solve. In my professional opinion, the detectives' acts and omissions were professionally inexcusable and unconscionable.

In sum, it is my professional opinion to a reasonable degree of professional certainty in the law enforcement community, and based on longstanding and well-accepted law enforcement practices, that the defendant detectives in this case arrested and caused to be charged James Kluppelberg, even though they had no reasonable and supported basis to believe he was involved in the deaths of members of the Lupercio family, and that they intentionally and wrongfully undertook the numerous acts and omissions identified throughout this report for the purpose of clearing an open investigation and removing this individual from the streets of Chicago. I am not aware of any valid basis on which these detectives reasonably obtained Kluppelberg's alleged "confession", or the allegedly corroborative "witness statements" of others, or for recommending that he be charged and prosecuted for the Lupercio deaths.

I reserve the right to supplement or modify this report and my opinions expressed in the report to the extent that additional information is presented to me and to the extent permitted by rules.

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C Section 1746, I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Michael D. Brasfield

MICHAELD. BEAGFIELD

## **Attachment A - Court Experience**

Report of Plaintiff's Expert – Michael D. Brasfield

## James Kluppelberg v. Jon Burge and City of Chicago, et al.

No. 1:13-cv-03963

# Compliance with Federal Rule of Procedure 26 (a) (2) (B) Testimony at Trial or Deposition for Preceding Four Years

I have either testified at trial or deposition as a witness in Federal, State, and Local Courts throughout my law enforcement career. These appearances have been in both civil and criminal matters. I have appeared in Federal District Courts in Fort Lauderdale, Miami, Seattle, and Tacoma. Civil litigation involving all types of police procedures and practices have included the use of force; police pursuits; deadly force; negligent selection, training, and retention; as well as class action and Federal Section 1983 civil rights cases. Specifically, testimony and/or deposition over the last four years are as follows:

- In the United States District Court (District of Colorado) Schneider v. City of Grand Junction Police Department, et al. Civil Action No. 10-cv-01719-MSK-KLM For Plaintiff Violation of Constitutional Rights.
- In the United States District Court (Eastern District of Washington) Creach v. Spokane County, et al. Cause No. 2:2011cv00432 For Defendant 42:1983 Civil Rights Act. Fatal shooting by police officer.
- In the Superior Court of the State of Washington (Spokane County) Glidden v. City of Spokane Valley, et al. Cause No. 11-2-04437-2 For Defendant Police Shooting Negligent training, supervision, retention.
- In the United States District Court (Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division) April Ortiz Cause No. 04-CV-7423 For Plaintiff 42 USC, 1983 Denial of Medical Care.
- In the United States District Court (Eastern District of Washington) Duncan v. Liberty Lake Cause No. 2:2012cv00219 For Defendant Violation of Civil Rights.
- In the United States District Court (Eastern District of Washington) Thoma v. City of Spokane Cause No. CV-12-156-EFS For Defendant 42 U.S.C. Sec. 1983
- In the United States District Court (Western District of Washington) Theoharis v. Rongen Cause No. 2:13-cv-01345-RAJ For Plaintiff 42 U.S.C Sec. 1983 Excessive and Unreasonable Force and Unreasonable Search and Seizure.
- In the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania Commonwealth of Pennsylvania v. Leon Ford Cause No. CC201303273 For Defendant Multiple criminal charges.
- In the Superior Court for the State of Alaska (Anchorage) Boshears v. State of Alaska Cause No. 3AN-13-07970CI For Plaintiff Negligence of Duty.
- In the United States District Court (Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division) Percy Coleman v. City of Chicago Cause No. 12C-10061 For Plaintiff 42 USC, 1983 Wrongful Death.

- In the United States District Court (Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division) Deon Patrick v. City of Chicago Cause No. 14C-3658 For Plaintiff 42 USC, 1983 Wrongful Conviction.
- In the United States District Court (Eastern District of Washington) Goehring v. City of Kennewick – Cause No. 4:14-CV-5104-RMP – For Defendant – Violation of Civil Rights.

In addition, I have provided my expert opinion, reviewed, consulted, or been retained in civil litigation related matters for plaintiffs and defense attorneys or governmental entities over 50 times in the last 10 years in Riverside County (CA), Trinity County (CA), Prescott County (AZ), Chicago (IL), Garland (TX), Bradley County (TN), Hazard (KY), Clallam County (WA), Franklin County (WA), Reno (NV), Unalakleet (AK), Whatcom County (WA), Albany (OR), Jackson (MS), Seattle (WA), Columbia (SC), and Sweetwater County (WY).

#### **Attachment B - Report of Material Reviewed**

Plaintiff's Expert – Michael D. Brasfield

#### James Kluppelberg v. Jon Burge and City of Chicago, et al.

No. 1:13-cv-03963

I have been provided and reviewed the following documents and materials concerning this case:

- First Amended Complaint (4/10/2014) 23 pages
  - o 134. Amended Complaint.pdf
- William Alletto deposition transcript (3/2/2015) 353 pages
  - o Alletto, William Vol.pdf
- Area File (circa 1988) 95 pages
  - o area file.pdf
- Jon Burge deposition transcript (5/6/2014) 145 pages
  - o Burge Dep Transcript.pdf
- City's amended answers to plaintiff's  $7^{th}$  set of interrogatories (11/17/2014) 14 pages
  - o City Amended Answers to Plaintiff INT 7.pdf
- City's response to plaintiff's  $2^{nd}$  set of requests for admissions (6/16/2014) 14 pages
  - o City Response to Plaintiff RTA 2.pdf
- Fire Investigation Report #F104537 (3/23/1984) 8 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 000683-CITY-KLUP 000690.pdf
- Fire Investigative Inventory file #F104537 (circa 1984) 11 pages
  - o CPDREV 00000196.pdf
- Victor M. Vega-Valentin deposition transcript (4/11/2014) 220 pages
  - o DEPOSITION OF VICTOR VEGA VALENTIN.pdf
- Michael Duffin deposition transcript (6/23/2014) 172 pages
  - o Duffin, Michael Vol I.pdf
- James Kluppelberg deposition transcript (3/31/2015) 429 pages
  - o James Kluppelberg 03-31-1015.fullprint.pdf
  - o James Kluppelberg 03-31-2015.index.pdf
- George Jenkins deposition transcript (5/12/2014) 289 pages
  - o Jenkins, George Vol I.pdf
- William Kelly deposition transcript (2/4/2015) 399 pages
  - o Kelly, William Vol.pdf
- Wayne Micek deposition transcript (4/16/2014) 356 pages
  - o Micek, Wayne Vol.pdf
- Wayne Micek deposition transcript (6/10/2015) 72 pages
  - o 108907 Micek, Wayne K. 061015 fullprint.pdf
- Wayne Micek deposition index (6/10/2015) 14 pages
  - o 108907 Micek, Wayne K. 061015 index.pdf
- John Nelson deposition transcript (4/17/2014) 126 pages

- o Nelson, John Vol.pdf
- Lawrence Tuider deposition transcript (4/18/2014) 254 pages
  - o Tuider, Lawrence Vol.pdf
- Kenneth Urbon deposition transcript (7/2/2014) 276 pages
  - o Urbon, Kenneth Vol full.pdf
- Duane Glassco deposition transcript (7/18/2014) 169 pages + 87 exhibit pages
  - o GLASSCO, DUANE.pdf
  - o Exhibits 1 through 11
- Branigan Investigative Report Exhibit 05 (P5825-5827) 6/23/2010 3 pages
  - o P5825-5827.pdf
  - o Branigan Investigative Report Exhibit 06 (P5823-5824) 9/13/2010 3 pagesP5822-5824.pdf
- Rolston deposition transcript (5/8/2015) 474 pages
  - o Rolston.pdf
  - o Leonard Ralston 05-08-2015.index.pdf
- Permanent Retention file (3/24/1984 & onward) 49 pages
  - o permanent retention file.pdf
- New File (3/24/1984 & onward) 60 pages
  - o new file .PDF
- John Smith deposition transcript (6/17/2015) 226 pages
  - o John Smith exhibit 1 58 pages
  - $\circ$  John Smith exhibit 2 2 pages
  - o John Smith exhibit 3 4 pages
  - John Smith exhibit 4 4 pages
  - o John Smith exhibit 5-3 pages
  - John Smith exhibit 6 1 page



- Francis Huber deposition transcript (4/29/2015) and attachments 170 pages
  - o 1 Huber 042915-1.pdf (5)
  - o 2 Huber 042915-2.pdf (1)
  - o 3 Huber 042915-3.pdf (1)
  - o 4 Huber 042915-4.pdf (1)
- Chicago Police Personnel Training Records (CITY-KLUP 000475-523) 49 pages

- o Jon Burge (1)
- Leonard Ralston (2)
- o John Schmitz (12)
- o James Farley (2)
- o William Kelly (9)
- o Thomas Ptak (2)
- o Kenneth Urbon (2)
- o Michael Duffin (1)
- o George Jenkins (1)
- o John Nelson (9)
- o Victor Vega (1)
- o Wayne Micek (6)
- o Denis Guest (1)
- Leonard Rolston Chicago Police Personnel File (JGS 2979-3051) 73 pages
- Palmer v. City of Chicago, Case No. 82C 2349 3,312 pages
  - o P2477-5788 (Palmer v. City of Chicago).pdf
- Chicago Police Department Special Orders 17 pages
  - o Special Order 82-2.pdf (3)
  - o Special Order 83-1.pdf (5)
  - o Special Order 83-2.pdf (5)
  - o Special Order 86-3.pdf (4)
- Standard Operating Procedure Chapter 18
- General Order 82-15 (City Klupp 2205-08) 4 pages
  - o General order 82-15.pdf
- Memo, April 18 1986 (JGS 7012-7018)
- CPD Supplementary Report Lassiter Homicide #T 532-804 (11/23/1992) 2 pages
  - o 212-3.Ex C.pdf
- CPD "To-From" memo regarding Manuel Rivera (10/19/1989) 1 page
  - o 212-4.Ex D.pdf
- Kluppelberg Trial Transcript documents 892 pages
  - o P1-240.pdf
  - o P241-431.pdf
  - o P432-606.pdf
  - o P607-830.pdf
  - o P831-892.pdf
- Andrew Robertson deposition (6/25/2015) 87 pages
  - o 124692 Robertson. Andrew 062515. fullprint.pdf
- Michelle Brittain deposition (1/14/2015) 186 pages
  - o Brittain, Michelle.pdf
- City's Second Amended Responses and Objections (12/18/2014) 15 pages
  - o City 2<sup>nd</sup> Amd Objections and Responses to Plaintiff's INT 7.pdf
- City's Fourth Amended Responses and Objections (6/26/2015) 15 pages
  - o Fourth Amended Objections and Responses to Plaintiff's Seventh Set of Interrogatories to the Defendant City of Chicago.pdf
- James Hickey deposition Part 1 (7/29/2014) 290 pages
  - o Hickey (pt1).pdf

- James Hickey deposition Part 2 (7/31/2014) 118 pages
  - o Hickey (pt2).pdf
- Russell Ogle report (5/23/2008) 14 pages
  - o P2406-2419 (Ogle Report).pdf
- Joseph Perfetti deposition (6/11/2015) 179 pages
  - o Perfetti, Joseph.pdf
- Isabel Ramos statement (3/24/1984) 1 page
  - o Ramos statement (CITY-KLUP 926).pdf
- City's Third Amended Objections and Responses (6/23/2015) 14 pages
  - o Third Amended Objections and Responses to Plaintiff's Seventh Set of Interrogatories to the Defendant City of Chicago.pdf
- Verification City's 4<sup>th</sup> Amended O&R by CPD Sgt. Galen T. Caldwell (undated) 1 page
  - Verification, Fourth Amended Objections and Responses to Plaintiff's Seventh Set of Interrogatories to the Defendant City of Chicago.pdf
- Verification City's 3<sup>rd</sup> Amended O&R by CPD Sgt. Galen T. Caldwell (undated) 1 page
  - Verification, Third Amended Objections and Responses to Plaintiff's Seventh Set of Interrogatories to the Defendant City of Chicago.pdf
- City's Fourth Amended Responses to Seventh Set of Interrogatories
- Old Area 3 Files (6/30/2015) 46 pages
  - o 260-11.Ex K.pdf
- Third and California Area 3 Files (6/30/2015) 8 pages
  - o 260-11.Ex L.pdf
- Bonnie Kluppelberg deposition (5/14/2015) 67 pages
  - o 051415bonnie hileman cond N ex.pdf
- Marshall Weinberg deposition (5/20/2015) 256 pages
  - o 125593 Weinberg.Marshall 052015.fullprint.pdf
- O&R to Plaintiff's Third Set of Requests for Admissions (11/17/2015) 16 pages
  - o City Objections and Response to Plaintiff's RTA 3.pdf
- Jail Medical Record by Cermak Health Service 17 pages
  - o CITY KLUP 3286-3302.pdf
- Michael Colander deposition (6/24/2015) 146 pages
  - o 124690 Colander. Michael 062415. fullprint.pdf
- James Hickey deposition (6/9/2015) 160 pages
  - o 108851 Hickey-James K. 060915.fullprint.pdf
- James Hickey deposition, Rivera v. Guevara (6/10/14) 62 pages
  - o Hickey Dep Rivera v. Guevara (6-10-14) (condensed).pdf
- James Hickey deposition, Rivera v. Guevara (5/6/14) 43 pages
  - o Hickey Dep Rivera v. Guevara Part 1 (5-6-14) (condensed).pdf
- Andrew Robertson Deposition (6/25/15) 87 pages
  - o Robertson.Andrew 062515.fullprint.pdf
- Janet McCarthy Deposition (12/09/2015) 188 pages
  - o McCarthy. Janet 120915. fullprint.pdf
- Santos Lupercio Deposition (05/15/2015) 76 pages

- o Santos Lupercio 05-15-2015.fullprint.pdf
- Chicago OPA report to CPD Superintendent (Goldston Sanders 11/2/1990) 98 pages
  - o P7167-7264 Goldston Sanders.Report (00000002).pdf
- 118 Documented Burge Area 2 and 3 Torture Victims 1972-1991 14 pages
  - o P7265-7278 Documented-TorturesurvivorsunderBurge (00000002).pdf



- National Registry of Exonerations. University of Michigan Law School. Maurice Possley. Before June 2012
- Garrett B: Judging innocence. Colum L Rev 108:55–142 (2008); Leo R: Police Interrogation and American Justice. Harvard University Press (2008).
- P2453-2476.pdf
  - o Teletype
  - o Brady & Tolley Memo
  - o Memo to Raymond Clark from Sgt. Brady
  - Memo to Raymond Clark from John Stibich
- Report of Theodore Adams (8/3/2015)
- Samuel Brown Testimony, Fields v. City of Chicago, 10-cv-1168 (4/22/2014) 43 pages
  - o Brown Testimony 04-22-2014 FIELDS V CITY Trial 4-22-14.pdf
- City of Chicago's Amended Response to Plaintiff's Seventeenth Set of Requests to Produce Documents (3/27/2015) 6 pages
  - o DOC17 City's Amended Response, Rivera v. Guevara.pdf
- Supplemental Memorandum in Support of Plaintiff's Motion to Compel Production of Street Files, *Rivera v. Guevara*.
  - o 99.Supp Mem re Street Files.pdf
- Memorandum Opinion and Order, Fields v. City of Chicago (2/6/2014) 30 pages
  - o Memorandum Opinion Order, Fields v. City of Chicago.pdf
- Jones v. City of Chicago, 856 F.2d 985, 988 (7<sup>th</sup> Circuit 1988)
  - o Production Letters from City2015.09.02 Production Letter to Plaintiff.pdf
  - o 2015.09.15 Production Letter to Plaintiff.pdf
  - o 2015.09.18 Production Letter to Plaintiff.pdf
  - o 2015.09.22 Production Letter to Plaintiff.pdf
  - o 2015.10.05 Production Letter to Plaintiff.pdf

- o 2015.10.20 Production Letter to Plaintiff.pdf
- o 2015.10.27 Production Letter to Plaintiff.pdf
- o 2015.11.02 Production Letter to Plaintiff.pdf
- o 2015.08.11 Production Letters to Plaintiff.pdf
- o 2015.08.18 Production Letter to Plaintiff.pdf
- o 2015.08.25 Production Letter to Plaintiff.pdf
- o 2015.08.28 Production Letter to Plaintiff.pdf
- Major Crime Worksheets 1,073 pages
  - o City 29562-29714 (Major Crime Worksheets).pdf -153 pages
  - o City 29744-29986 (Major Crime Worksheets).pdf 228 pages
  - City 32719-32896 (Major Crime Worksheets).pdf 150 pages
  - City 33032-33176 (Major Crime Worksheets).pdf 131 pages
  - o City 33317-33560 (Major Crime Worksheets).pdf 244 pages
  - o City 33712-33873 (Major Crime Worksheets).pdf 162 pages
  - o City 34315-32316 (Major Crime Worksheets).pdf 2 pages
  - o City 34618-34620 (Major Crime Worksheets).pdf 3 pages
- Pallet Files 20,348 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 012298 13988.pdf 1,470 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 013999 15021.pdf 1,023 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP\_015022 15959.pdf 855 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 015960 17766.pdf 1,517 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 017767 20564.pdf 2,226 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 020565 21448.pdf 773 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP\_021449 23234.pdf 1,287 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP\_023235 23251.pdf 17 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 023266 25742.pdf 1,786 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 025743 26494.pdf 513 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 026495 27804.pdf 811 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 027805 27862.pdf 58 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 027683 27954.pdf 91 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 027955 34766.pdf 6,746 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 034793 34899.pdf 107 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 034900 35293.pdf 394 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 035294 35754.pdf 461 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 035754 35768.pdf 15 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 035769 35821.pdf 53 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 035822 35912.pdf 91 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 035915 35922.pdf 8 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 035923 35926.pdf 4 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 035927 35946.pdf 20 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 035947 35964.pdf 18 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 035965 35968.pdf 4 pages
- Homicide Files, 19,687 pages
  - o CITY-KLUP 012472- CITY-KLUP\_012601 (130 pages)
  - o CITY-KLUP 012602- CITY-KLUP\_012681 (80 pages)

- o CITY-KLUP 013009- CITY-KLUP 013054 (46 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP\_013055- CITY-KLUP\_013130 (76 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP\_013131- CITY-KLUP\_013165 (35 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP 013228- CITY-KLUP 013493 (266 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP 013494- CITY-KLUP 013581 (88 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP 013582- CITY-KLUP 013651 (70 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP 013652- CITY-KLUP 013715 (64 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP 013716- CITY-KLUP 013859 (144 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP 013860- CITY-KLUP 013917 (58 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP\_013918- CITY-KLUP\_013988 (71 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP 013999- CITY-KLUP\_014138 (140 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP 014585- CITY-KLUP 014693 (109 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP 014694- CITY-KLUP 014850 (157 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP 038100-CITY-KLUP 038170 (71 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP\_038174-CITY-KLUP\_038335 (162 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP\_038530-CITY-KLUP\_038747 (218 pages)
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- o CITY-KLUP 090648-CITY-KLUP 090705 (58 pages)
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- o CITY-KLUP 091400-CITY-KLUP 091534 (135 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP 091752-CITY-KLUP 091903 (152 pages)
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- o CITY-KLUP\_116047-CITY-KLUP\_116131 (85 pages)
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- Index of Inventories
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- o CITY-KLUP 127688-CITY-KLUP 127709 (22 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP 127710-CITY-KLUP 127889 (180 pages)
- o CITY-KLUP 128445-CITY-KLUP 128514 (70 pages)

CITY-KLUP 128515-CITY-KLUP 128530 (16 pages)

# **Attachment C – Compensation**

Report of Plaintiff's Expert – Michael D. Brasfield

#### James Kluppelberg v. Jon Burge and City of Chicago, et al.

No. 1:13-cv-03963

My compensation for work related to this case is \$300 per hour, with a four hour minimum. Deposition and trial testimony is billed at a flat rate of \$1200 for up to four hours. After four hours, the hourly rate of \$300 is charged. Time spent traveling and waiting to testify is considered billable time. Reasonable expenses may be charged with prior approval.

#### Attachment D - Resume

Report of Plaintiff's Expert – Michael D. Brasfield

#### James Kluppelberg v. Jon Burge and City of Chicago, et al.

No. 1:13-cy-03963

#### **Education:**

Bachelor of Arts, Police Administration - University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Senior Management Institute for Police - Police Executive Research Forum, Washington, D.C.

#### **Professional Experience:**

#### **2003-2009** Elected Sheriff of Jefferson County, Washington

After retiring for a second time, and returning to the small rural county that I had chosen as my permanent retirement home, I ran for public office. This 1,815 square mile, predominantly rural county has a full time resident population of 26,000. The Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, established in 1853, is one of the oldest law enforcement organizations in the state of Washington. The Sheriff's Office budget for fiscal year 2008 was \$4.5 million. The Office has 50 employees and a large network of volunteers and reserve deputies. I was re-elected to a 2<sup>nd</sup> term which began on January 1, 2007 by an 80% majority. I retired from this office in March 2009.

#### 2001 – 2003 Consultant and Program Director - South Downtown Foundation

Responsibility for administering several million dollars for improving public safety in the International District, SoDo, and Pioneer Square neighborhoods of Seattle. Coordinated efforts with the City of Seattle, the Seattle Police Department and various interest and civic groups in the area.

#### 1995-2001 Police Chief of Fort Lauderdale, Florida

The 33 square mile city has a full time resident population of 165,000. An estimated additional 60,000 "snow bird" residents return to second homes in the city during the 6-month winter season. Fort Lauderdale serves as the seat of government for a county of 1.5 million and is in the heart of a diverse tri-county (Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach) population of 4 million. As one of the premier tourist destinations in South Florida, over 12 million passengers come through the airport each year. The ocean port handles the second largest number of cruise ship sailings in the world. Fort Lauderdale serves as the governmental and business hub of the County.

The City employed a workforce of 2,600 employees and operated with a budget of over \$334 million. IAFF, FOP, and AFSCME Unions represent the fire, police, and general employees, respectively. The Fort Lauderdale Police Department had a budget of \$60 million and consisted of 500 sworn positions and 300 civilian positions. In 2000 the department received 600,000 calls for service, dispatched over 200,000 of those calls, made over 20,000 arrests, and issued over 65,000 traffic citations. The Department is now nationally recognized as an innovative leader in the field of community policing and was one of only a handful of cities nationwide to be selected as a Community Policing Demonstration Site by the Department of Justice. Oversaw and operated the only municipal jail in the state of Florida.

A small sampling of initiatives undertaken over the 6 years includes:

- First large municipal police agency in Florida to receive accreditation
- Automobile anti-theft tactics that have reduced auto thefts by nearly 35% in one year
- Aggressive property crime reduction efforts in the area of strengthened pawn shop record sharing and accountability
- Partnerships with State Probation and Parole staff in "Ride Along Programs" with our patrol officers to remove violators from the community
- Establishment of "Citizens on Patrol" in specially marked vehicles to enhance public safety
- Aggressive enforcement of traffic and "quality of life" ordinances to help neighborhoods
- Establishment of a Nuisance Abatement Board to address drug and prostitution activity
- Significant reduction in alarm false dispatches to allow increased proactive patrol
- Innovative anti-prostitution and anti-gang programs
- Federal "Weed & Seed" designation, which has allowed us to partner with a wide range of community and governmental entities
- Thirteen sessions of the Citizen Police Academy a 3 month, 35 hour program
- Summer COPJAM activities for at risk youth
- Truancy and curfew programs which have dramatically reduced the rate of property crimes

In 1997 undertook a city financed \$10 million technology enhancement initiative for the Department. Half of it was for a new state of the art Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Record Management System (RMS), and the other half for network servers, individual personal computers, Geographical Information System (GIS), Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), internet access, bar coding for property control and evidence, and the largest law enforcement deployment of handheld, pen based, Motorola Forte' computers for patrol officers.

During my 6 year tenure, we successfully competed and received nearly \$8 million in Federal and State grants. More than forty percent of the grant funds have gone into non-

traditional community and social service support programs, in lieu of police personnel and hardware.

During my tenure there was a dramatic improvement in the relationship between our unions and management. We successfully negotiated two (3 year) contracts without incident or rancor. Although there has been an increase in professional expectations of accountability for our employees, disciplinary appeals to arbitration had been all but eliminated.

#### 1990-1995 Assistant Chief - Seattle Police Department

An appointive, exempt position reporting directly to the Chief of Police - acted as the Executive Assistant Chief of the Department and commanded the Support Bureau. The Police Department employed over 1,875 personnel and had an annual budget of \$120 million.

Responsible for and oversaw the activity of nine uniquely different divisions including: Training; Internal Investigations; Crime Prevention: Intelligence; Communications; Personnel; Records & Evidence; Data Processing; and Fiscal, Property, & Fleet Management. As the Executive Assistant Chief, was responsible for the day-to-day operation of the agency including authority for hiring, discipline, and administrative decisions. In addition, acted as primary management labor relations and contract negotiator with 12 labor unions. This bureau employed approximately 100 sworn and 450 civilians. Served as the Seattle Police Department's jail liaison executive, as well as jail contract negotiator. Routinely served as acting Chief of Police.

#### 1986-1990 Major

An appointive, exempt position - command of SPD Inspectional Services Division, reported directly to the Chief of Police. Coordinated and implemented strategic planning for the entire Department and conducted periodic performance inspections of Departmental units. Oversaw the preparation of the Department's budget, as well as the formulation of departmental rules, policies, and procedures. Acted as liaison with elected officials and community groups.

#### 1984-1985 Captain

Command of SPD North Precinct. Responsible for Patrol operations in an area of the city that encompassed a population of 200,000 people and a uniformed force of 130 officers. The precinct contained over a dozen unique communities including the University of Washington. Routinely served as acting Patrol Major overseeing all four patrol precincts - 550 sworn personnel.

#### 1982-1983 Captain

Command of SPD Internal Investigations Section, reported directly to the Chief of Police. Responsible for overseeing the investigation of alleged misconduct of nearly 2,000 sworn and civilian members of the Department.

#### 1980-1981 Captain

Command of SPD West Precinct. Responsible for Patrol Operations in the downtown core of the city. Major league sports facilities, waterfront maritime industries, transportation, and financial, retail and business headquarters serving a daytime population of 300,000 -command of 150 sworn officers.

#### <u>1978-1979</u> Lieutenant

Commander of Basic Recruit Training. Responsible for the operation and administration of the recruit training for SPD as well as the contract recruit training with the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission for over 100 law enforcement agencies state-wide. Average recruit population on campus of 140 in 4 concurrent classes, as well as a multi-agency training staff. Also served for a brief period as a patrol watch commander in the downtown business area.

#### <u>1975 – 1977</u> Sergeant

Served as supervisor in the following: <u>Patrol</u> - uniformed patrol operations; <u>Special Patrol Unit</u> - plain clothes tactical response to priority crime problems, deployment at unusual occurrences, dignitary protection; <u>Internal Investigations Section</u> - investigation of citizen, departmental, and criminal allegations of police misconduct.

#### 1972 – 1975 Detective

Served in the following: <u>Accident Investigation Section</u> - plain clothes follow-up investigation of hit-run, serious injury and fatality motor vehicle accidents; <u>Burglary Section</u> - investigated serious crimes directed against property; <u>Vice Section</u> - investigated organized crime, prostitution, pornography, liquor, and gambling activities, and engaged in extended undercover assignments.

#### **1968-1971** Patrol Officer

Started with Mercer Island (WA) P.D. in 1968, and then began career with Seattle P.D. in 1969.

#### **Training (small sampling):**

- Police Liability and the Management of Police Discipline Americans for Effective Law Enforcement
- Police Technology and Efficiency International Association of Chiefs of Police
- Total Quality Management The Institute for Quality Service
- Assessment Center Operations and Management Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Executive Development Federal Bureau of Investigation
- Incident Command System National Incident Management System Through Level 4
- Gambling Enforcement and Supervision Washington State Gambling Commission
- Labor Relations and Negotiations Federal Bureau of Investigation and Washington Association of Cities
- Hazardous Materials Incident Management National Highway Transportation Safety Board
- Dignitary Protection Management and Supervision U.S. Secret Service
- Supervision of Auto Theft Investigation National Auto Theft Bureau
- Police Traffic Supervision Northwestern Traffic Institute
- Municipal Budget Management Office of Management and Budget
- Training for Trainers Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission
- Managing Computer Operations Department of Administrative Services
- Investment in Excellence The Pacific Institute
- Organized and White Collar Crime The University of Washington
- Management of Computer Fraud Investigations USWEST

#### **Law Enforcement Committees & Membership:**

#### **National:**

- International Association of Chiefs of Police Honorary Life Member
- Police Executive Research Forum Past Committee Co-Chair
- National Sheriffs' Association Life Member
- American Correctional Association Member

#### **State:**

- Appointed by the Governor and served as the only law enforcement member of the Washington State Sentencing Guidelines Commission (August 2003 2008)
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- Homicide Investigation Tracking System (HITS) Advisory Board (May 2003 2006)
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#### Local:

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- Member of the Peninsula College Criminal Education Program Board
- Executive Board of Olympic Peninsula Narcotics Enforcement Task Force
- Executive Board of JeffCom 911 Communications System
- Jefferson County Law & Justice Council
- Olympic Law Enforcement Executives Association

#### **Achievements (sampling):**

- Past Co-Chair of Private Sector Liaison Committee International Association of Chiefs of Police
- Coordinator for successful federal grant application on Community Policing Program (N.I.J.)
- National Institute of Justice Symposium on Closed Circuit Television for deterrence and investigation of crime Washington, DC
- National Institute of Justice Symposium on Metro Area Drug Strategies Washington, DC
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- Subject matter and best practices expert on law enforcement personnel selection, screening, and back grounding USIS Investigative Solutions Conference
- Developed statewide law enforcement employment screening and back grounding model for the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs
- Oversight responsibility for acquisition of Computer Aided Dispatch and Mobile Digital Terminal System

- Oversight responsibility for acquisition of Comprehensive Shared Records Management System
- Oversight responsibility for acquisition of Jail Booking Video Imaging System
- Oversight responsibility for management of computerized Patrol Deployment Model
- Responsibility for design and construction oversight, acceptance and start-up of new police precinct facility
- Evaluation of Detective Decentralization Program and Detective Case Management System
- Acquisition of Geo-based Automated Mapping System

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- Citation Federal Bureau of Investigation article on joint Police-Community Partnerships
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- Author of several historical articles homicides of police officers

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- Mayor's Task Force on Street People and the Homeless
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- Selection and oversight committee for Police-Citizen Complaint Process consultant contract
- Executive Member South Florida Regional Law, Safety, and Justice Committee
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- United Way of Broward County Board of Directors
- Broward County Commission on Substance Abuse Chair, Board of Directors
- Broward County Juvenile Justice Advisory Board
- Broward County Substance Abuse Policy Advisory Board
- Broward Workshop Criminal Justice Committee

- Florida Department of Law Enforcement UCR Advisory Committee
- Alarm Association of Florida / Law Enforcement Board of Directors (1996-1997)

#### Supplement to Expert Report of Michael Brasfield

#### **Attachment E – Bibliography of Background Source Materials**

Following is a list of source materials that describe generally accepted policing practices, including at the relevant time period. The practices described include but are not limited to record-keeping, file maintenance, report writing, conducting homicide investigations, witness interrogations, supervision, etc.

This list of reference materials is not intended to be exhaustive and is supplemented by my extensive experience with police practices, including my familiarity with the policies used by other police departments nationwide, as well as industry standards established by organizations like the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

#### Reference Materials Generally

Death Investigation: A Guide for the Scene Investigator U.S. Department of Justice /Office of Justice Programs / National Institute of Justice

Crime Scene Investigation: A Guide for Law Enforcement U.S. Department of Justice /Office of Justice Programs / National Institute of Justice

Homicide Guide International Association of Chiefs of Police

Los Angeles Police Department SOP for Homicide Investigations http://www.lapdonline.org/lapd\_manual/volume\_4.htm#710 Murder Book 710.30

Promoting Effective Homicide Investigations Police Executive Research Foundation

Homicide Investigation Standard Operating Procedures John M. Howell – Police Executive Forum

Homicide Process Mapping – Best Practices for Increasing Homicide Clearances A Project of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Assistance

Practical Homicide Investigation Checklist and Field Guide, Second Edition Vernon J. Geberth

Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation (now in 8th edition) Barry A.J. Fisher

Homicide investigation; practical information for coroners, police officers, and other

investigators Snyder, LeMoyne

Practical Cold Case Homicide Investigations Procedural Manual Richard H. Walton

Death Investigation: Systems and Procedures Randy Hanzlick

Forensic Pathology – Practical Aspects of Criminal and Forensic Investigations Dominick DiMaio & Vincent J. M. DiMaio

Death Scene Investigation: A Field Guide Scott A. Wagner

Death Investigator's Handbook – Volumes 1 & 2 Louis N. Eliopulos

Cold Case Homicides: Practical Investigative Techniques Richard H. Walton

Homicide Scene Investigation – A Manual For Public Prosecutors http://www.justiceacademy.org/iShare/Library-Training/Homicide-Scene-Manual.pdf

Death Scene Checklist Sheet

http://www.insidethetape.com/Jan-2011-EATH%20SCENE%20CHECKLIST%20SHEET.PDF

References that Largely Pre-Date Kluppelberg Investigation

Dr. Henry Faulds (1843-1930). A towering figure in the history of forensic sciences, it was Faulds who first recognized the value of fingerprints to criminal identification. The Faulds scrapbooks include research notes, original drawings and studies of fingerprint patterns and typology, as well as correspondence with individuals and crime fighting organizations around the world, dating from the (late 1870's) until shortly before the doctor's death in 1930.

International Association for Identification (www.theiai.org) founded in the (1915).

- Sparks from the Anvil 1933-1937
- IAI Newsletter 1940-1951
- ID News Aug 1951 1987
- Journal of Forensic Identification (JFI) 1988 2013

Locard, E. L'Enquete Criminelle et les Methodes Scientifique. Paris: Ernest Flammarion, (1920).

Homicide investigation; Frankel, Harold A. (1931)

Criminology – Robert H. Gault Northwestern University (1932)

La police scientifique. les homicides.--Les vols.--Les incendies criminels.--Les faux.--La fausse monnaie. Bischoff, Marc (1938)

Homicide investigation; practical information for coroners, police officers, and other investigators,

by Snyder, LeMoyne (1944, 1950, 1959, 1967, 1977)

Law of Belligerent Occupation - The Judge Advocate General's School (1945)

Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation (now in 8th edition) originally published in (1949)

Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation is a classic book on how to use forensic science to investigate crimes. The text was first published in Swedish in 1949 by Chief Superintendent Arne Svensson, director of the Laboratory, Criminal Investigation Department, and Superintendent Otto Wendel, Criminal Investigation Department, Stockholm, Sweden. In 1955 it was printed in English as Crime Detection and then revised into a second, expanded American Edition under the title Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation in 1965. In 1981 I was invited to revise it in a third edition and subsequently into fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth editions.

Kirk, P. L. Crime Investigation. New York: Interscience, John Wiley & Sons (1953).

The detection of secret homicide; a study of the medico-legal system of investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. Havard, John D. J. (1960)

Institute on Homicide Investigation Techniques / presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, Dallas, Texas; general editor: Robert A. Wilson. (1961)

Practical homicide investigation. With an introd. by William P. Maheady. (1961)

"We have learned the lesson of history, ancient and modern, that a system of criminal law enforcement which comes to depend on the 'confession' will, in the long run, be less reliable and more subject to abuses than a system which depends on extrinsic evidence independently secured through skillful investigation." *Escobedo v. Illinois*, 378 U.S. 478, 488–489 (1964)

Thorwald, J. Crime and Science. Harcourrt, Brace & World, Inc.: New York, [LC Cat. no. 67-20323]. (1966)

Police Detective Function (W.S.U.) by V. A. Leonard (1970)

Murder investigation. Oughton, Frederick (1971)

Fox, Richard H. and Carl L. Cunningham. Crime Scene Search and Physical Evidence Handbook.

Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, National Institute of Justice, (1973).

Homicide: investigative techniques, by Daniel J. Hughes. (1974)

Kirk, P.L. Crime Investigation, 2nd Edition. New York: John Wiley & Sons, (1974).

Police: the investigation of violence / Keith Simpson (1978)

Smyth, F. *Cause of Death: The Story of Forensic Science*. Van Nostrand Rheinhold Company: New York, [ISBN 0-442-20041-2]. (1980)

Zonderman, J. Beyond the Crime Lab: The New Science of Investigation. John Wiley & Sons: New York, [ISBN 0-471-62296-6]. (1980)

Homicide investigation standards textbook / Joseph C. DeLadurantey, Daniel R. Sullivan. (1980)

Saferstein, R. Forensic Science Handbook, Volumes I, II, III. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, (1982/1988/1993).

DeForest, P.R., R.E. Gaensslen, and H.C. Lee. *Forensic Science: An Introduction to Criminalistics*. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc., (1983).

Rosenfield, I.; Ziff, E. van Loon, B. DNA for Beginners. Writers and Readers Publishing, Inc. [ISBN 0-86316-023-9, pkb.]. (1983)

Practical homicide investigation: tactics, procedures, and forensic techniques / Vernon J. Geberth. (1983)

MICHAELD. BEAGFIRED	
Signature	
February 19, 2016	
Date	

# IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

JACQUES RIVERA,		)	
		)	Case No. 12 C 4428
I	Plaintiff,	)	
		)	Hon. Joan B. Gottschall,
V.		)	District Judge
		)	
REYNALDO GUEVARA, et al.,		)	Hon. Mary M. Rowland,
		)	Magistrate Judge
I	Defendants.	)	
		)	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

EXHIBIT B TO THE DECLARATION OF MICHAEL BRASFIELD

# Michael Brasfield and Associates, Inc.

641 Olele Point Road Port Ludlow, WA 98365 Phone: 360-301-4465

E-mail: brasfield@commandscene.com

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS, EASTERN DIVISION

Jacques Rivera v. Guevara, et al. No. 12 CV 4428

# **ATTACHMENT D**

#### Michael D. Brasfield - Curriculum Vitae

#### **Education:**

Bachelor of Arts, Police Administration - University of Washington, Seattle, WA

Senior Management Institute for Police - Police Executive Research Forum, Washington, D.C.

#### **Professional Experience:**

#### **2003-2009** Elected Sheriff of Jefferson County, Washington

After retiring for a second time, and returning to the small rural county that I had chosen as my permanent retirement home, I ran for public office. This 1,815 square mile, predominantly rural, county has a full time resident population of only 26,000. The Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, established in 1853, is one of the oldest law enforcement organizations in the state of Washington. The Sheriff's Office budget for fiscal year 2008 was \$4.5 million. The Office has 50 employees and a large network of volunteers and reserve deputies. I was re-elected to a 2<sup>nd</sup> term which began on January 1, 2007 by an 80% majority. I retired from this office in March 2009.

#### **2001 – 2003** Consultant and Program Director - South Downtown Foundation

Responsibility for administering several million dollars for improving public safety in the International District, SoDo, and Pioneer Square neighborhoods of Seattle. Coordinated efforts with the City of Seattle, the Seattle Police Department and various interest and civic groups in the area.

#### 1995-2001 Police Chief of Fort Lauderdale, Florida

The 33 square mile city has a full time resident population of 165,000. An estimated additional 60,000 "snow bird" residents return to second homes in the city during the 6-month winter season. Fort Lauderdale serves as the seat of government for a county of 1.5 million and is in the heart of a diverse tri-county (Dade, Broward, and Palm Beach) population of 4 million. As one of the premier tourist destinations in South Florida, over 12 million passengers come through the airport each year. The ocean port handles the second largest number of cruise ship sailings in the world. Fort Lauderdale serves as the governmental and business hub of the County.

The City employed a workforce of 2,600 employees and operated with a budget of over \$334 million. IAFF, FOP, and AFSCME Unions represent the fire, police, and general employees, respectively. The Fort Lauderdale Police Department had a budget of \$60 million and consisted of 500 sworn positions and 300 civilian positions. In 2000 the department received 600,000 calls for service, dispatched over 200,000 of those calls, made over 20,000 arrests, and issued over 65,000 traffic citations. The Department is

now nationally recognized as an innovative leader in the field of community policing and was one of only a handful of cities nationwide to be selected as a Community Policing Demonstration Site by the Department of Justice. Oversaw and operated the only municipal jail in the state of Florida.

A small sampling of initiatives undertaken over the 6 years includes:

- First large municipal police agency in Florida to receive accreditation
- Automobile anti-theft tactics that have reduced auto thefts by nearly 35% in one year
- Aggressive property crime reduction efforts in the area of strengthened pawn shop record sharing and accountability
- Partnerships with State Probation and Parole staff in "Ride Along Programs" with our patrol officers to remove violators from the community
- Establishment of "Citizens on Patrol" in specially marked vehicles to enhance public safety
- Aggressive enforcement of traffic and "quality of life" ordinances to help neighborhoods
- Establishment of a Nuisance Abatement Board to address drug and prostitution activity
- Significant reduction in alarm false dispatches to allow increased proactive patrol
- Innovative anti-prostitution and anti-gang programs
- Federal "Weed & Seed" designation, which has allowed us to partner with a wide range of community and governmental entities
- Thirteen sessions of the Citizen Police Academy a 3 month, 35 hour program
- Summer COPJAM activities for at risk youth
- Truancy and curfew programs which have dramatically reduced the rate of property crimes

In 1997 undertook a city financed \$10 million technology enhancement initiative for the Department. Half of it was for a new state of the art Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and Record Management System (RMS), and the other half for network servers, individual personal computers, Geographical Information System (GIS), Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), internet access, bar coding for property control and evidence, and the largest law enforcement deployment of handheld, pen based, Motorola Forte' computers for patrol officers.

During my 6 year tenure, we successfully competed and received nearly \$8 million in Federal and State grants. More than forty percent of the grant funds have gone into non-traditional community and social service support programs, in lieu of police personnel and hardware.

During my tenure there was a dramatic improvement in the relationship between our unions and management. We successfully negotiated two (3 year) contracts without incident or rancor. Although there has been an increase in professional expectations of

accountability for our employees, disciplinary appeals to arbitration had been all but eliminated.

#### 1990-1995 Assistant Chief - Seattle Police Department

An appointive, exempt position reporting directly to the Chief of Police - acted as the Executive Assistant Chief of the Department and commanded the Support Bureau. The Police Department employed over 1,875 personnel and had an annual budget of \$120 million.

Responsible for and oversaw the activity of nine uniquely different divisions including: Training; Internal Investigations; Crime Prevention: Intelligence; Communications; Personnel; Records & Evidence; Data Processing; and Fiscal, Property, & Fleet Management. As the Executive Assistant Chief, was responsible for the day-to-day operation of the agency including authority for hiring, discipline, and administrative decisions. In addition, acted as primary management labor relations and contract negotiator with 12 labor unions. This bureau employed approximately 100 sworn and 450 civilians. Served as the Seattle Police Department's jail liaison executive, as well as jail contract negotiator. Routinely served as acting Chief of Police.

#### <u>1986-1990</u> Major

An appointive, exempt position - command of SPD Inspectional Services Division, reported directly to the Chief of Police. Coordinated and implemented strategic planning for the entire Department and conducted periodic performance inspections of Departmental units. Oversaw the preparation of the Department's budget, as well as the formulation of departmental rules, policies, and procedures. Acted as liaison with elected officials and community groups.

#### <u>1984-1985</u> Captain

Command of SPD North Precinct. Responsible for Patrol operations in an area of the city that encompassed a population of 200,000 people and a uniformed force of 130 officers. The precinct contained over a dozen unique communities including the University of Washington. Routinely served as acting Patrol Major overseeing all four patrol precincts - 550 sworn personnel.

#### 1982-1983 Captain

Command of SPD Internal Investigations Section, reported directly to the Chief of Police. Responsible for overseeing the investigation of alleged misconduct of nearly 2,000 sworn and civilian members of the Department.

#### 1980-1981 Captain

Command of SPD West Precinct. Responsible for Patrol Operations in the downtown core of the city. Major league sports facilities, waterfront maritime industries, transportation, and financial, retail and business headquarters serving a daytime population of 300,000 -command of 150 sworn officers.

#### **1978-1979** Lieutenant

Commander of Basic Recruit Training. Responsible for the operation and administration of the recruit training for SPD as well as the contract recruit training with the Washington State Criminal Justice Training Commission for over 100 law enforcement agencies state-wide. Average recruit population on campus of 140 in 4 concurrent classes, as well as a multi-agency training staff. Also served for a brief period as a downtown watch commander in the downtown business area.

## <u>1975 – 1978</u> Sergeant

Served as supervisor in the following: <u>Patrol</u> - uniformed patrol operations;; <u>Internal Investigations Section</u> - investigation of citizen, departmental, and criminal allegations of police misconduct; <u>Special Patrol Unit</u> - plain clothes tactical response to priority crime problems, deployment at unusual occurrences, dignitary protection.

#### 1972 – 1975 Detective

Served in the following: <u>Accident Investigation Section</u> - plain clothes follow-up investigation of hit-run, serious injury and fatality motor vehicle accidents; <u>Burglary Section</u> - investigated serious crimes directed against property; <u>Vice Section</u> - investigated organized crime, prostitution, pornography, liquor, and gambling activities, and engaged in extended undercover assignments.

#### 1968-1971 Patrol Officer

Started with Mercer Island (WA) P.D. in 1968, and then began career with Seattle P.D. in 1969.

#### **Training (small sampling):**

- Police Liability and the Management of Police Discipline Americans for Effective Law Enforcement
- Police Technology and Efficiency International Association of Chiefs of Police
- Total Quality Management The Institute for Quality Service
- Assessment Center Operations and Management Federal Bureau of Investigation
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- Oversight responsibility for management of computerized Patrol Deployment Model

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# INDEX OF FILES RELIED UPON BY BRASFIELD

# FILED UNDER SEAL

# Homicide Investigative Files Produced at RFC2127-RFC16401

G025122	H376814	M020288	N237929
G028593	H422157	M027036	N262285
G063126	H487637	M079435	N267450
G067109	J052070	M127008	N363181
G069345	J053513	M165445	N413068
G077193	J075073	M184949	N414150
G129819	J080925	M245807	N475901
G159909	J117497	M258570	N513129
G235531	J139200	M264219	N517875
G256674	J209456	M287641	N581836
G303248	J215119	M381429	N592324
G317267	J252204	M400227	P025834
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G321911	J355220	M541953	P028950
G382131	J369257	M546558	P049272
G418721	J388481	M550042	P051734
G451229	J409858	M551461	P054396
G471800	J423347	M556260	P060434
H064504	J478062	M558552	P128067
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H094573	K176170	M588005	P141860
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H105557	K227675	N018105	P218019
H126865	K285989	N028256	P251800
H167635	K292921	N050133	P272087
H172729	K314297	N053000	P310965
H174403	K417078	N114280	P317758
H193697	K419172	N133637	P342256
H208106	K455932	N162782	P348565
H265414	K466033	N176796	P372509
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H375595	K575912		

# Criminal Defense Files

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P526822	M258570		
(JR-L212490 -	(JR-L223600 -		
JR-L212757)	JR-L224210)		
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# Permanent Retention Files

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(RFC160510-	(RFC162327-	(RFC163445-	(RFC163728-
RFC160549)	RFC162389)	RFC163473)	RFC163753)
M258570	N162782		
(RFC161784-	(RFC162531-		
RFC161828)	RFC162577)		